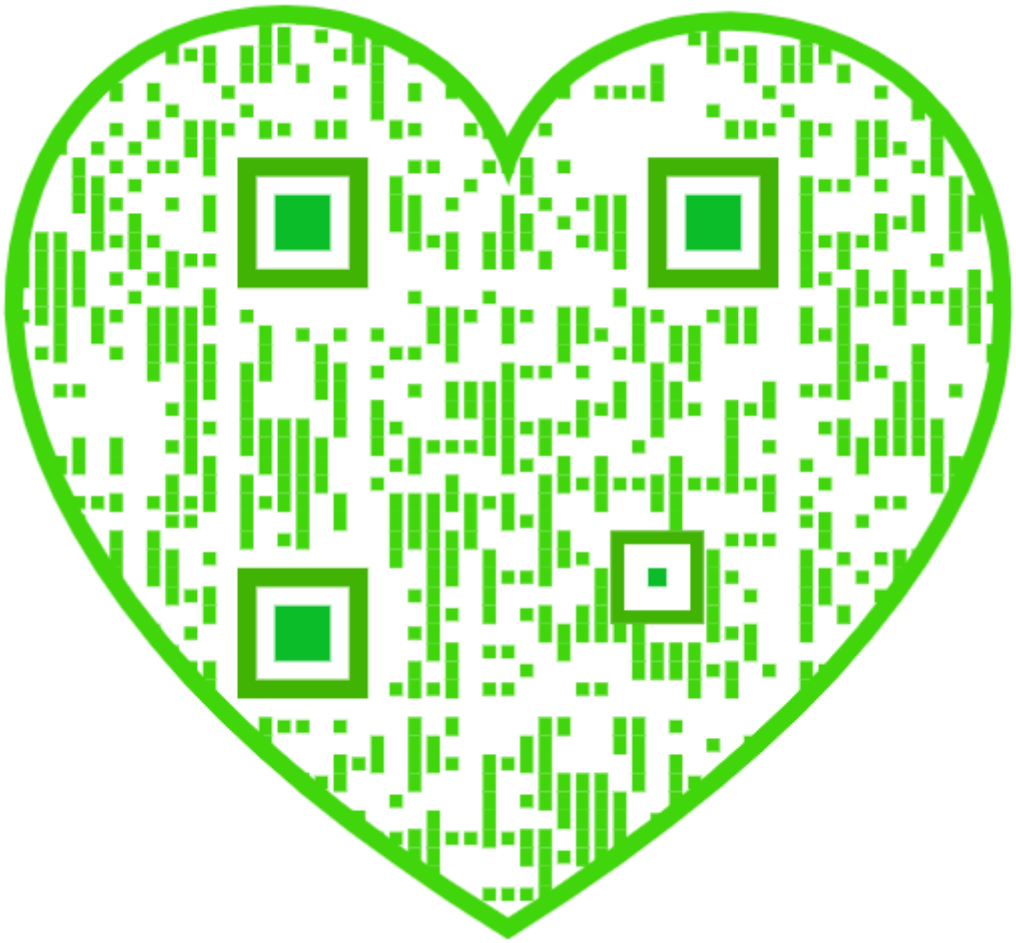

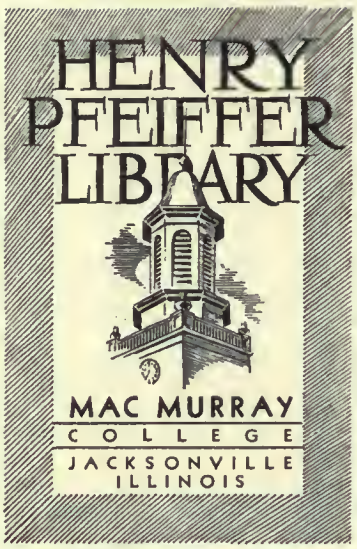
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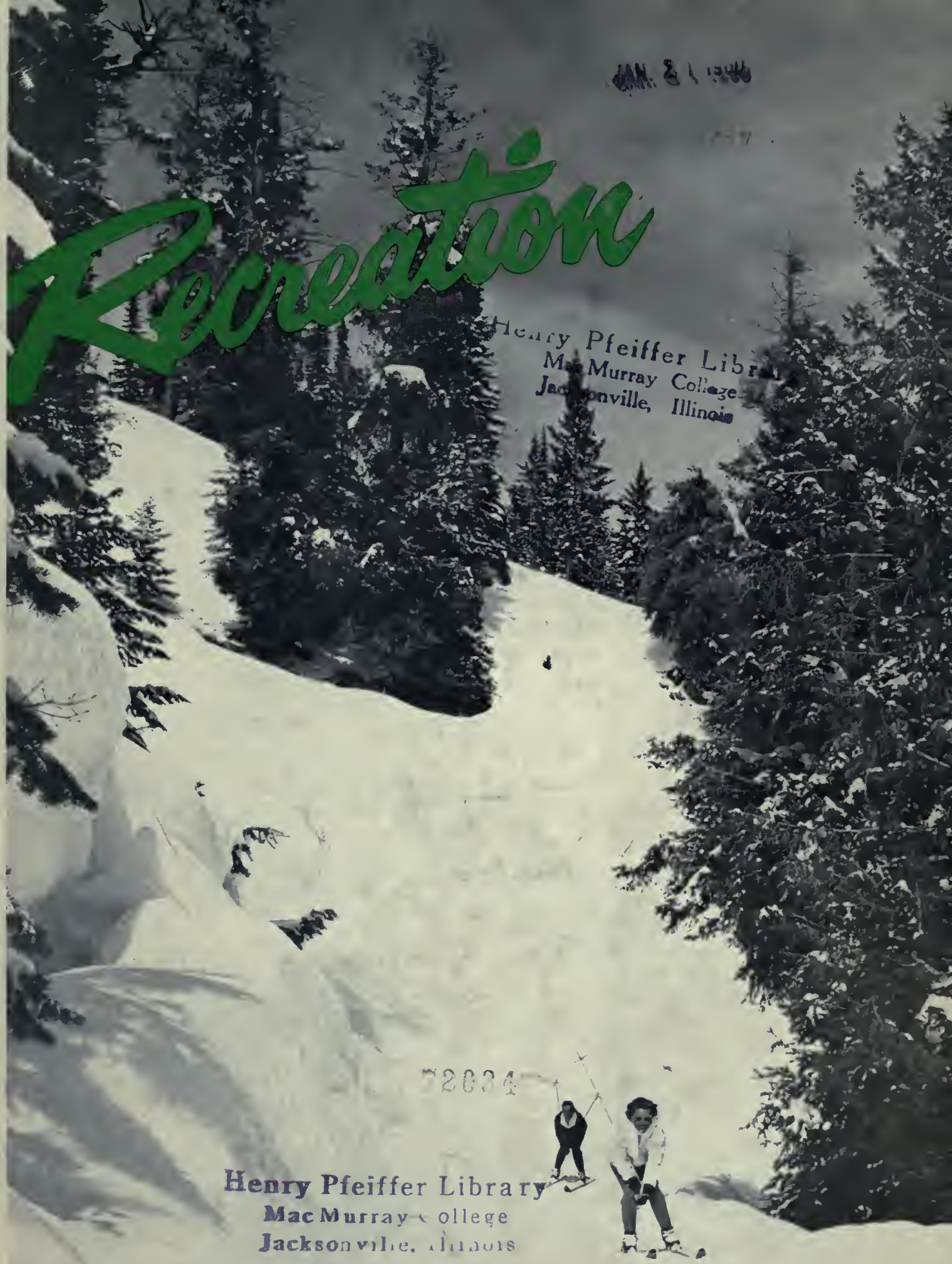

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Q: When did the new rate become effective?

A: June 1, 1959.

Q: Does the new rate change the Bonds I bought before June 1, 1959?

A: All older E and H Bonds pay more now—an extra ½% from now on, when held to maturity. The increase takes effect in the first full interest period after June 1.

Q: Will the Bonds I own automatically earn their new rate?

A: Yes. You don't need to do a thing—just hold on to your Bonds.

Q: When my E Bonds mature, will they keep on earning interest?

A: Yes. An automatic 10-year extension privilege went into effect along with the new interest rate. This means your E Bonds will automatically keep earning interest after maturity.

Q: With the new interest rate, should I cash in my old Bonds and buy new ones?

A: No. The automatic ½% increase makes it unnecessary—and in almost every case it is to your advantage to retain your present Bonds.

Q: How safe are U.S. Savings Bonds?

A: Savings Bonds are an absolutely riskless way to save. The United States Government guarantees the cash value of your Bonds will not drop, that it can only grow.

Q: What if my Bonds should be lost, stolen or destroyed?

A: You can't lose. Every Bond purchased is recorded by the Treasury. If anything happens to your Bonds they are replaced—free.

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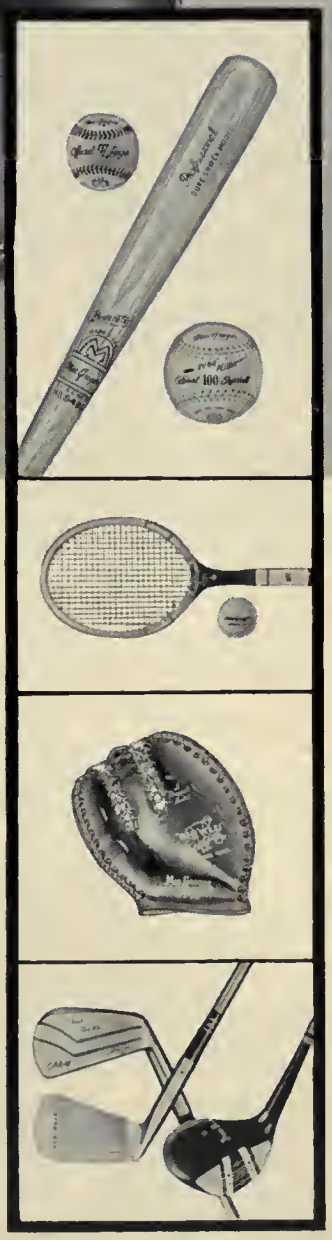

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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

Friend to Friend

Sirs:

As a regular reader of your esteemed magazine at the United States Information Service Library in Colombo [Ceylon], I am writing with the fervent hope that our society and its members could come in contact with youth clubs and the youth of America in general.

About a year ago our society, known as the Ceylon America Youth Society, was formed, its chief aim being to promote better understanding between the youth of America and Ceylon. The Society has a mixed membership of over three hundred members between the ages of fifteen to thirty years. We believe that our aims could be achieved not only by personal contact [but] by means of correspondence with each other. We therefore invite youth clubs and young Americans to write to us on a people-to-people basis, thus creating a closer bond between our two nations and further to make this world a better place to live on.

On behalf of the members of the Ceylon America Youth Society, I assure you that we Ceylonese are eager to correspond with you all and every one of you will find many friends among us.

WINSTON L. MALAWANA, *Honorary Secretary, Ceylon America Youth Society, G 14, Mangala Road, Manning Town, Colombo 8, Ceylon.*

Don't Turn Art into a Circus!

Sirs:

I am disturbed by the reporting in your November issue of an art fair in New Jersey under the title "Art Comes to Main Street." The cause of my distress is epitomized by one of your picture captions (of people looking at paintings), which reads, in part, "don't be influenced by the experts."

What is good recreation—and I am sure this art fair was—is not necessarily good art. And, judging from your illustrations, this was not; yet your "booster" approach implies that they are the same thing. Now I do not expect your magazine to provide art criticism, and I agree that everyone has a right to his own tastes; but I regret your completely undiscriminating attitude, as exemplified by the aforementioned quotation, as well as the contents of most of the rest of the article.

The point may seem trivial. I rise to it, however, because a similar transformation of art exhibits into virtual circuses in my city has been bad for art, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many working artists (as distinct from suburban housewives who enamel cufflinks). Don't get me wrong: amateur art fairs can be good recreation, but the implication that what's good for recreation is good for art ("don't be influenced by the experts"; don't learn; don't think; have fun) can lead only to further mediocrity in intellectual and artistic expression, of which we already have more than enough.

WILLIAM FRIEDLANDER, *Associate Executive Secretary, Division on Recreation and Informal Education, Metropolitan Council of Metropolitan Chicago, Chicago 2, Illinois.*

Rotating Specialist

Sirs:

We must consider how we can have "children's recreation planned by people of training and vision. even professional training and broad vision" (*as envisioned by Karla V. Parker in "These I Would Like. . ."* RECREATION, *October*). Specialization within the field of recreation would be the answer. . . . In the urban complex of today instead of having a few children interested in a given program you might have a few thousand all over the city. A recreation leader at a given area may be able to fill this need at his area but at other areas around the city the interest of the leaders may differ; hence the need will go unmet. Thus we see that the recreation department should structure itself around needs; and, as those needs become larger and more specific, so should the structure put around that

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need. The final outcome would be that supervision of all personnel in the city concerned with arts and crafts would be under one person and the same for athletics, dances, trips, and so on. This way we could have "a program to fit their needs in a world day by day growing more complicated, built on knowledge that is increasingly difficult for each one of us, children and adults alike, to find himself, his skills, his capacity for individual expression."

The supervisor in the recreation department should be specialized in a given program, such as tiny tots or the like. He should not be confined to a district within the city but should be confined to an interest group within the city (or a need group). Recreation leaders will be specialized and will rotate from area to area daily with their special talent.

Needs or program are the work unit of recreation, much the same as the nut and bolt in the factory are the work unit. You should structure your department around the work unit and the most efficient way to get it produced.

F. THOMAS, *Senior Recreation Leader, San Diego, California, Recreation Department, Cabrillo Community Center.*

Clear Concept

Sirs:

The editorial "Concepts of Recreation" by C. Frank Brockman [October] is the briefest, clearest statement on the nature of recreation that I have read or heard in some time. Mr. Brockman's observations reminded me of some bits of philosophy I picked up as a young man when exposed to the late Lebert Weir in the early twenties. He catalogued the great leisure-time interests in a most logical fashion and then concluded:

"If an all-wise Creator endowed each of us with interests that impel us to constructive activity, the least man can do is provide the facilities and leadership for these activities."

Mr. Brockman has expressed this basic idea in most eloquent and convincing fashion.

NATHAN L. MALLISON, *Superintendent of Recreation, Jacksonville, Florida.*

Valuable

Sirs:

RECREATION Magazine has so improved in its content in recent years that I must write you and say how valuable we find it in this department. The articles which have been selected bear nearly always upon interests and problems of professional recreation personnel, and are exceedingly valuable in improving the quality of community recreation service. It seems to me that one could base an in-service training

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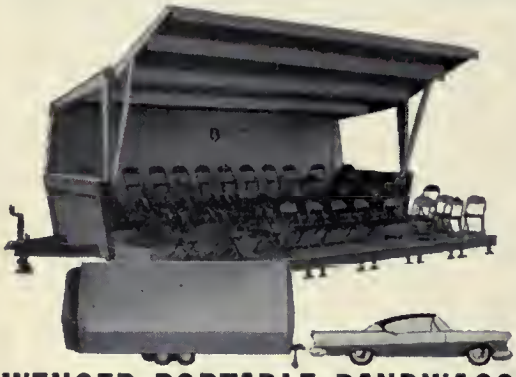

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program for department staff upon the material which appears periodically in RECREATION Magazine.

GEORGE HJELTE, *General Manager, Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles, California.*

George Hjelte (above) is receiving his thirty-year pin from Mrs. Kay Bogendorfer, president of the Civil Service Commission, in recognition of his thirty years' hard-working service to the City of Los Angeles, Calif.

Any New Ideas?

Sirs:

I am commencing a study on "New Ideas in Recreational Sports." This study, I hope, will furnish material for class lectures in recreation leadership, possibly some activity course research in physical education, a class project paper, and perhaps, if all goes well, some sort of paper to share with other recreation leaders over the country.

On hand I have about twenty new ideas which have been gathered by checking personally or by mail with commercial concerns and recreation departments over the United States. I would like more, if possible. Therefore, this is a plea to any public department, private recreation agency, industrial recreation department, service recreation department, hospital recreation department, or commercial concern (in business to sell only) to send me details, rules, pictures, etcetera of any new game they have devised or used. If the games are slanted toward use by the handicapped, send those along also, as I plan a follow-up later on this phase of "gamery."

My report will, of course, give full credit to the persons or organization sending me the data. I will endeavor to send all who wish a copy of my report once it is finished.

ROBERT L. LOEFFELBEIN, *Physical Education Department, University of Southern California, 3518 University Avenue, Los Angeles.*

WHICH SYSTEM SHALL PREVAIL?

Frank Pace, Jr.

We have but to think back over the major changes that have occurred in the world over the past ten years and to ponder on the swiftness of change today to realize how much of it is before us as we look to the next ten years.

To mention only one aspect of our changing world, we should remember that scarcely more than ten years ago our country held unquestioned economic and military leadership in the world. Red China was only just born, and our power as against that of the Soviet was clearly preponderant.

The change that has occurred in this comfortable balance of power is easy to perceive. Mr. Khrushchev's confident activities, Russian photographs of the other side of the moon, and Mao's mobilization of China's millions speak for themselves. They promise a future that will require the best that is in us if we are to live on as a rich and powerful nation dedicated to the ideals of freedom.

Thus we will have to be at our best if we are to survive. This means that whether at work or at leisure we must occupy ourselves with worthy pursuits, those that strengthen and refresh. An ancient Greek leader once said that a man could be judged by the type of thing that captured his intent. In a period of remarkable leisure our strength can be sapped by the lushness of our material privileges and our abundance of leisure.

Our competitors for world leadership have made tremendous strides through a system that budgets and closely supervises not only the productive activities of their citizenry, but also their recreation pursuits and their private thoughts. To me it seems apparent that the world of tomorrow will be an infinitely more complex place in which to live; a world that will place an increasing premium on the knowledgeable man of subtle understanding.

In such an atmosphere, the free inquiring mind, of its nature, is clearly superior to the product of any system of regimentation, provided its fullest potential is realized. The abundant leisure provided by our brilliantly successful economic system provides the people of the West with the greatest store of means for individual self-improvement in the history of civilized man.

The next ten years will be the testing period in which it will be decided which system will prevail. Our adversaries have already made sobering gains. But the culture of the West, based on human desires and human dignity, can lead the world to a new golden age of peace and prosperity if we use our resources of time and wealth vigorously and wisely. #

MR. PACE *is a former Secretary of the Army and former director of the Bureau of the Budget. He is currently, among other things, a member of the executive board, Greater New York Council of the Boy Scouts of America; a member of the President's Council on Youth Fitness; a member of the national board of the Boys' Clubs of America; president of the National Institute of Social Sciences. Mr. Pace is chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of General Dynamics Corporation, New York City.*

Things You Should Know . .

Coming Up!—The 1960 Congress

Get your suggestions for the 1960 National Recreation Congress Program in now! The recently appointed Program Planning Committee includes: Thomas W. Lantz, chairman, R. Foster Blaisdell, Milo F. Christiansen, Anne L. New, Lillian Summers, and Willard B. Stone, secretary. You can send your suggestions directly to Mr. Stone at the National Recreation Congress, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, or give them to anyone you know on the committee.

The recent meeting of the Congress Policy Committee in Washington, D. C., approved the appointment of the Program Planning Committee members and adopted the Congress theme: "Recreation in America—Today and Tomorrow."

Also approved was the idea of setting up an advisory committee to the Program Planning Committee. Members of this committee will be announced soon.

Meanwhile, reserve the date: September 26-30, 1960, the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

More About the White House Conference on Children and Youth

• The accompanying symbol for the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth was designed by one of the world's largest advertising agencies, J. Walter Thompson, in New York City. Use of the symbol indicates that "we are participating in the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth, March 27 to April 2, 1960.

• Mrs. Rollin Brown, National Recreation Association board member and chairman of the President's National Committee for the Conference, announced that the seven thousand invitations to participate in the conference will be issued by President Eisenhower on January 10, 1960.

• Organized labor is supporting the conference to the tune of a ten-thousand-dollar gift from the AFL-CIO. The presentation was made by AFL-CIO vice-president Peter T. Schoemann, a member of the President's National Committee of the conference, and William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, on behalf of George Meany *(see Page 14)*. Ephraim Gomberg, conference executive director, accepted the check in a brief Washington ceremony.

▸ New York City's mammoth Coliseum was the setting for the December meeting of the National Swimming Pool Institute. It was claimed to be "the most comprehensive display of swimming pools, equipment, and accessories ever assembled." In addition, the NSPI presented six seminars for persons whose work brings them in direct contact with swimming pools. One seminar was conducted under the auspices of the National Recreation Association and run by Al Cukierski, director of recreation in Garden City, New York.

▸ The 1960 Winter Olympics will take place in Squaw Valley, Lake Tahoe, California, February 18-28. You can obtain a complete guide to the games—including a map, housing application, ticket application, and various kinds of useful information—from the 1960 Olympic Winter Games, 333 Market Street, San Francisco 5.

▸ Wanted: playwagons, show-wagons, playmobiles, roving playgrounds, play-go-rounds, rambling theaters, stagemobiles, zoomobiles. If you have any of these facilities and are using them, please send pictures, specifications, and descriptions of their use. We would like to have up-to-date information. Send all information to Siebolt Frieswyk, Program Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

▸ Recreation research projects completed or published in 1959 can be included in the National Recreation Association's annual listing only if we know about them. So, please, any individual or organization who completed any such research, send word to George Butler at the Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11. Forms for submitting such information on projects are available on request from the Association.

▸ A series of articles describing the work of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped in nursing homes for the aged and the aged infirm has been running in the *New York Journal American* in the "Life Begins at Forty" column. Author Robert Peterson describes the spirit-sapping conditions existing in most of these homes and what the Consulting Service is doing and plans to do about them. He gives the NRA a big hand and full credit right down the line.

▸ The Consulting Service, in conjunction with the School of Education of New York University, is holding an institute January 21-22. Subject is "Recreation: a Dynamic in Rehabilitation." For further information, write to: Mrs. Beatrice Hill, director, Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, or to Dr. Edith Ball, School of Education, New York University, Washington Square East, New York 3.

▸ The Consulting Service also has its fingers in another seminar, this one at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, where Dr. Elizabeth Rosen will give one on recreation for the emotionally disturbed, in cooperation with the Consulting Service. It is particularly aimed at teachers, group workers, and recreation leaders working with the mentally ill in hospitals, special schools, and institutions. For all information about costs, credits, registration dates, and so on, write Dr. Rosen, Box 70, Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, New York. #

FEDERAL ACTION AND LEGISLATION

The 86th Congress during its first session passed a number of bills affecting recreation. Among the more significant legislation were bills to:

• Amend Section I of the June 14, 1926, Act, which authorizes acquisition or use of public lands by states, counties, or municipalities for recreation purposes, to provide that that such conveyances shall not be subject to the 640-acre limitation if the land is to be used for public recreation purposes. *P.L. 86-292, 9/21/59 (S-1436)*

• Authorize exchange of certain lands in the vicinity of Everglades City, Florida, to permit development of Everglades National Park and provide for addition of certain donated lands to the park. *P.L. 86-269, 9/14/59 (S-2390)*

• Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry on comprehensive study of migratory marine fish of value to recreation fishermen to develop sound management and conservation programs. The measure authorizes an annual appropriation of a whopping $2,700,000 for research investigations. *P.L. 86-359. 9/22/59 (H.R. 5004)*

• Amend the so-called Pesticide Research Act, passed in 1958, to increase from $280.000 to $2,565,000 annually the amount spent on studies of effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife. *P.L. 86-279, 9/16/59 (S-1575)*

Inter-Agency Recreation Conference

The 8th Annual Conference of the State Inter-Agency Committees on Recreation will be held in Washington, D.C., May 25-27. William M. Hay, Southern district representative of the National Recreation Association, will act as secretary. Mr. Hay will also act as assistant executive secretary of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation during the leave of absence of George Dickie from January to March.

Aecess to Public Lands

The Bureau of Land Management is conducting a survey to determine to what extent "cut-offs" by private land owners interfere with the access to public recreation lands in the West. This augments efforts of the Forest Service which has been trying to solve the access problem for several years. In many Western areas, ranchers and other private enterprises staked out land claims long before the government acquired large holdings of public land.

The government is seeking agreements with the private owners to assure access to these large blocks of recreation lands. If necessary, according to Edward Woozley, director of the Bureau of Land Management, "The Government can institute condemnation proceedings to obtain access routes across private land." In a policy statement, the Interior Department said such condemnation would be used, "but only after" the bureau had been frustrated in obtaining rights-of-way "through more acceptable methods of negotiation and cooperation."

Recreation in Forest Lands

The Forest Service's recently organized research center at Warren, Pennsylvania, will study outdoor recreation in the Northeast as well as wildlife habitat, forest management, and multiple use of forest land. The center, first of its kind in the nation, was created because of rapidly growing demands for recreation use of forest lands, both public and private. Such recreation research is especially pressing in the Northeast where every day more people with more leisure time are turning to outdoor activities.

Researchers at Warren and in nearby Pennsylvania and New York areas will tackle the many problems involved in forest recreation. They will try to find out how camping, hiking, picnicking, hunting, and fishing, and other outdoor activities fit into the concept of multiple use of forest lands and how one activity can harmonize with another. #

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Editorially Speaking

Dorothy Donaldson

Things to Stress in the New Decade

America, if it is not to lag behind other world powers in today's race for a place in the sun, must help its children develop into well-balanced and strong citizens—the leaders of tomorrow. In this situation, recreation leaders are being called upon to play a vital part. Among the many things, therefore, that recreation departments must stress in the new decade are:

Good Leadership—This comes first of all, for it is the key to good recreation, something we cannot do without. You can have a good program without facilities if you have good leadership; but even with the most beautiful facilities in the world you can't have a really good program if you don't have good leadership.

Constructive Leisure—The present clarion call from our halls of learning is for more emphasis on technical and scientific subjects. In the demand for technical specialists, educators are, in some measure, overlooking the need for architects, designers, artists, and so on to work with the mathematicians and engineers.

This leaves the challenge of education-for-leisure squarely on the doorstep of our leisure-time leaders. From them must come the stimulation of interest for creative activities and the arts —activities for the soul, the mind, the spirit of man—and those activities related to health and character building, all so necessary for balanced living.

We will need, therefore, the best and finest recreation leaders we can get, leaders with training, sensitivity, initiative, and vision. Such leaders will not be afraid to plan, will have the heart and the courage to put their plans into effect. We must stress the very best training for recreation leadership; we must adhere to the highest standards.

Education for Leisure—We must educate the general public to the importance of constructive recreation in our rapidly expanding leisure time; and of the importance of recreation literacy, so that this leisure can enrich individual lives and through these our society and our nation.

For there is bad recreation, too, and people must be educated to tell the difference between the good and the bad. They must be given standards to measure recreation by; they must recognize good recreation and know why it is good and what its value are. There is a great need for an ethics of leisure.

The public must realize that, by participating in constructive leisure activities, they are not "fiddling while Rome burns," that recreation is *not* a frill. People must be more knowledgeable about recreation, if this great new leisure is to mean anything—and who is to make them so?

Development of Individuals—We must also keep our eyes open for potential leaders among our young, and for the gifted, and help them develop their talents and gifts. Sherwood Gates wrote in RECREATION, in June 1958,* "Where, I ask you, can the creative aptitudes and abilities, and the leadership proclivities of children be discovered, encouraged, and exercised more readily and effectively than in their freely chosen recreation activities? If freedom and democracy are to prevail, we must find and use talents and skills of all kinds in the decades ahead."

In the light of all of this, we must stress the great importance of individual recreation and plan our programs with the individual, and the individual's needs, interests, growth, and development ever in mind. There, perhaps, has been too much stress on "togetherness" and not enough on what the individual, the nonjoiner can accomplish, create, contribute to today's society.

* Mr. Gates is chief of education, Libraries and Community Services Branch, U. S. Department of the Air Force.

A Plea for Apartness*

Drugged with the togetherness happiness pill, are we losing track of the important fact that each human being inhabits a separate world of his own? And if he is to inhabit that world successfully, there are many thing he must do alone and on his own? . . .

One can—and does—see . . . charming youngsters planning a picnic or enjoying a barbecue, or looking at TV, or going to the movies, or swimming at the beach, sun-tanned and carefree. But one cannot, by any stretch of an elastic imagination, think of them apart, as separate and distinct individuals, going their separate ways to read a book, paint a picture, invent a gadget, write a poem—or even just to sulk. . . .

The solitude demanded for creative and intellectual effort, the search for self, needed for real emotional and spiritual growth, obviously just isn't in the cards for this amiable group of "look-alike" youngsters. . . .

Even a young child needs to sit back from life now and then and let his experiences soak in, to judge their value and his reactions to them. How can he ever do this if he is constantly plucked and snatched from one activity to another? How can anyone who is never alone learn to evaluate himself—and to continue the evaluation in the light of new living? . . .

This nation was born, let us not forget, in rebellion and revolution, conceived by men of independent mind and adventurous spirit who questioned old ideas and attitudes, thought boldly and acted boldly. . . . We need to provide our children with opportunities for growth and independence so that they too can become individuals in their own right. That's what constructive apartness means to me.

Something to Think About

In 1956, there were four times as many children killed in streets or on highways than by all the leading childhood diseases put together. In 1957, there were 410 children killed and 15,560 injured; in 1958, there were 530 killed and 19,910 injured while *playing* in the street (Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statistics).

* Dorothy K. White, in *Everywoman's*, February 1958.

Memorial Park Swimming Pool. Houston has scheduled five major swimming pools for completion in next two years to meet growing need.

Five of the courts at Memorial Park Tennis Center. Note night lighting.

A PATTERN FOR ACTION

Telecast at the zoo. Lively commentary on various animals is periodically worked into one of Houston's morning TV shows.

Gus H. Haycock

HOUSTON'S EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH in population and area the past few years has created an almost overwhelming demand for expanded recreation facilities and programs. Each city has its complexities directly affecting the complicated job of providing the most suitable municipal recreation program under the conditions existing in each specific city and with funds made available for this purpose. Houston is expanding vigorously as are many other cities on the Gulf Coast, with new industries continuing to locate here, in addition to the cotton, cattle, and oil business already here. Its deep-water port is second in tonnage in the United States, naturally accelerating all facets and functions of the city and its responsibilities.

Perhaps a few comparisons of Houston today with Houston five years ago will point up some of these complexities. Although a 135 percent increase in land area and a 33 percent increase in population in the last five years is considerable and has placed a heavy burden on the city, the parks and recreation department has been able to secure an 88 percent increase in total budget. The recreation division has had a 29 percent budget increase. The budget includes only operating expenditures for the department. Capital improvements are made from park improvement bond funds, $9,000,000 of which have been approved and allocated for this purpose in the past five years, half already spent.

Influenced by a setting that contains many natural barriers that interrupt traffic flow, and located near large natural recreation areas and resources (within forty miles of the Gulf of Mexico), Houston's most pressing needs have been best satisfied by concentrating on the acquisition and development of neighborhood park sites of from five to fifteen acres.

An analysis of the accompanying statistics will show some of the progress Houston has made in this direction. Although park acreage increased by 57 percent, the number of parks increased by 47 percent. Newly acquired parks are partially developed very quickly after acquisition. Picnic tables, barbecue pits, playground equipment, and ball fields are immediately placed on the park site after the completion of such preliminary work as is required (clearing and grading). Thus, the number of major ball fields has increased 51 percent while the number of lighted ball fields has increased by 86 percent. Picnic tables and barbecue pits for these new areas have increased by 90 percent, playground equipment by 52 percent, and landscaped parks by 48 percent.

The development of major facilities has been primarily

MR. HAYCOCK *is director of the parks and recreation department in Houston, Texas.*

FIVE YEARS IN HOUSTON

	1954	1959
Population	714,000	950,000
Total Department Budget (Parks, Recreation, Zoo, Golf Courses)	$1,108,596	$2,082,025
Recreation Division Budget	$440,215	$569,249
Land Area in City Limits	150 sq. mi.	325 sq. mi.
Number of Parks	87	128
Total Park Acreage	2,753	4,330
Neighborhood Recreation-Center Buildings with year-round program	28	36
Swimming Pools	11 (incl. 2 school pools)	35 (incl. 16 school pools)
Ball Fields (Major)	59	89
Lighted Ball Fields	29	54
Schools used full-time during summer months	17	26
Recreation Staff (complete)	312	331
Recreation Staff (full-time)	60	74

confined to construction of neighborhood recreation-center buildings, eight of which were constructed and placed in operation last year, all air-conditioned. A 25 percent increase in this type of facility gives Houston a neighborhood recreation center building for each twenty-nine thousand residents. In addition to these, ground-breaking ceremonies were held on November 20, 1959, for the construction of a half-million dollar downtown recreation-center building, which will be completely air-conditioned, with a seating capacity for 1,800, and which will serve as a district or regional center in our program. This building will include two major gymnasiums in addition to rooms for arts and crafts, golden-age groups, and social recreation. All recreation-center buildings are used for a full-time, year-round, supervised recreation program and are designed to meet the needs of a well-rounded and balanced recreation program for the entire community and for all age groups.

A typical program in one of the neighborhood recreation center buildings during this time of year would be as follows: preschool (for children four to six years of age) two mornings each week; cake decorating one morning each week; garden-club meeting one morning each week; one baton-twirling class for preteens and one for teen-agers each week; a square dance, round dance, or couple dance for preteens, for teen-agers, and for adults each week; three league basketball games each week; one civic-club meeting each week; a Boy Scout and Girl Scout meeting each week. The remainder of the time would be utilized by free play.

During the summer the department operates a recreation program in twenty-six schools in addition to the programs at its own thirty-six year-round centers. This program is in operation from 8 A.M. until 5 P.M. during weekdays for three months. The program is similar to that of the neighborhood centers. Schools are chosen so they fit into the geographical pattern with the neighborhood recreation centers. In this manner it is possible to cover the entire city with a well-balanced summer program.

In order that this program be continued, Houston has tentatively allocated funds (from park-improvement bond funds approved by vote in September) for the construction of the following: five neighborhood recreation-center buildings; two regional recreation-center buildings; five major swimming pools; thirty tennis courts and two tennis centers; ten neighborhood shelter buildings; thirty lighted ball fields; and ten concrete outdoor basketball courts. These are scheduled for completion within the next two years.

The above statistics reflect none of the major improvements made in the golf or zoo division during the past five years, nor the proposed projects for the next two years. However, they do reflect the type and scope of program to which the recreation division devotes much of its time. As we enter the new decade the challenge is to keep up this pace and provide a well-rounded recreation program with proper, adequate personnel and facilities that will be an asset to the community and mold our citizens into happier and better adjusted individuals. #

Municipal planning is often condemned by the uninformed as visionary and impractical. It is confused with starry-eyed dreaming. Planning, on the contrary, is merely facing facts. It is advance thinking which recognizes that conditions seldom remain static for long. Change is inevitable, and he is wisest who anticipates the trends of the times and prepares for them to the best of his ability. Intelligent foresight is employed by business organizations in working out successful programs. Methods which have proved effective for the individual components of urban society should also be turned to advantage of those individuals acting collectively as a city.—CLAUDE J. DAVIS *in* Municipal Planning in West Virginia (*Bureau for Government Research, West Virginia University.*)

This is the type of neighborhood recreation center built in 1940's.

This is a neighborhood center constructed in the early 1950's.

Garden Villas Park center finished in 1959 shows modern transition.

Another 1959 center has Quonset roof, slatted ends, is open on sides.

WHAT IS EXPECTED

...BY LABOR

George Meany

Seldom has any segment of the American social-welfare field been presented with challenges as profound as those now facing organized recreation. The solutions to many of our most crucial social problems are currently being sought in that area.

The spotlight of public attention is on recreation services and facilities, paving the way to greater public understanding of the aims of recreation and opening an avenue to increased support for sweeping changes and experimental approaches. The manner in which recreation measures up to these challenges and opportunities may well make the next ten years the most significant decade in the history of the recreation movement.

MR. MEANY *is president of the AFL-CIO and has been a union man all his life, starting as the son of a trade unionist. On August 9, 1957, President Eisenhower nominated him as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, the first time a labor leader has been so honored.*

...BY MANAGEMENT

Rudolph F. Bannow

Management is counting heavily upon recreation activities to adjust to the changes that are taking place in the American way of life, and the ways in which Americans earn their livings. Nothing is more important to the physical and emotional health of the men and women of industry than proper recreation activities.

So important is this considered that few modern companies would consider locating a new plant or facility in a community without first surveying its recreation possibilities. Management knows that, in seeking competent and gifted personnel, its ability to attract and hold the men and women it wants often is decided by the little theater, the park system, or the Little League. The intelligent person industry desires as an employee is certain to insist upon living in a community worthy of his family.

Industry now spends over eight hundred million dollars each year on recreation—in and out of its plants. Many

MR. BANNOW *is national president of the National Association of Manufacturers and president of the Bridgeport Machine Company. He is currently, among other activities, trustee of the Bridgeport YMCA, a director of the Crippled Children's Bureau and of the United Fund of Bridgeport.*

OF RECREATION

The labor movement, as a pioneer in, and a supporter of, social welfare, would like to suggest three areas on which recreation must concentrate to meet the challenge of the times. First is the need for recreation for the growing numbers of older citizens. The increase in our aging population, the shift from a predominantly rural to an urban society, and the ability of many millions of mass-production workers to retire because of pension programs—all these factors demand the time and attention of organized recreation. Just as the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities have made retirement planning a priority program this year, recreation, too, must consider this nation's older people as top priority in the next decade.

At the other end of the scale is the youth of America, who should also be a prime focus of the recreation movement. It is evident from today's headlines that the special needs of our young people are not being adequately met. Organized recreation must initiate bold, new programs and reshape its existing services if it is to play an important part in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In addition, recreation can help to improve the physical fitness of our youth, a subject receiving national attention through the work of the President's Council on Youth Fitness.

Finally, we must consider the increase in leisure time for the American worker that will result from the shorter workweek that is sure to come. Part of this leisure time will fall within the province of recreation.

It is the hope of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations that labor can work side by side with recreation in these areas and others as well. It is our hope also that through the facilities of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, cooperative programs can be developed at the community level. For it is in the community that recreation programs are most likely to succeed—recreation that is wanted, provided, and supported by the people themselves. #

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companies offer a wide variety of after-hour activities and some even provide programs for lunchtime and piped-in music during working hours. Besides supporting recreation activities for employees, industry heavily supports community activities open to all.

But yesterday's plans will not cover tomorrow's needs. The decentralization of cities and the changing nature of work and of the work force will present new problems. The migration from the cities, for example, confronts us with a need to offer recreation to replace the commercial kinds of recreation left behind in the metropolis. If this is not done, the employees who leave the cities for smaller communities may feel that they have lost heavily in the move. Some familiar kinds of recreation—theater, big-league baseball, four-channel TV—may not be transplanted, but other forms of recreation can be substituted, and many who move may find themselves happier as participants than they were as spectators.

Progress in our factories has eliminated much hard labor, and has "upgraded" millions of the work force by employing their minds rather than their muscles. It also has enabled us to shorten the workday and the workweek, affording more time for outside activity. The result has been that Americans have become more active, physically and mentally, in their play. The ever-rising level of education is causing a great growth of the cultural forms of recreation.

I would expect to see rapid growth of amateur music and drama groups, art and photography clubs, literary and philosophical societies, and other such activities, which have shown rapid growth in recent years. There is a definite trend to study as recreation, and established recreation institutions are providing the necessary space and instructors in many localities.

Those in recreation fields may find that their jobs will call for catering to a wider variety of individual tastes because we are abandoning the illusion of a "mass culture" and recognizing that creative individuality is to be encouraged.

Thus, American recreation will serve the opposite from the mass gymnastic program of our Communist rivals. Our emphasis will be upon individual development and competitiveness in all forms of recreation; characteristics that will allow each citizen to realize his greatest possibilities and allow our society to be best served by its members. #

Wherein the author takes a highly controversial position . . . What do you, the reader, think? Careful reading will help you know how to strengthen your art activities.

Howard Conant

CREATIVE ART TEACHING IN RECREATION PROGRAMS

The author began his art teaching career in the public recreation program in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In subsequent years he has developed a deep and abiding interest in the teaching of art in many types of recreation centers. In a very real sense, therefore, the criticisms made here are "within the family" of recreation workers, and are in no way intended as snobbish. The author has decided to lay his professional cards on the table, honestly and forthrightly. He believes that such a confrontation, with possibly displeasing statements, is made imperative by many factors, among which one of the most important is the rapidly increasing threat of conformism and cultural mediocrity with which individuals are faced in contemporary society.

THE CASCADE of books and magazines being published today has caused many professionals to feel frustrated and overwhelmed. However, it is possible that teachers of art (including arts-and-crafts leaders) are unusually deficient in their familiarity with the literature of art, art education, and education. This is caused by many factors: among them the great amout of time necessitated by

such day-to-day duties as supply ordering and clean-up; the tendency to read only in one's extremely specific field of interest, as enameling, for instance; a lack of knowledge of art education philosophy and psychology; and a regrettable absence of the desire to read continually, which only a few high schools and liberal arts colleges have been able to develop in their graduates.

Many who offer guidance in art activities in recreation programs have not had college-level preparation in teaching or in art, but have developed an avocational interest in some realm of the arts through an adult education program, or a friend said, "Why don't you try it?", as a result of past experience in some art activity in school or camp. A few art-activity leaders learned their "subject" by reading a how-to-do-it book or article. With rare exception, people who have come into positions of art-activity leadership by one of these or related means are, by the standards of professional art education, not well qualified for such work. They may, indeed, be doing more harm than good by passing on to others their recipes for making various "art" objects.

Art is a strange, even bewildering, subject. Nearly everyone knows that what he likes he believes to be art; and nearly everyone is offended when a professional artist or art educator tells him that such preferences are usually outside the hard-to-define realm of the arts. As André Malraux has asked: "What is it, then, that is shared by the communion whose medieval half-darkness fills the cathedral naves and by the seal that the Egyptian groupings stamped upon immensity? What is it that is common to all forms that, in their turn, have captured some portion of the inapprehensible? They impose or insinuate the presence of another world. Not necessarily an inferno or a paradise, not even a world after death, but a present beyond. For all of them, to different degrees, the real is appearance: and

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something else exists which is not appearance."

Somewhat related to the presumptuous, but often naively innocent, know-what-I-like attitude toward art is the belief, unfortunately supported by endless pieces of pseudoprofessional literature, which asserts that "anyone can draw," "you, too, can be an artist," and so on. It is perfectly understandable, therefore, that adults even might go one step further in faulty logic, by thinking that "anyone can teach art," at least to children in recreation programs where it matters less if you don't know all the answers because it's "not a real school."

To clarify any misunderstandings in the light of the above, let us state a few principles which are more or less widely accepted by leading professionals in the closely related fields of art, art education, and education:

• Most people do not know anything about art, but know what they like; and what they like is *seldom* art. They could learn to understand the arts through education.

• *Not* everyone can be an artist, *not* anybody can paint (or draw, or model in clay), unless by these terms one means "do something in paint, or clay," with little reference to quality.

• Many people (youngsters and adults) *can* develop considerable artistic proficiency. A few can develop professional or near-professional skill; but in both cases, considerable time and patience, coupled with the finest creative teaching is necessary. And the fact still remains that art is much more

than mere fun, and learning to produce this very rare commodity is neither quick nor easy.

• One does not learn to teach art creatively and effectively, merely by reading a book, taking a course, "professionalizing" a hobby. Four years of full-time, intensive college study, with a major in art and art education, is considered minimal.

• Creative art teaching is not just letting participants do what they please. It is a special kind of highly skilled teaching which requires at least five or six years of professional preparation and experience. It is infinitely more complex, time requiring, and arduous than the usual kind of conventional teaching with which most of us are familiar.

• Art is a type of experience—and the product of such experience—which is unique and extremely high in quality. It is unusally rare, on a level of human expression seldom achieved. It contributes richly to our culture and is essential to the continuance of civilization.

• The experiences—and products of such experiences—resulting from how-to-do-it, short-cut, and pseudo-art activities (such as predesigned mosaic kits, numbered painting sets, assemble-your-own precut belt kits, and imitate-the-teacher-or-his-patterns) are decidedly *not* art, since they are neither unique nor high in quality. Stereotyped, pseudo-art experiences and products do nothing to improve our culture or strengthen our civilization. In fact, they probably weaken our culture by diluting it.

• The "art" experiences and resulting products in most recreation groups (and adult education) classes in drawing, ceramics, painting, jewelry, enameling, woodworking, sculpture, weaving, leatherwork, and photography are little better than the experience of assembling the parts of a jig-saw puzzle. Also unfortunate is the fact that most participants are led to believe that the amateurish products of their

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SLOW ME DOWN, LORD

GIVE ME, amidst the confusion of my day, the calmness of the everlasting hills. Break the tension of my nerves and muscles with the soothing music of the singing streams that live in my memory. Help me to know the restorative power of sleep. Teach me the art of taking minute vacations—of slowing down to look at a flower, to chat with a friend, to pat a dog, to read a few lines from a good book.

REMIND ME each day of the fable of the hare and the tortoise, that I may know the race is not always to the swift; that there is more in life than increasing its speed. Let me look upward to the branches of the towering oak, and know that it grew strong because it grew slowly and well.

SLOW ME DOWN, Lord, and inspire me to send my roots deep into the soil of life's enduring values, that I may grow toward the stars of my greater destiny. Amen.—DR. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

classwork can be regarded as art. They (particularly adults) are encouraged to display it in their homes, enter it in art exhibitions, even sell it to fellow classmates or unsuspecting "laymen."

• With a few exceptions, participants in the type of pseudo-art classes described above would be well-advised to re-enroll in an activity in which they might gain really worthwhile information or practical skills, such as: the study of the subject of art (modern, Renaissance, 19th Century, Greek, and Roman); the study of interior design, community planning, industrial design, and so forth, aimed at improved consumer knowledge; and such courses as home management, child care, cooking, sewing, electricity in the home, the use of simple tools, and other practical activities.

The foregoing principles are stated honestly, as a warning against cultural decay and increased individual superficiality. They are presented straightforwardly, in the manner of a physician who points out the dangers of certain home medical practices or by a scientist who warns us of the dangers of amateur rocketry or the making of explosives. These principles do more or less represent the thinking of leading professional artists, art educators, and general educators of many years' experience.

Strengthen Your Art Activities

• First there is no pat or simple answer to this.

• Some elements of the answer are contained in the foregoing portions of this article. A significant, and possibly not widely known, fact is that many elementary- and secondary-school and college art teachers are interested in part-time employment, not only to increase their incomes but to offer much-needed professional service to the field of recreation.

• A nucleus of the most significant literature (*see list at end of article*) of art, art education, and education should be read by art-activity leaders and program directors of recreation programs.

• Stop the purchase and use of these kits, patterns, and related materials, which are not only harmful to participants' creative growth and are further diluting our already watered-down culture, but which are also more expensive than the art materials used in creative teaching.

• Replace, rather than try to convert, art-activity leaders who rely upon stereotyped teaching methods, kits, or manuals. Secure the part-time services of school or college art teachers or, if funds permit, secure a full-time art educator as teacher-director.

• Realize that creative art activities include tangible, useful, take-home products just as extensively as those abounding in old-fashioned, stereotyped arts and crafts activities. As a matter of historic fact, tangible, useful art products originated in the legitimate arts. Only in recent decades have they been standardized and made into projects by arts-and-crafts teachers and kit manufacturers.

It is likely that a careful examination of the highest aims of the recreation profession would show a philosophic kinship with the highest aims of art education which, in brief, are centered about a theory of esthetically oriented creative-art teaching. Like the field of recreation as a whole, art education strives for the best possible quality of performance, not in superficial skills or by means of sure-fire short cuts, but through patience, understanding, continuing study, and increasingly capable leadership. Just as art educators should heed the advice of recreation specialists who tell them a life of all work and no play is ill-advised and of the need for recreation to be constructive as well as entertaining, so in turn, recreation leaders and program executives should give careful attention to the suggestions of responsible art educators who evaluate the weaknesses, strengths, dangers, and values of art elements of recreation programs. #

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YOUTH'S No. 1 NEED

. . . in Kentucky—
year-round recreation.

Joe Creason

FIFTEEN HUNDRED KENTUCKIANS from throughout the state have decided almost unanimously that the most pressing need for Kentucky children today is year-round organized recreation in all sections of the Commonwealth. They rate this need as greater than the need for modernized schools, more and better trained teachers, and expanded health and welfare programs.

These 1,500 Kentuckians have studied their communities and submitted separate reports that have been summarized and were released at the Kentucky White House Conference For Children and Youth in Louisville in October.

Recreation is one of five areas pertaining to children that have been surveyed. Other areas studied include moral and spiritual values, education, health and welfare.

The recreation report, which was made over a period of six months, revcals what the summary calls "a deplorable lack of year-round public programs of recreation" and "a tremendous amount of recreational frustration" in Kentucky.

It also points to the lack of supervised recreational outlets as being a major contributor to juvenile delinquency by "driving our boys and girls out of town to questionable places. . . ."

Among many others, these four facts emerged from the study to indicate the critical need for recreation.

- Only nine full-time professional recreation directors are employed in Kentucky, and only five of these outside Jefferson and Fayette Counties, where two each are employed to direct separate city and county programs.
- Only twenty-one counties have programs which even vaguely measure up to being organized, and which offer more than summertime activities for both boys and girls.
- Fifty-two counties have what they call recreation programs, but which consist only of athletics—almost always Little League baseball—a seasonal activity which affords no opportunity for girls; twenty-eight counties supplement athletics with swimming at pools or beaches; fifteen counties have no kind of organized recreation.
- In fewer than a dozen counties are school buildings kept open for after-hour or summer recreation purposes. Some schools even refuse to allow outdoor playgrounds to be used during summer months.

Full-time, professional recreation directors are employed in Louisville and Jefferson County, in Lexington and Fayette County and in Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, Frankfort, Glasgow, and Mayfield.

The Jefferson County plan, whereby local communities cooperate with the playground and recreation board, long has been regarded as a model and has been copied all over the country.

In other counties or cities where an effort has been made to set up planned recreation, a director, usually a high-school coach, is hired to conduct a limited June-through-late-August program.

Civic clubs often conduct the summer athletic program, which constitutes the only kind of planned recreation available in so many counties. Until Little League baseball caught on in the last ten years or so, most counties which now point to that as their one recreation activity had no program at all.

In a very real sense, many of those participating in the report say Little League baseball can hardly fit into community recreation. That's because only the more skillful boys make the teams, leaving the younger and less talented boys and girls without any activity.

In addition to pointing up the shortcomings of recreation in Kentucky, the report recommends:

- that Kentucky employ a state recreation consultant to advise and assist local communities in setting up programs;
- that the state provide $1,000,000 annually to assist—on a dollar-for-dollar basis up to $10,000—counties and cities willing to help themselves financially with recreation;
- that candidates for public office at all levels be asked to state their attitudes toward organized recreation.

One of the first duties of a state recreation consultant would be to explain to local communities that Kentucky has one of the nation's best and most workable enabling laws for the development, acquisition, and operation of public recreation programs. Under the law, it is possible for either a city or county government to set up separate or joint recreation boards, or for cities and counties to join with boards of education in creating playground and recreation boards.

Since it is so easy for a program to be initiated in Kentucky, the report assumes that two factors explain why so few areas have taken action—a lack of know-how and a lack of money. The state consultant would provide the know-how; the $1,000,000 would supplement locally raised funds. #

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CURRICULUM STRATEGY

W. C. Sutherland

A NEW YEAR and a new decade constitute the psychological moment for a backward look at professional preparation for recreation leadership and the strategic time to plan for the future. Most of the major recreation curricula developed during and since World War II. In 1940 there were five schools, on record, that offered recreation programs. The number increased to thirty-five by 1948, and at present sixty-five colleges and universities report major recreation curricula. Thirty-five of these confer both undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Present Status. The majority of schools reporting a major recreation curriculum today have an adequate recreation faculty, in terms of quantity or quality, based on standards agreed upon by National Training Conferences on Professional Preparation of Recreation Personnel. Schools are uneven in faculty make-up and some have very few first-class instructors. In many schools the recreation curriculum lacks status in comparison with other disciplines and, all too often, also lacks status with the employing agencies and the recreation profession in general.

Nationally, the schools are operating at about fifty percent under capacity and a number of institutions with a major recreation curriculum are graduating no students with recreation degrees. Many schools have not yet mobilized important resources they have on the campus, and the prevailing atmosphere does not inspire a creative approach to professional recreation education. Neither are they utilizing, effectively, community, agency, and professional resources that could help enrich their programs and enhance their status.

Fortunately, some new developments will force curriculum changes and may relegate the weaker schools further to the sidelines and the stronger ones to the forefront. Parents are demanding, increasingly, that recreation for their children be planned by qualified leaders with broad vision. Adults, increasingly, are determined to live on the higher level of their natures and are becoming more discriminating, thus challenging the quality of professional recreation leadership. Pressures from operating agencies and professional groups are forcing the development of specialized curriculums. For example, agencies providing service and recreation leadership for the ill and handicapped, industrial groups, park administration, community recreation, and camping are claiming, with increasing evidence, that they possess a special body of generic knowledge. Such specializations are demanding not only additional, but also different, types of facilities and faculty members.

INCREASING POPULATION, more leisure, more money, better traveling, urbanization, and other complex changes in American and world society are placing recreation in a prominent position. This places new demands on leadership and raises questions as to the qualifications and quality of recreation leaders.

The National Cultural Center proposed for Washington, D. C., is destined to stand as a monument to America's cultural maturity and may well speed the demand for specialists on the staffs of both public and private recreation agencies. In any event, future executives, supervisors, and program people will have to keep abreast of these new developments or accept a minor role in community leadership as more progressive leaders and agencies establish themselves in the forefront of indispensable community services.

The 1961 White House Conference on the Aging is focusing the spotlight on another emerging specialization and capturing the attention of politicians, civic clubs, and religious groups, as well as professional recreation leaders. The schools will have to take this important segment of our growing population into consideration as they plan future recreation curriculums and concern themselves with the special needs of this important group.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission also has implications for our training centers, especially for leadership at the state, regional, and national levels. The vast scope of this act, to determine the types and locations of outdoor resources of land and water, will undoubtedly turn up a need for trained leadership oriented in such facilities and resources.

Likewise, the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth should bring to light new needs, new methods, new information, and new emphasis as we attempt to serve more adequately this important part of our nation's population. Recreation and youth leaders serving in highly delinquent neighborhoods are finding that they must draw on disciplines related to but outside the present recreation curriculum. Here, again, the builders of future recreation curriculums must be concerned with the special needs of these leaders and cut across department lines when necessary.

The 1960 Survey of Social Welfare Manpower, which includes recreation personnel, will be of special interest to the recreation educators. For one thing, it will give the recreation profession its first national personnel inventory. For the first time in our history, we will learn the national status of our profession: the number of leaders, their salaries,

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

the job levels, educational preparation, experience and specialization, together with certain basic information on working conditions. Such information will be valuable in planning for the future: for recruitment purposes, improving personnel practices and standards, for raising the quality of personnel, and for planning education programs.

OTHER INFLUENCES on the recreation curriculum, which will result in curriculum changes, include the acceleration of activities and forces represented by such issues as accreditation, voluntary registration, certification, self-evaluation of curriculums and standards imposed by professional groups. National training conferences, composed of both educators and recreation agency personnel, are being held more frequently and are resulting in curriculum improvement.

How can we as recreation leaders fit effectively into an orbiting future? We can't afford to coast and hide behind a lot of "ifs" and "it all depends." To be sure, our future strategy may be influenced by, and to some extent, depend upon what labor and management may demand or expect of recreation; whether we are stuck with a cold war or get into a hot one; whether we have a depression or continue to expand our economy.

We are going to continue to hear a lot about automation. We are also going to hear more and more about humanization, regardless of what happens nationally or internationally. This opinion is supported by recent research confirming new concepts of leadership and by the modern and progressive concepts of management with emphasis on personal development, leadership communication, and human relations.

Our future strategy must be one of action, beginning now, today, as we begin another decade in planning programs for the professional preparation of recreation leadership. For this forward strategy consideration should be given to the following additional concerns and observations:

We need to produce lay leaders for the recreation movement as well as professional leaders.

Education for policy-making at a high level is imperative, as federal, national, regional, state, and metropolitan agencies and services expand in an increasingly complex society, undergoing constant change.

The identification of recreation with other related movements and community forces is blurred and needs clarification.

Representatives of various agencies must get away from vested interests, narrow agency lines and structures, and get down to a personal basis with one another if they are to represent the larger citizenship.

Goals and objectives must be defined and redefined as the recreation movement reaches outward, upward, and onward.

There are vast, unrealized powers and resources still to be discovered and developed in facilities and personnel.

There is need for greater intellectual emphasis. Mental laziness and superficial offerings must be replaced by more vigorous and creative effort.

The recreation movement must produce its share of scholars to write the books, conduct research, and occupy academic and professional offices so our destiny may be guided wisely.

The future will demand more of board members, not just to set policy, but also to interpret, together with professional leaders, both policy and philosophy.

Conferences, meetings, and training programs will be vitalized by more visual resources, careful planning, and attention to both short and long-range goals.

There will be unlimited opportunity for the alert recreation leaders to relate their programs to industry, civic clubs, and cultural centers.

Opportunities are now wasting away for recreation programs to tie into such technical subjects as electronics, aviation, space, chemistry, mechanics, automation, and other branches of science.

Imaginative, creative, and intellectual action must keep pace with our expanding structural and organizational activities.

Not only the large percentage of noncollege graduates now holding positions, but others, are in dire need of improved on-the-job training programs.

Future training programs, both academic and on the job, will stress more the importance of communication in all its many forms: speaking, reading, writing, graphic arts, counseling, interviews, and the philosophy and art of discussion.

Future administrators will come out of training backgrounds steeped in the humanities, and such subjects as literature, history, art, and philosophy. They will not consider administration as just a matter of techniques.

The transition from academic training to independent job responsibility will be bridged in part by more internships, with close cooperative relationships between school and agency.

There must be a continuous, never-ending training experience from the time the individual enters the professional curriculum until he retires, in at least three broad areas: functional skills and ability; leadership and human relations; and comprehensive understanding. The latter is being neglected, yet is fast becoming one of the most important areas of learning as the recreation executive attempts to understand the various political, economic, social, and spiritual forces constituting the total matrix of which he is only a part.

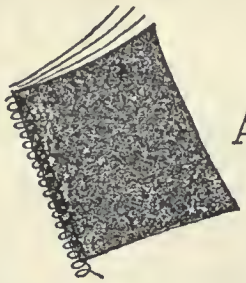
There will be more critical evaluations of what is being done.

There will be more research to validate existing philosophies, concepts, and principles.

There will be a more strict adherence to high standards.

Curriculum patterns will be kept flexible, and the balance between general education and specialized professional education will be maintained.

The recreation movement and its profession depend upon leadership. Professional preparation, therefore, is the heart of our concern. Can the schools meet the challenge? I think they can, provided they, along with the operating agencies and professional workers, all team up together in one common and cooperative task. #



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

People in the News

The appointment of Robert A. Lobdell as general manager of the parks and recreation bureau of St. Paul, Minnesota, was approved by that city's city council in November 1959. The appointment followed consolidation of the three bureaus of parks, playgrounds, and refectories into one—parks and recreation. RECREATION readers will be hearing more from Bob Lobdell as he is writing an article for the magazine about recreation in St. Paul, where the Great Lakes District recreation conference will be held the first week of April 1960.

National Recreation Association member Arvid Olson is the new editor of *American Squares*, the magazine of American folk dancing. Until recently *American Squares* had been published in Newark, New Jersey. Its new address is 2514 Sixteenth Street, Moline, Illinois. Send all dance dates, unpublished dances, news of general interest, and other items there.

More news from the square- and folk-dance field concerns Rickey Holden's worldwide tour. Reputed to be the most widely traveled professional caller in the world, Rickey leaves in mid-January on a tour to include countries in Asia, Africa, and Europe, where he plans to teach square and other dances.

The city of Wilmington, Delaware, became the richer, recreationally, by an eighteen-hole golf course, later augmented by adjoining undeveloped land, all donated by Mr. and Mrs. William du Pont, Jr. Both gifts were designated to be used exclusively for public use. (*See* RECREATION, *April 1959, Page 149.*) In appreciation of this, Recreation Promotion and Service (executive secretary, George Sargisson) presented the du Ponts with a testimonial certificate, thanking them for this and the many other donations of time and money they have made during the fourteen years of RPS's existence.

At a joint meeting of the Missouri Recreation Association and the Missouri Parks and Recreation Society in November, these two organizations decided to consolidate and become a new agency, henceforth to be known as the Missouri Parks and Recreation Association.

The most recent news from Texas is of the appointment of Beverly S. Sheffield, Austin's director of recreation, to a three-year term, both as a member and chairman of the NRA's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration. He succeeds Robert W. Crawford, Philadelphia's commissioner of recreation.

Youth Appreciation Week in Memphis, Tennessee, was climaxed with the presentation, to Marion Hale, of a plaque honoring him for his outstanding youth work. The plaque was awarded to Memphis's superintendent of recreation by that city's Optimist Clubs on November 19, 1959. Upon receiving his award, Mr. Hale said, "In the recreation department, we work on the basis that the kids of today are the adults of tomorrow. . . ."

It Pays to Advertise

The Provident Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, thinks so highly of its recreation commission's drop-in centers for older people that it has taken out ads in the Cincinnati *Inquirer* to tell about them. One such ad, with a large photograph of activities in one of the centers, appeared in the November 24th edition. In addition, at the bottom of the ad, the following invitation is appended: "Know someone who would like to join the fun? Call the Recreation Commission, GArfield 1-1652."

More About Mr. Bannow

A write-up in *The New York Times* about Rudolph Bannow, RECREATION magazine author (*see Page 14 this issue*) and new president of the National Association of Manufacturers, provides some information about what *he* does with his spare time. As an ex-pattern maker for metals, he still keeps his hand in by developing new patterns for his Bridgeport, Connecticut, company. For further relaxation, Mr. Bannow has been a member of the all-male North Star Singers for twenty-six years, with whom, every Wednesday night, he raises his bass voice in song. At one time he played soccer for the Swedish Athletic Club (Mr. Bannow was born in Goeteborg, Sweden) in Bridgeport, but has now, as he says, "degenerated to golf."

Pennies, Nickels, and Dimes

During the early part of last summer the children on the playgrounds of Charleston, West Virginia, some of them from very poor areas, collected $109.58 to contribute to the Joseph Lee Recreation Leadership Training Fund.

For the second year each playground made a tremendous effort to amass the pennies, nickels, and dimes as their share of the contribution. Charleston's superintendent of parks and recreation, Bob Kresge, said, "We are still hoping that this idea will catch on in other cities. It seems to have every merit."

New Camping Council Formed

Campers and outdoor enthusiasts will soon be hearing much news about the activities of the just formed Camping Council for Travel and Wilderness Campers. One of the council's main aims is that of binding together more

closely the interests of both campers and the camping industry, for the benefit of both.

According to its founder and director, Rea Agnew, a director of American Youth Hostels and an experienced camper, the council will assist campers as an information agency responsive to their needs. It will also promote camping, with planned programs designed to foster the growth of more and better campsites, wider government development of camping areas, continuing improvement of camping equipment, and the education of camping enthusiasts.

With the help of manufacturers, the council intends to make the public more camping conscious by carrying its program directly into federal, state, and local government channels.

Mr. Agnew was a speaker at the 41st National Recreation Congress in Chicago. This last summer he completed a thirteen-state tour of national and state campgrounds, found, among other things, that campsites are growing far more slowly than camping and that there is a great need for better administration of camping areas. Recreation departments wishing to get in touch with the Camping Council can write to it at 17 East 48th Street, New York 17.

Special Services News

• Dallas girl Dorothy J. Schmid has been named First U. S. Army Craft Director at Governors Island, New York. In her new assignment, Miss Schmid will supervise craft shop programs at all army installations in New England, New York, and New Jersey. She was previously stationed in Germany and Japan.

• Upon completion of four years' outstanding service in USAREUR Miss Jean Tague, Northern Area Command's assistant service club director, was honored with a citation, early in October, in Nurnberg, Germany, home of Special Services Branch of Special Activities Division, Hq USAREUR. Before her promotion to assistant command director in NACOM, she was a service club director in Berlin, Nürnberg, and Munich. Her future plans included work for her recreation doctorate at UCLA.

In Memoriam

• National Recreation Association sponsor for thirty-four years (1925-59) and honorary member, Dr. Tully C. Leon Knoles, died November 30 at his home in Stockton, California. He was eighty-three. He is survived by his widow Emily, three daughters, and five sons.

• Mrs. John Mills, eighty, died December 17 in Greenwich, Connecticut. Long active in civic affairs, she was on the Greenwich Recreation Board of which she was elected an honorary life member when she retired.

• Mrs. Bella Printz, one of the National Recreation Association's many devoted sponsors, died in October on her eighty-fourth birthday in Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. Printz, in addition to her work for NRA, had also been active in many civic enterprises, one of them indulging her lifelong love of music. This was the Monday Musical Club.

• Montgomery B. Angell, seventy, died November 26 in Peekskill, New York. His many activities included Princeton University's alumni affairs, membership in the Century Association, various memberships in associations connected with the legal profession, and as a commissioner in the Taconic State Park Commission.

• Julian Reiss, the businessman who each Christmas played Santa Claus to needy children throughout the Northeast United States and eastern Canada, died December 13 in Lake Placid, New York. His Operation Toylift (*written up in the December 1956* RECREATION, *Page 472*) this year delivered fifteen tons of toys by plane to sixty-four thousand orphans and needy children in thirty-eight communities. His other activities on behalf of children included the founding of the Pius X Youth Camp for Needy Children at Lake Placid.

• Ralph Warner Harbison, former president of the Young Men's Christian Association and an active YMCA worker for more than thirty-two years, died December 12 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, after a long illness. He was eighty-three. As a young man he worked in his father's company, of which he later became a director, then retired from active responsibility because of the increasing pressure of his Y work. He served that association in many capacities, ultimately becoming president, which post he resigned in 1941.

• Frank S. Land, founder of the Order of DeMolay and its director for forty years, died in Kansas City, Missouri, November 9. He was sixty-nine. Mr. Land became interested in youth work right after World War I when he became aware of the plight of the many boys left fatherless by the war. He organized his group in 1919 with a nucleus of nine boys, and lived to see it grow into a worldwide fraternal organization for youths from fourteen to twenty-one, with more than two thousand chapters in the fifty states and twelve foreign nations. The Order of DeMolay is connected with the Shriners.

• J. Alfred LeConey, former Olympic track star died recently at the age of fifty-eight. He was the ICAAAA 100-yard-dash and 220-yard champion in 1922 and set the ICAAAA 100-yard-dash record of 9.7 seconds which stood for nine years. In the 1924 Olympic games, held in Paris, Mr. LeConey was anchor man on the victorious 400-meter relay team that set a record of forty-one seconds. Because of his many outstanding contributions to the Olympics, his picture appeared on a United States Olympic commemorative postage stamp. Last year he received a plaque honoring his twelve years' service to the Plainfield, New Jersey, Recreation Commission of which he had been president three times.

• Elizabeth Burchenal, founder of the American Folk Dance Society and the Folk Arts Center, author of many fine collections of folk dances from many lands, died on November 22 in Brooklyn, New York. She was among the first to bring the idea of folk dancing into the physical education programs of the New York City public schools, and was the first to organize the big folk-dance festivals still conducted annually in New York City's parks.

Many recrcation leaders will remember Miss Burchenal's workshops at several National Recreation Congresses and will recall with affection and respect her boundless energy and enthusiasm that placed folk dancing among the programing arts. The recreation movement owes her a debt of gratitude.

Shelters were partially assembled in the reserve training eenter. Reservists on the floor in the left foreground are assembling part of the shelter. In the baekground men are sawing wood for the shelters. On the right, two privates are discussing next step in the operation; behind them a staff sergeant and captain drop in to survey the project, see how it's going.

A COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE PROJECT

Army reserves join the local recreation board in building shelters for youngsters in Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Wallace J. Kallaugher

Here, the reservists begin building one of the bridges to carry pedestrian traffic to Lynch Field without having to use heavily traveled Route 119. Rights-of-way were secured from a railroad, an oil company, and a private individual.

Greensburg recreation director Wallace Kallaugher (in civvies) and personnel from the Army Reserves look over the site of some of the buildings. The property off to the right was the donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

LIKE MANY RECREATION departments throughout the country, Greensburg is ever faced with the problem of stretching the budget dollar. We have millions of dollars worth of ideas but not the money to make them a reality. Most of the money goes for leadership, which is as it should be, and the rest for maintenance and program. Capital improvement was something needed and talked about but out of the question, until a benefactor left the Greensburg Recreation Board a yearly income, which immediately was earmarked for capital improvement. In spite of the income, there wasn't enough to do what had to be done—the building of new shelters, bridges, masonry work. Sharpening our pencils, we found that we had enough to buy the material, but the high cost of labor was something else again. How did we meet this problem?

In the fall of 1958, I went to see Major Tex Meyers, Senior Unit Advisor of the Greensburg Area Army Reserves to inquire about the possibility of using the Army Engineer Reserve in a joint community project. They could help in the building of structures needed for the normal functioning of our department. Our request was approved and a meeting was set up with the officers and men of Company A of the 326th Engineering Battalion under the command of Captain Koloney.

An agreement was reached that all material and equipment would be furnished by the recreation board; the army would supply the manpower and professional staff. Two drills were scheduled a month for these projects; one on Wednesday evening in which rafters and other features were assembled and the following Sunday for putting the structures together. In addition to the shelters, bridges were built at points crossing Jack Run, thus allowing pedestrian traffic access to our Lynch Field Park without using heavily traveled Route 119.

New plans for new projects have recently been discussed with the army and Greensburg will further benefit by the cooperation and community spirit shown to us by this branch of the armed services. #

MR. KALLAUGHER *is director of recreation in Greensburg.*

A shelter goes up! Here, the reservists assemble one of the shelters. One group tackles putting on the roof while another group works on the lower part of the building. The result is fine array of new shelters for the community.

One of the bridges nears completion as reservists tighten guard rails and finish off approaches with gravel. At the far end of the bridge some of the men are cleaning up; on the near side others load gravel for approach to bridge.

Reservists begin to lay the foundations for another bridge to the park. All material and equipment were furnished by recreation board. Army supplied manpower and professional staff. New cooperative projects are in offing.

Here is a completed shelter at Northmont. Reservists were all members of Company A 326th Construction Battalion, stationed at Greensburg. The project began in 1958, was finished in time for use in summer of 1959.

RECREATION FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Beatrice H. Hill

IN TEN YEARS time fewer than half the recreation personnel working with the ill and handicapped will have *hospital* jobs. This may seem like rank defeatism on the part of a person who has devoted more than twenty years to promoting hospital recreation, but it is just the opposite.

What I mean by my prediction is that modern concepts of comprehensive rehabilitation are creating a growing demand for professional recreation services for the ill and handicapped—*wherever they may be.* The broad world of medicine is beginning to recognize the fact that patients in nursing homes, homes for the aged, home-bound programs, and rehabilitation programs need recreation services. Some of us even venture to predict the day isn't far off when more and more of the communities and industries where the handicapped live and work will look for help in providing handicapped persons with opportunities to live more fully and *be more productive.*

So when I say that fewer than half of today's hospital recreation workers will be working in the hospital setting ten years from now, it isn't because hospital recreation is on the way out, but because new career opportunities in recreation for the ill and handicapped are on the way in. First, let's take a look at what's been happening in recreation for the ill and handicapped aged.

Government statistics show that there are some twenty-five thousand proprietary nursing homes in this country. These nursing homes house approximately four hundred and fifty thousand so-called guests. Two years ago, the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped found that less than one percent of these nursing homes offered their patients a regularly scheduled recreation program. The Consulting Service knew recreation was a vital necessity to these patients, and many of the nursing home proprietors knew it, too. But they said they just couldn't afford professional help in providing recreation services to their patients. "After all," they argued, "with the average home housing only eighteen patients, it just isn't economically feasible."

The staff of the Consulting Service chewed on this bitter pill, swallowed it, and digested it. Then it set up a series of pilot projects to demonstrate the economic feasibility of coordinated recreation programs for nursing homes. These pilot projects were carried out in New York City; Westchester County, New York; and Connecticut.

In each of these localities, Consulting Service staff members prevailed on four to six nursing home proprietors to share the cost of (1) "heavy equipment," such as phonographs, records, movie projectors, screens, and the like, to be used in each of the homes on a rotating basis; and (2) the salary of a professional recreation worker to recruit, screen, train, and supervise the work of volunteers in each of the participating homes.

At the end of the year, detailed reports of these pilot projects were published in several national professional nursing home journals. Results were phenomenal. Requests for assistance in setting up similar programs poured in to the Consulting Service from all over the country. Since then it has helped set up projects in numerous states throughout the country, and is in the process of responding to additional requests for help in getting coordinated recreation programs under way in hundreds of nursing homes.

For example, the New Jersey Association of Nursing Homes asked for help in establishing coordinated recreation programs in all one hundred and twenty-five of its member homes. To date, the Consulting Service has placed four professional workers among thirty of these homes. Their salaries range from fifty-two hundred to six thousand dollars.

In Philadelphia, where the Consulting Service is developing coordinated programs for twenty-two nursing homes, the recreation director has been engaged at sixty-five hundred dollars. Approximately forty-five hundred dollars is in the budget for each of the two assistants who will join the project shortly.

In other words, the new era in recreation for the ill and handicapped includes aiming for better salaries for recreation workers. Already the nursing homes are competing for the services of specialists in this huge new field of recreation; the competition will grow. Think what this means in terms of salary levels!

NOT SATISFIED with the success of its coordinated recreation program idea in relation to nursing homes, the Consulting Service has several other demonstration projects working. These are designed to bring recreation services to the ill and handicapped in many places besides hospitals and nursing homes. Such projects as those that fol-

MRS. HILL *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

low will open up career opportunities galore.

The Sussex County Project. Because many rural communities have too few private nursing homes to make sharing of costs practical, the Consulting Service has set up a demonstration project involving a community general hospital, the county welfare home, and four proprietary nursing homes in Sussex County, New Jersey. *(See "Recreation for the Ill, Handicapped, and Aged," RECREATION, October 1959, Page 334.)* The director of this project will soon engage an assistant, whose job it will be to develop recreation services for the home-bound and the boarding-home residents of this rural area.

The Monroe County Project. The Consulting Service is currently working with the city of Rochester, New York, to develop a program with a large professional staff, to service all the hospitals and nursing homes in Monroe County. A similar program in Albany, New York, is in the planning stage. The Rochester project is attempting to limit each worker to about six institutions within reasonable distance of each other. Since the worker should not be responsible for more than three hundred patients, each is assigned to a number of institutions with a total census of three hundred or less. The Consulting Service tackled this project to demonstrate the practicability of setting up coordinated recreation programs for small towns and cities as well as for rural communities and groups of proprietary nursing homes.

The Home-bound Project. Under a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in Washington, D. C., the Consulting Service will demonstrate ways in which recreation personnel can collaborate with a visiting nurse service and a hospital with a home-care program to bring recreation to the home-bound ill and handicapped. It hopes also to show how the home-bound can be brought into participation in community recreation programs. This three-year project is scheduled to begin some time in the next few months.

The Sheltered Workshop Project. This study, to determine the need for recreation services among clients of sheltered workshops, began in August 1959 under another grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. The objective is to arrive at some practical, down-to-earth recommendations for using recreation as a force in enriching the lives, and perhaps increasing the productivity of, handicapped workers in sheltered industry. The Consulting Service then hopes to carry out these recommendations to actually prove their value. So far, findings indicate that recreation services in this area should be mainly on an advisory or counseling level, to help clients take advantage of opportunities for social rehabilitation through available community resources.

IN ADDITION to these projects, the Consulting Service is keeping an eye on other areas where opportunities for careers in recreation for the ill and handicapped may be expected to arise. For example, playground leaders want to know how to set up programs for handicapped children. Many want to know where to find professional recreation workers skilled in working with the handicapped. The Consulting Service has been gathering data in playgrounds and camps throughout the country, and finds that an increasing number of them include handicapped children in their programs. At present, three hundred camps and one hundred and twenty-eight playgrounds offer this service. There is evidence that this trend will continue and that career opportunities in this area will increase.

The much publicized Bill for Independent Living (H.R. 3465) indicates a broadening interest in meeting the rehabilitation needs of handicapped persons not potentially employable. When this bill becomes law, persons who are not now capable of realizing benefits from occupational and vocational therapy will undoubtedly be entitled to receive activity therapy.

A congressional committee (of which the author is a member) will explore unmet needs in the areas of the handicapped and chronically ill of all ages and develop ways and means for the government to help to meet these needs. It goes without saying that, here again, are unexplored career opportunities.

The work being done at Fountain House, New York City, and in the municipal recreation department of Kansas City, points the way for social rehabilitation of the physically and the mentally ill. With increased emphasis on recreation counseling for patients before and after discharge from hospitals, new positions are opening up for recreation specialists in rehabilitation centers, half-way houses, and the like. Workshops and schools for the mentally retarded and the emotionally disturbed are asking for help in providing recreation services to meet the special needs of their clients.

You must agree that the present and future career opportunities are wonderfully promising and challenging. The new era is here! The tragedy is that we are not quite ready for it. Even now, there are not enough qualified recreation people to fill the positions that exist. How, then, are we to produce enough recreation workers for the new era?

AT THIS POINT the crystal ball grows cloudy. Peering through the murk, I see that our first and foremost professional responsibility is to find an answer to this question by taking three basic steps: (1) we must join forces in a single determined movement dedicated to the formulation of a working philosophy embracing present and future meanings of recreation for the ill and handicapped; (2) we must develop a unified concept of education for the recreation specialist of the future; and (3) we must design an effective recruitment campaign to attract well-qualified young people to the profession.

We must also come to terms with ourselves and with each other to solidly establish recreation for the ill and handicapped as a recognized professional discipline. If we do not chart our own course, others will do it for us, leading us into heaven knows what dark waters. #

VETS WITH VOLUNTEERS

William M. Hay

American Legion Auxiliary volunteers assist in education therapy. Here, they are teaching typing and geography.

THE STAFF OF THE Veterans Administration Hospital at Salisbury, North Carolina, are successful and seasoned veterans in the meaningful use of volunteers. This story tells how, through a carefully *worked at* and *worked out* system, volunteers can be used to distinct advantage, to both themselves and the patients. Awards for meritorious service go to the former; rewards of a life-worth-living go to the patient, sometimes a volunteer himself.

MR. HAY *represents the National Recreation Association in the Southern District.*

Citizens of the Salisbury area, through various groups—not the least of which is the city recreation department—work closely with the hospital. Volunteers come from several counties and a number of cities within a radius of over sixty miles. As a result, total number of volunteers is approximately five thousand.

Five thousand volunteers in a year's time sounds like a dream or a tall tale. To top this is the news that they all work and make real and lasting contributions. Much is due, in part, to the fine way this program is handled. The recruitment, training, and handling of volunteers—giving them a real job to do that is rewarding in itself—goes a long way. The hospital's method of awards, by means of an annual recognition program, adds stimulation to this outstanding volunteer effort as well as the personal touch that means success. Some individual volunteers have given hundreds of hours, some several thousand hours, and at least one, more than ten thousand hours. Organizations have given a minimum of four, eight, and twelve annual programs in special activities for which they receive special certificates of recognition.

The story of the value of volunteers in the recreation program has been expounded over and over. Sometimes it is accompanied by a sigh of misgiving and a look of doubt, but at the Salisbury Veterans Hospital positive use of volunteers reaches a peak through the Veterans Administration Volunteer Service.

"They do things the regular staff cannot do. Without the staff for the core program, however, volunteers would be fairly useless. With a good staff, the volunteers can provide embellishments to the core program that are like icing on the cake, or spice in the pudding, so to speak." These are the enthusiastic words of M. R. Brownlee. chief of special service.

Like any fruitful effort, the use of volunteers does not come easily or without careful planning, good public relations, training and assisting the

Volunteer Service Committee representatives gather for meeting. Volunteers must be trained for most effective use.

Volunteers receive certificates and pins at recognition ceremony.

volunteers, and recognition. Personal recognition and appreciation are primary requisites, and the keys to the success of any volunteer program.

Mr. Brownlee explained some of the mechanics that make the machinery go at Salisbury. He emphasized the importance of first having a well-trained professional staff to work with the volunteers: "This program could not have got off the ground without them." The staff must be prepared to use the volunteers, and the volunteers trained to work with the staff, on specific assignments for which they are recruited. This is done through special training for both, a continuing process by means of special institutes and staff meetings. After the orientation course, applicants are screened to see if they fit into one of the established categories. The first ten hours of service provide a probationary period to see if the volunteer can do this important job.

In order to attract people of special talents for specific jobs, a carefully prepared booklet *Assignment Guide for Recruitment of Volunteer Workers* is in use. Contained therein are more than thirty assigment guides. Each sets out the nature of the job, skills needed, duties, personal characteristics, and person to whom the volunteer is responsible. This booklet is first distributed to the VAVS committee, composed of representatives from the various civic, service, church, and fraternal organizations. Each committee member takes the *Guide for Recruitment* to his organization for help in securing volunteers. Member organizations send people from their own ranks to serve, while the organization operates as a volunteer group. The VAVS committee meets eight times each year regularly and on special occasions. Its work is accomplished through subcommittees, which are as follows: program and publicity, social activities, Christmas gift wrapping, flower, reviewing, patient gifts, carnival, hospital day, Veterans Day, volunteer awards, and recruitment.

These various committees work on special assignments the year round, or at the time indicated by seasonal programs. Some of these major events call for additional volunteers and considerable time. Then, the various organizations will provide an outing, picnic, party, trip, or an activity of some sort for which it is solely responsible in planning, executing, and financing. The volunteer working in the ward gives an afternoon or evening once a week, while the organization helps several times during the year.

The individual volunteers who come to the hospital for special assignments work closely with the staff. The values are not limited to an activity such as crafts, or sports, or dancing. The personal association of the volunteer with the patient is very worthwhile. An outside person—not regular staff—with a fresh approach gets a greater response. "This is part of the job the volunteer does that a staff person cannot do," Mr. Brownlee explains.

The volunteers working the wards on individual assignments are invited to attend medical staff meetings. Here, they learn more about various types of patients. In turn, the professional staff gains first-hand information from the volunteer, benefiting from his sometimes intimate person-to-person contact with the various patients. Donations provide canteen books for patients without funds.

Volunteer service opportunities are not limited to nonpatients, but are open to some "open-ward patients" as well. They can, and do, serve through the hospital's "Helping Hand Society." These volunteers go even further with the person-to-person aspect of the volunteers than any others. They are able to get closer to other patients and secure a response more readily. This is particularly true with the "continuous treatment" patient. The society chose its own name and drew up its own constitution. It contains ten to twenty members, who remain members even after discharge from the hospital.

Patient Sam Smith (fictitious names for patients are used throughout) became a member-employee and worked in the recreation service where he supervised volunteers. Later, through a volunteer, he became a supervisor of a playground in the city. He is now attached to a college physical education staff. Bob Jones, through volunteers, worked in a supervisory capacity for a local hatchery. He now operates his own service station.

These two stories reveal, to some extent, the manner in which the total volunteer program bridges the gap from hospital to community life. Volunteers in the surrounding community are invariably willing to assist the discharged patient in his social and economic adjustment to home life.

This method has much to offer any organization, public or private. More effective and fuller use of volunteers can be realized. If you are not using them, then find out more about this excellent method of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Salisbury, North Carolina. #

RECREATION AN

A PROTESTANT VIEW

Earl R. Barr

CHANGING PATTERNS OF work and leisure will require changes in the traditional programs of the church. With leisure time increasing, many persons will demand more and different activities in the church. The use of leisure time calls for skills that many persons have not developed. To call forth these skills will be the task of the church and the recreation specialists. In the creation of such programs and skills, churches may need to re-examine their use of staff and time.

Traditionally, the Protestant church relies on its clergyman to serve as preacher, pastor, administrator, and program director. Continuously the clergyman discovers that, while the first two portions of his responsibility receive less of his time, his training has centered on these activities. The individual clergyman may be able to coach basketball, teach photography, or guide golden-age activities, but rarely can he do all three. This means the church can meet the challenge by adding to its staff a recreation-trained person or by accepting partial responsibility for a community program.

Since many churches lack sufficient financial resources for a program and do not have enough persons in any one age level for adequate grouping, recreation leaders may be asked to develop programs for different ages, using total resources of several churches. For example, in one community several churches have worked together to set up a program for each age group in the community. One church operates an after-school program for children from eight to twelve years; a second church staffs a center for teenagers, and the third has developed a program for older people. In a situation such as this a trained worker could help and supervise church volunteers in programs for the varying age groups.

In the church or in the community, the recreation director will play a more meaningful role. The passage of needed laws against child labor, the increase in employed women, and growing urbanization make it difficult for teenagers to find part-time work. Tasks or chores around the house have decreased rapidly in this era of appliances. This places a responsibility upon recreation as a learning experience, for in his play a youth learns how to relate to others. In his hobby-shop activity, he learns how to work for the pleasure of the task. In planning activities in recreation, he learns to plan, to make a realistic budget, and to evaluate a program's effectiveness. Here, the recreation director in the community or on a church staff will serve as guide, teacher, and friend as youth learns these aspects of adult life.

Coupled to the need for staff is the challenge of "shift" and weekend work. Churches tend to center religious activities on Sunday mornings. The need for worship services at varied times may force the clergyman to limit his role to the first two parts of his function. In addition to the change in worship scheduling, the varied work patterns may mean that recreation staff persons and facilities should be available at different hours. Adults might enjoy recreation opportunities in the morning or late at night. Programs for parents may be possible during the school hours if the father works the four to twelve shift. Church and recreation leaders will need to think through the possibilities in the changing work hours.

Another church recreation custom has been to design programs for age groups. Some churches have instituted family nights, but these programs mean that the family comes to the church and is separated into age-level activities. Possibly the church contributes to family life disruption through this type of program. Juvenile delinquency serves as a violent indicator that family life in our society needs strengthening; one explanation offered for delinquent behavior stresses the failure of parents to provide adequate "images" for juvenile identification. The urban society, the commuting society, and the age-level recreation reinforce the pattern of individual activity. Children and adults need activities to permit interaction. Children and parents rarely work or learn together, but the church can provide opportunities for other experiences for families. Worship for families has become a part of many churches, but recreation for a family has not.

Family recreation could provide an opportunity for children and parents to discover each other as persons. In today's culture children rarely see how parents relate to adults, how parents solve problems, how working together strengthens family ties. Last summer the writer participated in a family folk game. Children over five years joined with adults over seventy to play. For both, this game provided a meaningful opportunity to know more about each other. In this particular group the adults remained adults relating to children. Our families need many opportunities to play

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HURCH GROUPS

together, but the church and the recreation leaders have *not* provided such. During the next decade, the church will need the help of recreation leaders to provide programs for family unit leisure time.

Finally, the church will need more lay leadership to guide and to aid these new activities. One of the basic problems in any local church is leadership. Hopefully, recreation workers could aid the church in training leaders by helping adults and teen-agers learn the skills of committee work, the planning and administering of programs in recreation. Skills learned in this process would enlarge the church's pool of leaders.

The church will need help in the next ten years to continue its total ministry, in the name of God, to all men. Man's use of his leisure time may well indicate what impact the church has upon our society. To make this impact a creative one, the church will call upon persons trained in recreation.

A CATHOLIC VIEW

Maurice M. Hartmann, Ph.D.

In attempting to speculate upon the theme of this symposium from the point of view of Catholics, it is helpful to base our predictions upon the Catholic attitude towards leisure time and recreation. This attitude was touched upon by His Holiness Pope John XXIII in a letter written in September 1959: "According to the Christian vision of life, all time—working and leisure time—is a value entrusted by God to the freedom of man, who must utilize it to the glory of God Himself and for the greater perfection of his own person. . . ."

The Catholic bishops of the United States in 1932 stated that "leisure time should be used only for wholesome enjoyment and entertainment, such as one may look back to with a good conscience and a satisfied heart. To our own people we appeal that they should further resolve to use part, at least, of their leisure time in attendance at daily Mass; in frequenting the other services of the church and endeavoring to acquaint themselves with the meaning and the message to them of the liturgical year."

The Catholic views leisure time as an occasion for wholesome recreation not merely in the narrow sense of the word but also in its broadest sense—as an opportunity for a fuller family life, for worship, for cultural, social, and spiritual growth, for the development of the whole man.

The concept of Recreation permeates all Catholic recreation—Catholic Youth Councils, CYO's, Catholic Young Adult Clubs, day and summer camps, recreation programs of schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, parish and diocesan social activities, and so on.

During the next few years, we can look forward confidently to a continued growth of these activities and organizations. Programs for youth will increase in number, variety, and participation. There will be an even more greatly accelerated development of recreation for adults, including those in the golden years of their lives. During the next decade there will also probably be a noteworthy increase in activities engaged in by family groups, both inside and away from their homes.

It is expected that the members of the armed forces of the United States and dependent members of their families will be numbered in the millions during the foreseeable future. No doubt, therefore, the National Catholic Community Service, as a member agency of USO, will continue to employ a large number of professional workers to help meet the leisure-time needs of the military.

Certainly, the overall increase in leisure time will result in an increased use of trained and experienced recreation workers in church-related activities. There will be more diocesan directors of recreation, coaches, playground supervisors, camp counselors. Also more volunteers will donate their time to recreation.

Catholic youth councils and other Catholic groups, organized locally and nationally under the National Council of Catholic Youth, will undoubtedly increase in number. The Right Reverend Monsignor Joseph E. Schieder, director of the Youth Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in which the National Council of Catholic Youth is based, recently stated that in the last two years there has been an explosive increase in the number of diocesan youth councils and an even greater increase in the number of parish youth councils.

"The NCCY program, executed on the diocesan and parochial levels, encourages a highly Christian use of leisure. not only among the youth on which it focuses primarily, but also among those professional persons and adult advisers which it engages," said Monsignor Schieder to this

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writer. "The proper use of leisure time must be understood as a formative process for young people. Thus the fourfold program covering the youth's spiritual, cultural, social, and physical activities relates integrally to his development as a competent and mature Christian, whose adult use of his leisure will reflect the good patterns of his youth. This concept, plus our recent experience, permits us to project validly that the next three to five years will see an almost maximum introduction of the council plan."

There will be other changes, of course. But, during the next ten years, it is likely that they will be quantitative and qualitative rather than related to essentialities or basic structure. In recreation there will still be an emphasis upon wholesomeness, moderation, morality. There will be an understanding that increased leisure time provides opportunities not only for *rec*-reation but also for *re*-creation—mental and spiritual, as well as physical and social. Above all, primary emphasis will be directed, as always, towards the direct or indirect objective of the sanctification of souls—in recreation as in every Catholic activity.

A JEWISH VIEW

Sanford Solender

Few problems today are more perplexing than the all-pervasive crises in values. Social philosophers decry the lack of a sense of purpose in our social and political organization. People hesitate, in doubt about the values with which to guide their actions. Youth is left bewildered by the inability of adults to resolve this dilemma.

Perhaps it is a fortuitous circumstance that this condition emerges at the same time that man's leisure is on the increase. Expanding recreation programs to fill this new leisure can be vehicles for helping people to find answers to their search for values.

As people play together in physical education, cultural, or social activities, leaders have an incomparable opportunity to deal with these sensitive points of urgent need. Doubts and confusions about values can be brought to the fore and considered where they have a direct impact upon daily living. Skillful leadership has the chance here to influence substantially the judgments of people in small and large areas of concern.

All recreation—whatever its auspices—can deal importantly with this problem. Recreation programs under sectarian sponsorship have an additional impetus—and a vital resource—for attacking this need. The moral and social goals animating the establishment of their programs provide the motive power for their concern here. The rich value reservoir inherent in the way of life they aim to communicate can have enormous relevance and meaning for participants. It is for the leaders of such programs to find the consummate skill which will enable them to convey this effectively to participants. Given a profound respect for human diversity, a commitment to the right of each person to find his own way, and keen insight into the aspirations and needs of the human personality, leaders of sectarian recreation programs can make a telling contribution to this great need of our times.

Jewish community centers and Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations exemplify the translation of these purposes into action. These organizations afford opportunities for persons of all ages to make creative use of their leisure through rewarding group associations. Competent leadership enables members to derive enjoyment from varied recreation pursuits, along with the rich moral and social learnings inherent in these experiences.

These centers and YM and YWHA's employ leisure-time programs to further their members' well-rounded development. Members are aided to find fulfillment as Americans and as Jews through identification, knowledge, and participation in respect to both of these integral facets of their lives. Activities based upon civic concerns and community living further their sense of the meaning of democracy. Programs drawing upon their Jewish heritage enable them to comprehend the vital ethical and social values inherent in their religion, history, art forms, and experience as a people. Combined with appreciation of the harmony of these values with the American democratic tradition, this understanding of their Jewishness significantly strengthens the capacity of Jews to meet the pressing challenges of life today. #

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Looking ahead ten years, I believe that, apart from the ever-present danger of war, we stand on the threshold of the 1960's aware that leisure will be one of the major problems and one of the pertinent questions in the Western World. I think you had better be ready for the challenge that will be imposed on you.—HOMER C. WADSWORTH, chairman, President's Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth.

LOCAL AND STATE DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

CALIFORNIA. Under a triparty interagency agreement 335 acres of brushland have been cleared to provide a "browseway" for propagation of deer in the Sierra Pelona region of Angeles National Forest. "Browseway" is a newly coined word among foresters and game wardens to denote an area established especially for wildlife habitat feeding. The U. S. Forest Service, the Los Angeles County Fish and Game Commission, and the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation have joined forces to provide better foraging areas for deer. The commission is providing funds for the three-year development program. With the first year's allotment of $6,500 the Forest Service cleared 125 acres of brush in checkerboard pattern and 50 miles of strip (the equivalent of 200 acres) and mashed ten acres of brush for burning. This cleared area will be seeded to provide a feeding area.

HAWAII. The *Honolulu* Zoo has a new memorial drinking fountain, set up as a unit with masonry picnic tables and benches, financed by funds willed by Mrs. Clara Moore Tower, at one time a storyteller for the recreation division. Mrs. Tower left funds for a fountain for dogs and people in Kapiolani Park. Since dogs are not encouraged to come in the park it was decided to set up the fountain in the zoo.

Waipahu Field, in *Honolulu,* now has a completely porcelain-enameled comfort station, first of its kind in the islands. The parks and recreation department hopes that this type of structure will withstand vandalism. According to DeLos A. Seeley, director of planning and construction, the building, with its roof and walls of porcelainized enameled steel panels, should be practically indestructible. Since the color is fused into the enamel no painting is necessary and there will be no fading; maintenance is also simplified. The lightweight structure is particularly suitable for unstable ground conditions such as exist at the Waipahu park site.

NORTH CAROLINA. With funds from $550,000 general-obligation bond issue passed in 1955, *Wilson* now has a new forty-thousand-square-foot community center; was able to improve a recreation building dating from WPA days, adding twenty-five thousand square feet to it; and built a $83,000 fan-shaped swimming pool, 68′-by-45′-by-105′ (an additional appropriation from the general fund helped with the latter). Burt Gillette, director of parks and recreation, and his staff are now developing fifty acres of parkland and installing lighted fields. Plans for 1960 call for additional land acquisition and lighting another field. All development at the present time will be neighborhood areas, no large parks. Later, attention will turn to a large outlying area as a major development.

The park and recreation department is proud of its new 128′-by-114′, laminated-truss gym which can accommodate anything from a basketball game to club conventions. The gym has two full-size basketball courts plus the main court. It also has a self-supporting health club complete with masseur and steam bath.

The department's teen club program is also virtually self-supporting except for supervision. The teen-agers were able to pay for their own equipment with money from concessions and fees from pool-table charges and record rental, as well as to donate a hundred-dollar scholarship to the high school. Teen activities go on every day and on Friday and Saturday nights. The original bowling area was given a smooth-trowel finish for skating and dancing parties. A rifle range will be set up adjacent to the teen area, with an archery range to come. Plexiglas windows will separate the areas.

The *Wilson* department also boasts a seven-acre day camp occupying the last wooded area left inside the city. Lest anybody has any designs on this precious area he had better be prepared to run Mr. Gillette out of town. (He seems firmly entrenched, having just been elected president of the North Carolina Recreation Society.)

TEXAS. W. Cecil Winters, superintendent of parks and recreation in *Garland* feels his city needs a park-and-recreation bond issue every two years "to keep up, not catch up" with a steadily growing population and increasing demand for areas and facilities. In the past year *Garland* has developed five neighborhood park and playground areas, exhausting funds from a $460,000 general-obligation bond issue which also provided a recreation building, a fifty-meter swimming pool and a major park site of approximately 125 acres. The department has a staff of twelve full-time and forty-five part-time personnel.

A new bird island is being developed on Copano Bay near *Bayside* through the efforts of the Copano Sportsman's Club. The area covers about two hundred acres of shell bank near the mouth of Mission Bay and is covered with scrub oak and cactus. The club has asked that the land belonging to the state be turned over to the National Audubon Society as a sanctuary.

The *Houston* Parks and Recreation Department has taken over on the responsibility for recreation activities on Lake Houston. The lake covers 12,600 acres and is about fourteen miles long. The department operates a lake-patrol boat, manned by the park patrol. The boat is equipped with a two-way radio operating through the Houston Police dispatcher frequency. (*For further news of Houston's rapid expansion and future program see Page 11.*) #

GAMES OF THE HANDS

"These are old as human play itself . . ."

Glenn G. Dahlem

Frequently a small party or other informal recreation gathering drags for lack of planned, competitive amusement; or the setting may preclude activities requiring special equipment or facilities. There exists, however, a family of games that requires little or no equipment nor previous experience.

"Games of the Hands," activities played solely with the hands, are as old as human play itself. Impromptu skill contests of various sorts involving hand movements are found in the culture of many ethnic groups, their origins lost in antiquity. In the United States, the intermingling of various races and nationalities has created a treasury of games of many kinds. Five such games of the hands, all of an informal and spontaneous nature, are listed here.

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The Slapping Game. The Slapping Game is a hilarious skill contest, involving strategy, reaction time, and the guess factor. It is playable only in pairs, members of the group matched in any way desired. Each pair decides who shall be on "offense" first. The two combatants face each other, hands and arms extended, elbows somewhat bent. Hands are placed in a horizontal plane at chest height, about one foot to eighteen inches apart, with the fingers relaxed, but extended.

The player first on defense places his hands palms down, at the height, width, and degree of extension he desires; thus assuming the "on-guard" position. The offensive player brings his hands palms up to a point immediately below those of the defender, close, but not touching.

The defender signals "ready," and the offensive player attempts to slap either or both backs of the defender's hands, whichever and whenever he feels success likely. The defender is allowed to withdraw his hands quickly at any time, to avoid being slapped, but must return them to "on-guard" position within a reasonable time.

Score is kept by the offensive player, who counts aloud cumulatively, one point for each slap, including two points for a "double" (both hands simultaneously) until he slaps and misses. A miss ends his turn on offense, and roles are reversed, the former defender now doing the slapping, the previous offensive player assuming the palms down "on-guard" position.

After the second player has missed in a slapping attempt, the totals of each are compared, the highest declared winner, and a new game commences. After several games, such as two out of three or four out of seven, winners of different contests may be matched.

The Slapping Game becomes very strategic; the offensive player has a choice of right, left, double, or right and left cross-slaps in his arsenal. Turning of the head and variations in timing are also important strategic considerations. The defender may withdraw his hands in different directions or planes, and at different times, to confuse the offensive player.

Rock-Scissors-Paper. Rock-Scissors-Paper may be played in pairs or trios. Three hand positions are involved: Rock, symbolized by clenched fists; Scissors, represented by the index and second fingers only, extended in the shape of a scissors; and Paper, both hands held flat with all fingers extended.

Three rules of precedence determine victory, loss, or draw: Rock smashes Scissors, Scissors cuts Paper, Paper covers Rock; in other words, each hand position defeats and loses to one of the other two, and draws with itself.

The players sit facing each other, and, when ready, the hands are placed and withdrawn twice simultaneously from the table or floor. The third simultaneous placing is a "showdown," and hands are left in the center of the playing area, in one of the three playing positions. The winner becomes apparent, and exacts a penalty from the loser or losers with a two-fingered slap on fleshy forearm, or on the forehead. Rock-Scissors-Paper may be played in regular fashion, with both hands showing the same symbol or "splits," in which two different combinations may be given in the same game.

Button-Button. "Button, button, who's got the button?" is a group guessing game involving deception and alertness. It is best played in a group of ten to fifteen participants. The game is of German origin.

Equipment used in this game is a long thread, string, or cord, tied at the ends; and a button, small spool, or other object with a hole in the center through which the cord passes. The object must slide freely along the cord and be easily concealed in a fist.

To organize play, a Leader and an It are chosen. The players sit on the floor in a circle, with the It in the center. The Leader is also a member of the circle. The string or cord passes through the laps of the members of the circle, who hold it in their fists. The Leader is in possession of the button.

The activity commences when the Leader passes the button from his fist into that of the player on either side. The button is then transferred from player to player, with its location kept secret from the It if possible. Faking of passing and possession is permissible. When the Leader feels the It is thoroughly confused, he calls out, "Button, button, who's got the button?" After this, all movement and faking of the button ceases, and the It is compelled to guess the button's location. He chooses a likely player, who must show the button if in his possession. If the It has guessed correctly, he changes places and roles with the player whom he has caught. In event of a wrong guess, It remains in the center; and the player holding the button becomes a new Leader.

Indian. Indian is a memory activity played by means of signs made with hands and fingers. It is suited to groups of from six to fifteen. Members stand in a circle, and each, in turn, demonstrates and explains his or her Indian Sign. The Indian Signs are hand-and-finger portrayals of some phase of Indian life, such as a bow-shooting position, wearing of feathered headdress, delivering a war whoop, making the sign of peace, waving a tomahawk, and so on. Each member of the group is given a chance to show his own sign and to observe that of every other.

To begin, one member of the group is chosen Chief. When all are ready, the Chief gives his own sign, followed by that of one other player. The player whose sign was given immediately repeats his own sign and gives that of any other player, except that of the Chief, who preceded him. The third player immediately repeats his sign, and gives that of a fourth player, who must likewise repeat and give a new sign, and so on, until the last player is reached. The last player repeats his sign and gives that of the Chief, and the game, or round, is completed.

Very rarely does play go all the way around in this manner, as someone invariably forgets the remaining signs or gives one that has already been used. In this event, the person breaking the continuity is declared Goat, and after being "scalped," or penalized in some manner, becomes Chief for the next game. Players should be encouraged to speed up play, as the faster the signs are given the more pressure is put on the memory.

Pease Porridge Hot. Pease Porridge Hot is a hand-clapping activity involving memory and reaction time. It is played in pairs. This game requires recitation of the old familiar nursery rhyme at an accelerating tempo, preferably by a third party.

To organize play, the group is divided into pairs, in any manner desired. If an odd number is present, a particular individual is designated Caller; if the group is even-numbered, different members alternate as Caller. Members of each pair stand or sit facing each other about three feet apart.

The game is played by means of a series of clapping actions, synchronized with the words of the rhyme. The sequence of claps and words is boxed.

To begin a game, the Caller recites the rhyme at a slow pace, and all pairs execute the prescribed claps in cadence. Succeeding repetitions of the rhyme become faster and faster, until the Caller can no longer say the words at an increasing rate of speed. When this occurs, he becomes silent, and the pairs increase the speed of their clapping, if this is possible, at their own rate.

Victory is determined, within individual pairs, when a player misses, or executes a wrong clap. The offender must drop out of that game, and admit defeat. The winner within the pair that lasts the longest is the champion of the entire group. After several games, it is desirable to swap opponents with a nearby pair. This game is an excellent icebreaker for a mixer, using couples.

Sequence of Words and Claps for Pease, Porridge, Hot.

WORDS:	Pease		porridge		hot,	
CLAPS:	*(1) own hands on own thighs*		*(2) own hands together, chest height*		*(3) both hands to opponent's, chest height*	
	Pease		porridge		cold,	
	(4) own hands on own thighs		*(5) own hands together, chest height*		*(6) both hands to opponent's, chest height*	
	Pease	porridge	in the pot	nine	days	old,
	(7) thighs	*(8) together*	*(9) own right to opponent's right*	*(10) together*	*(11) own left to opponent's left*	*(12) both to both*
	Some		like it		hot,	
	(13) thighs		*(14) together*		*(15) both to both*	
	Some		like it		cold,	
	(16) thighs		*(17) togther*		*(18) both to both*	
	Some	like it	in the pot	nine	days	old.
	(19) thighs	*(20) together*	*(21) rights*	*(22) together*	*(23) lefts*	*(24) both to both*

Paul Opperman

THE COMPETITION FOR LAND...

How It Affects Recreation

Metropolitan areas mean high concentrations of people and high concentrations of land-and-improvement values.

Exploding Cities and Regions

WE ARE ACCUSTOMED these days to dramatic phrases and startling statistics affecting our communities. I hope we do not become insensitive to their meaning simply because they are repeated so often and so vigorously, at all times and on all occasions.

A friend who visited Chicago recently left a report with me on recreation that included some of the most startling population forecasts I have seen. In the report's quoted United States Census population forecast for 1975 is a high national figure of 228,500,000. The high forecast for the year 2000 is 300,000,000, the low is 245,000,000. A forecast for the year 2050 has a low of 300,000,000, a mean of 375,000,000, and a high forecast of 450,000,000 inhabitants.

This report also contained a table on recreation use of California's national parks and forests, with projections into the year 2050. In 1946 there were 23,000,000 actual visitor days; in 1955, 35,500,000. The estimate for 1975 is 109,000,000 visitor days. All figures included highway users. The 1975 estimated figure cited is, of course, three times the 1955 figure. The projection to the year 2050 is 450,000,000 visitor days!

Taking Stock

Some of you will remember that students and practitioners of both recreation and planning benefited from the fact-gathering and analysis that went on during the days of the depression in the mid-1930's. That was a quarter of a century ago. The picture of recreation in the United States was very sobering by today's standards and so was that of city planning. Measured against the conditions today, it can be truly said that the record of those earlier years justifies the queries: Did we then *have* a recreation program? Did we have any city planning in those days?

There are some heartening signs at the present time in the growth and acceptance of your field and mine, even if we admit to one another that today the tasks assigned recreation people, and to planners as well, seem almost overwhelming. All these years the National Recreation Association and its affiliated persons and organizations have been at work developing the concepts of today's far-flung recreation "empire" (forgive the word). The Association has been developing a strong corps of professional and lay leadership; it has been formulating principles and standards and testing them in countless operating programs. Very distinguished performances have been turned in by individuals, by communities, by many recreation departments, and, of course, some are not up to par. Generally there is real sophistication in recreation today—in knowing the problems, in tackling the "market demand," a demand that is tremendous and one growing without any signs of letup.

The resources and conservation people support planning and recreation objectives and programs. They have been loyal allies over the years and have been coming closer as the country and time and distance have been shrinking. The work of the Resources for the Future organization is a case in point.

The recent establishment of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, under the chairmanship of Laurance Rockefeller, following Congressional action in the fall of 1958 is, in the words of Marion Clawson: "An encouraging sign of a human nationwide concern, and of a comprehensive new approach to the recreation problem." There are other significant developments.

A valuable report entitled *A User Resource Recreation Planning Method*, first of several reports of the National Advisory Council on Regional Recreation Planning, was issued last summer. A state report, published in 1956 by the California Committee on Planning for Recreation, Park Areas and Facilities, is entitled *Guide for Planning Recreation Parks in California: a Basis for Determining Local Recreation Space Standards.*

The recreation publication to which I referred earlier, and from which I took the estimates (Appendix A) to the year 2050, is the consultants' report to the California De-

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MR. OPPERMAN *is executive director of the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, Chicago.* *The article is a condensation of a paper he presented at the 41st National Recreation Congress held in Chicago, 1959.*

In these places the struggle over who is to acquire what land for what purposes reaches its most explosive form.

partment of Water Resources, concerning investigations of the Upper Feather River Basin Development. The study's full title is: *Recreational Benefits from Upper Feather River Basin Development.* Time does not permit detailed reference to any of these publications.

Planning

Accompanying urbanization, the rapid growth of urban populations—especially during the last decade—the field of physical or area planning, official planning of cities and of entire metropolitan regions (to a more limited extent, state planning also) has shown tremendous expansion, and some marked changes in technique and program emphasis. The working relationships of planning agencies and recreation agencies also seem, happily, to have progressed. I cite my personal experience as city planner of San Francisco from 1949 to 1958 and what I observed in California as at least partial evidence and support of this view.

Competition for Land

The competition for land is universally evident—on the part of all governments, federal and state, throughout our metropolitan areas, in our counties, among the tens of thousands of incorporated municipalities, not to mention the very substantial number of special district governments. Conspicuous examples of this are lands required by the federal interregional highway program supposedly equal in land area to all the currently occupied urban areas of the country today. There are civil airport requirements, greatly augmented by the advent of the Jet Age.

So far I have not mentioned recreation. No reference has been made to a vastly expanding urban population, on which the spotlight is placed more and more frequently today in reference to nearly 180 metropolitan areas, the constellations of American cities in which practically all population growth and urban expansion is currently taking place and is expected to continue occurring.

Let us focus on these, where the land competition is more intense than anywhere else. Here are the high concentrations of people and the high concentrations of land-and-improvement values. In these places the struggle over who is to use what land for what purpose reaches its most intense form.

Planning and the Recreation Program

I see community planning figuring prominently among the approaches to the problem of managing and regulating competition for land that exists everywhere in our communities. The land requirements of all federal government agencies and of all the agencies and departments of the state governments are met and are served "on the ground," in one of the counties of these same states. In perhaps the overwhelming majority of cases, likewise within an incorporated municipality—those of the largest population and area down to some very small units indeed—the federal and state government have no other place to go to acquire land for their purposes.

This being a readily established fact, each of the local units of government should have an official plan to guide any growth, development, or land-use changes; as a device to enable it to have a basis upon which to negotiate, or arbitrate with an "outside public agency." Or it can simply be used as an aid in refereeing the question of how the city's land, over which the city or the county government has jurisdiction, representing its citizens, is to be used. The bulk of a community's land is, of course, privately owned land. The local government regulates its use and is charged with ensuring its continued usefulness and value, and its planning powers are for this purpose.

Most of the *metropolitan* areas of the United States consist of a single county, *one central city*, plus a number of cities, towns, and villages of lesser importance. Metropolitan areas of the largest dimensions may comprise hundreds of local governments and thousands of square miles of land. Such an area is the Northeastern Illinois area. It can supply many suitable illustrations of the competition for land, which is fairly general, and which has its familiar aspects, locally. Chicago is the central city of the six-county Northeastern Illinois metropolitan area, now containing nearly six million people. It measures thirty-seven hundred square miles, or about a third the size of Holland, a country with twice this area's present population.

In twenty years or less it is expected that three million people will be added to the present population of these six counties—the equivalent of the population of Detroit and Cleveland. This new population will need a lot of housing; to go with the homes, we must build a lot of schools and hospitals; three millions more will take a lot of recreation area. The expanded metropolitan area will bring some *additional* heavy concentrations of traffic.

A crude and oversimple way of graphically highlighting the competition for land ahead, in meeting the needs of an additional three million people, expected to be added in twenty years, might be so stated. Estimate the amount of land needed for:

- industrial expansion, likewise for commercial districts;

• housing, and for community facilities that go with housing such as schools, parks, recreation areas;
• municipal, county, state, and federal administrative services and institutional needs, found in all jurisdictions;
• all transportation needs, including freight railroads, commuting services, highways, local streets, airports—major and minor—rights of way and easements for all utilities, waterways, all sorts of terminals, and parking;
• flood control and drainage, for water supply and waste disposal.

Then add up these estimates, on the basis of measures and standards of land use applicable to each category of land, and allocate them to the total vacant land remaining in the metropolitan area.

Crude and over-simple estimating and allocating of land by land-use categories or functions and in relation to time periods is, however, not the same thing as comprehensive planning for communities or metropolitan areas. It will not suffice to identify clearly and correctly the needs of groups of land users—competitors for land— including that representing recreation. Fortunately, the last quarter century, perhaps especially the last decade of it, has seen the development of improved ways of doing business in your field and mine and others. The changes have brought measureable advances in public understanding and support both of the need to plan and program city and regional development, including recreation planning, from the local levels to the national ones, whichever level you start from.

I should like to undertake to discuss, in somewhat more specific terms, some uses of the physical planning programs designated *city planning* and *metropolitan planning*. I will attempt to relate this general planning to recreation planning at the municipal and metropolitan levels, adding a footnote or two on the planning of the resource-area type, which is becoming increasingly important to the broad national picture of recreation.

Making the Plans and Implementing Them

City and recreation planning in San Francisco is a good example of city planning and one with which I am familiar because I was director of planning. The following good definition appears in *Guide for Planning Recreation Parks in California:*

> *Master Plan or General Plan.* A unified, long-range, comprehensive, general (rather than detailed) scheme to guide the future physical development of a city, county, planning area, or metropolitan region. The plan designates official policy concerning the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, industry, recreation, education, public buildings and grounds, and other categories of public and private uses of land; it relates to the designated uses of the land, the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, and other major public utilities and facilities; and it establishes standards of population density and building intensity for the various areas included in the territory covered by the plan. Integral with the plan are the maps, diagrams, charts, and descriptive matter necessary for its proper understanding.

Working with the recreation and park department of San Francisco, the city-planning department first prepared a report on a plan for the location of parks and recreation areas in San Francisco. This report was the research basis of the adopted citywide recreation-park plan, an element of the city's master plan, directed toward the fulfillment of two major objectives: (1) the provision of areas for active and passive recreation for all age groups, equitably distributed throughout the city; and (2) the protection, provision, and enhancement of areas of natural scenic beauty, and the provision of open landscaped areas equitably distributed throughout the city. The plan was adopted after public hearings and is being carried out.

Implementation of the plan is aided by the six-year capital improvement program, long in operation in that city. This provides that city departments annually submit their programs for six years ahead. Each project included is reported by the planning department as in conformity or not in conformity with the city plan. The city council relies upon these reports and rarely takes an action in opposition.

Some Concluding Thoughts

Recreation is very hard pressed in the present and continuing competition for land. The recreation movement has millions upon millions of supporters. In the years and decades ahead recreation, like planning, must have clear objectives and effective leadership. The *pros* can be counted upon to work away as a dedicated group, to try hard to perform their technical and administrative functions and work assignments to the satisfaction of the public we serve. Far more important in meeting the challenge of the competition for land than those of us who have full-time careers at these tasks is a well-informed citizenry, a strong, informed, and courageous *lay* leadership. This leadership should have specific programs to work for. Recreation programs can be very tangible, can be made to lend themselves effectively to concerted campaigns to establish recreation's claims in this competition—if official plans of the various jurisdictions have been competently prepared, officially adopted by their governments. Through such administrative leverage as is provided in the land-use plans, zoning, firm policies, and land-subdivision dedications or cash contributions, specified in state law and local ordinances, in capital improvement programing, through the use of public powers of acquisition (including excess condemnation), acquisition of easements and developments rights, the recreation program featured in such plans is kept clearly in public view and is integrated with official plans and annual appropriations of the public jurisdictions.

The recreation program of the country, like the planning program, is moving steadily toward a more comprehensive approach now emerging in national, state, county, and municipal administration because it has everywhere a "relatedness" to all other aspects of city and regional development. There are abundant signs that this type of thinking is increasing its popular appeal, is widening its support, and is finding its way into program and into administration.

Somewhat as an aside may I conclude by saying that your group and the one I have attempted to represent in these remarks should hang together, so that in the competition for land our competitors do not hang us separately. #

There is always excitement at the monthly birthday party in the children's pavilion.

Recreation Comes to Warm Springs

MONTHLY OUTDOOR songfests, square dancing, Sunday afternoon band concerts, parties and other interesting activities are now a part of the fare for patients at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, for a recreation department was added to its medical services in January 1957.

According to Clara S. Simon, recreation director, individual bedside activities are scheduled during the day to dovetail with the patient's treatment periods, and group activities in after-treatment hours—evenings, weekends, and holidays. The program is designed to bring a normal atmosphere to an abnormal situation.

Staff and volunteers presenting the program have the use of a modern theater, recreation room, outdoor facilities, and portable equipment. All activities are, of course, adapted to meet individual or group limitations. At the present, there is a marked increase in referrals from the medical staff for individual, specialized recreation needs. These special needs stem from the fact that Warm Springs patients have a longer than average hospitalization (more than fifty-nine days) and/or some degree of emotional disturbance.

In order to provide varied diversion for the patients and staff of this rather isolated foundation, the recreation department sometimes schedules performances of professional entertainment in the theater or, when weather permits, on the outdoor "campus," and schedules movies as well.

After dismissal, nostalgic notes of appreciation are received from patients and parents; and there seems to be no doubt that the addition of this to the other services offered at Warm Springs has been more than justified. #

HEARING-IMPAIRED CHILDREN

MANY CHILDREN with handicaps are perplexed when they are rejected from participating in community recreation and social programs provided for the nonhandicapped. They are rejected by leaders and "normal" youngsters, either because of their handicap or inability to participate in existing programs.

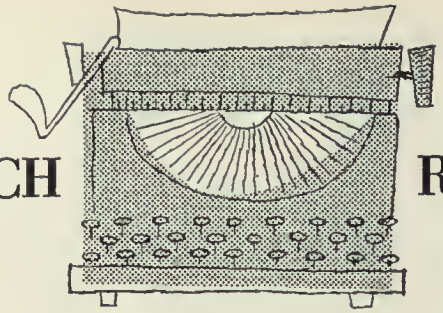
The Baltimore Hearing Socicty became particularly concerned about the need for accepting hearing-impaired children in camp, Scout, and recreation programs. In April 1955, after approval of the need by a Baltimore Council of Social Agencies' study and with the financial support of the Community Chest, the society began a five-year demonstration recreation project for the purpose of integrating deaf, hard-of-hearing, and aphasic children with hearing youngsters, in camping, scouting, and recreation activities.

The demonstration project has just completed its third year; at present more than one hundred children are participating with hearing youngsters. Camp, Scout, and recreation personnel, once informed of the important need for these children who have severe auditory and language disorders to become part of the hearing world, have performed an outstanding service by including them in existing programs.

For many of these one hundred children, the recreation therapist of the society has established "readiness" programs that were conducted in the health agency setting. These programs were designed to teach children basic recreation and related communication skills, either individually or in a group. Once these skills were learned and the society staff had a thorough knowledge of the children's capabilities, they were placed in existing community recreation and camping activities.

The society, at this time, believes strongly that the project should become a community program, which would serve not only the hearing-impaired, but all children with handicaps. It is convinced, however, that a recreation therapist should become a permanent member of the society staff. Such a staff member should also be included in other health agencies to provide the necessary "readiness" programs so children with handicaps will be afforded the neccessary preparation before moving into their respective communities to participate with the nonhandicapped.—RALPH DOMBRO, *of the Baltimore Hearing Society in the third annual report,* Hearing-Impaired Children in Recreation and Camping Programs.

RESEARCH REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS



Assistance Needed for Research Project

As every recreation professional person knows, there are *no* instruments now available that can predict an individual's potential in recreation leadership. It is the purpose of this research project to identify traits of successful recreation leaders and to develop instruments useful to recreation administrators in hiring personnel, to colleges and universities, which are training leaders, to directors of in-service training programs, in better diagnosing the needs of their employees, and to guidance counselors in helping youth to decide whether the recreation profession is for them. The help of the entire profession is needed to undertake successfully a research project to develop these predictive measurement instruments.

To develop job applicant screening tests, municipal departments are needed, willing to administer a short-form test to job applicants and then, later, rate on a scale provided, the quality of work of the applicants employed and indicate why others were not employed.

Hospital recreation departments may help by conducting an exploratory aptitude inventory among their employees and rating the quality of leadership of each. After analysis of the exploratory form to determine traits significant for success, additional aid will be needed as described for municipal departments.

To make possible a longitudinal study designed to determine traits of potentially successful recreation leaders at various stages in their preparation, colleges and universities with major programs are needed to minister a battery of tests to their freshmen and secure high-school information; administer in the senior year the same battery to these same majors and secure college academic and extracurricular information; and aid in follow-up of such majors after they have been on the job several years, administering the same battery, securing information on community activities, and obtaining a quality rating of their work.

To work on keys for present vocational tests and explore other possibilities, persons interested in research and in undertaking other phases of the study are needed; there are some good thesis and dissertation topics available. Self-attitude tests, Q-technique, forced-choice tests, and other methods of success determination need to be explored for the recreation field. Perhaps you are already working in this field; we would be happy to hear about it.

To finance the costs of printing, mailing, and statistical analysis, *foundations and persons interested* in the advancement of the profession through research are also encouraged to participate in this project.

Anyone interested in helping or who has suggestions about this project is encouraged to write codirectors Dr. Shirley Kammeyer, Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California, or Dr. Betty van der Smissen, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Citizens Advisory Committees Useful

A study of practices of *Citizens Advisory Committees in Public Recreation* was conducted by Laura J. Weckwerth as a partial requirement for a master's degree at the University of Illinois. The study was confined to recreation committees in school and recreation departments in the New York Metropolitan region. One of the major findings was that, in spite of the difficulties encountered in their relationships with the committees, almost all recreation executives and committee chairmen said they anticipated continued use of the citizens advisory committees.

The major recommendations that grew out of the study follow:

1. An adequate written policy statement should be established for the committee, reviewed frequently, and agreed upon and clearly understood by all concerned.

2. The board's responsibility ought also to be clearly understood. The board should either accept the advice of the committee and act upon it or explain why it has not.

3. New members should be formally oriented to the committee.

4. The committee's work should be periodically evaluated in terms of its objectives.

5. More time could profitably be spent in committee meetings on policy discussion so the committee could give careful and valuable counsel, recommendations, and information to the appointive board and the executive.

6. The recreation executive interested in having an effective citizens advisory committee must devote the necessary amount of time and effort to doing his part and ought to familiarize himself with the principles and practices of effective committee operation.

National Forests and Their Recreation Resources

The United States Forest Service has published a work plan for its survey of the outdoor recreation resources of national forests. The survey is directed toward obtaining the information needed in planning the recreation aspects of its own program, but much of the information obtained will also be useful to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

Five separate tasks are to be accomplished in making the study:

1. Projections of future demand for recreation on the

national forests will be developed for the base years 1966, 1976, and 2000.

2. Converting factors will be developed so that recreation demand in visits and visitor-days can be expressed in acres, sites, areas, or resource requirements needed to accommodate satisfactorily the projected demand for recreation on the national forests.

3. An inventory will be made to determine the amount, kind, quality, and location of available and suitable recreation lands administered by the Forest Service and usable waters related thereto.

4. National forest recreation resources and opportunities located and described by the inventory will be compared with projected demands to determine how the suitable and available lands can be best utilized to serve anticipated needs by the years 1976 and 2000; also to what extent the recreation resources can provide for the different kinds of recreation demands in those years.

5. Present policies and programs will be reviewed in the light of the study findings and recommendations will be made for a recreation program to include: (1) modification of present policies or adoption of new policies for the protection and administration of the outdoor recreation resources; (2) developments and services needed, with estimated costs, to meet the projected recreation demands in 1976 and 2000; (3) research needs in the recreation field; and (4) procedure for keeping the recreation view current in the future.—Work Plan for National Forest Recreation Study, *August 1959*.

Use of Schools for Community Recreation

In the report *A Study of Recreation in Kentucky*, prepared by Charlie Vettiner, the reluctance of some school principals to permit school buildings to be used for recreation by community groups is discussed. Mr. Vettiner reports that a survey made by the principals of 23 schools in Jefferson County, following the close of the winter program, revealed that 164,098 men, women, and children had used the buildings and that damage amounted to $82.50 or an average of $3.44 per center. This damage was not paid for by the school board but by the community recreation committees.

New Center for Urban Studies

A Joint Center for Urban Studies has been established by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University through a grant of $675,000 from the Ford Foundation for the initial financing of the center's program. The aim of the project, according to President Stratton of MIT, is "to establish an international center for advanced research, for documentation, and for stimulating interuniversity efforts and collaboration in the urban field." It is designed to serve as a center with extensive research opportunities for eminent scholars on the faculties of the two institutions.

Among the problems of initial interest to the Joint Center are comparative analyses of cities; urban growth and structure; methods of public and private control over urban change; social values and the community; urban design; and decision making and the planning process in metropolitan communities. The principal responsibility of the center will be basic research, the findings of which will be made available through published materials. Professor Martin Meyerson, Williams Professor of City Planning and Urban Research, and director of Harvard's present Center for Urban Studies, has been appointed director of the joint center.

Another project, involving a $900,000 grant by the Ford Foundation, is making possible the preparation of a comprehensive development program for eleven counties in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Parks and recreation comprise one of the aspects of the survey project, which is known as Penjerdel.

Physical Education Facilities in Schools

A bulletin entitled *Physical Education in Early Elementary Schools*, issued in 1959 by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, reports on the status of physical education for elementary-school-age children in city school systems. This information is based upon replies received from 532 school systems, representing a total of 12,217 schools. In view of the increasing use of the school plant for community recreation, the following findings are of special interest.

Of the 12,217 elementary school buildings, 6,584, or 54 percent, are reported to have excellent or adequate gymnasiums or playrooms. Of this number 34 percent are gymnasiums and 20 percent playrooms. Indoor swimming pools are found in 110 of the schools, or less than one percent of the total; 50 percent of these are located in schools in the eastern district.

Five thousand nine hundred school sites, or 48 percent of the total, provide excellent or adequate all-weather play area; 47 percent have a basketball court, 14 percent a baseball field, 53 percent a softball field, 24 percent a soccer field, 44 percent a volleyball court. Only four percent, or 466 schools, include tennis courts. Less than 25 percent of the school sites have such developmental equipment as horizontal bars and ladders.

Forty-nine percent of the school systems reporting indicated that community facilities are used to obtain more adequate space for physical education; 84 percent of them state that physical education facilities are used by the community in out-of-school hours during the school year and 63 percent that school physical education facilities are used by the community during vacation periods.

Copies of the bulletin are available from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for forty-five cents each.

On the Ball

According to a release from the National Golf Foundation, golf courses of all types increased in number from 4,901 in 1948 to 5,745 in 1958. During this ten-year period the population of the United States increased by 19 percent whereas the total number of golfers playing at least ten rounds a year increased by nearly 45 percent. Total golf equipment sales, based on factory selling prices, increased by 98.5 percent during this ten-year period.—*The Golf Beat*, July 1959.

NOTES *for the Administrator*

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Maintenance of Community Quality

Some two hundred public officials and citizens representing communities in Westchester County, New York, met with the county executive to discuss "Local and County Responsibilities for Public Recreation." Dr. Sal J. Prezioso, superintendent of the County Recreation Commission, set the tone for the meeting when he said:

> Here in Westchester County neither county government nor any of the local communities can afford to go it alone on matters pertaining to recreation planning and administration. Neither can we in this day and age properly and effectively do our work via the long-distance lines of communication.

Commenting on the need for acquiring and planning areas Hugh R. Pomeroy, county planning director, stated:

> Provision of land for parks and recreation has an importance to the community well beyond the value of the land for the particular park or recreation function to which it is assigned, in that this land constitutes part of the open space of the community. The maintenance of community quality and the protection of property values depend in substantial degree, and in increasing measure, on the provision of ample areas of open space.
>
> To repeat something that we have often said, it is the land that is off the tax rolls for community purposes that is responsible for most of the values that are on the tax rolls. Open space as such, where it contributes to the maintenance of community quality, in accordance with comprehensive community planning, falls in this category.

County population is outstripping park acquisition in Westchester County as in many other metropolitan areas. Charles E. Pound, county park superintendent, stated that between 1922 and 1932 approximately seventeen thousand acres of land were acquired for county park and parkway purposes, or an average of 18.6 acres per 1,000 population. Today this acreage represents only 12.6 acres per one thousand persons. Constant increase, however, was reported in the park attendance and in the use of special facilities, such as golf courses.

William L. Foley, president of the County Recreation Executives Association, commented on the degree to which localities have fallen behind in their capital projects. He added:

> It may very well be that if recreation on the local level continues to find itself on the bottom of the priority list we will have to look to the county government for the facilities we need.

Edward Michaelian, county executive, outlined the following pressing problems in the county that he considered resulted from a lack of continuing communication between county and local officials responsible for recreation planning and policy making:

> Development of better coordination between county and local park, planning, and recreation officials; realization that local and county government retain present park and recreation lands as well as acquire additional lands for future development, as indicated by growth factors; a need for officials to set aside sufficient funds for capital projects required to meet future plans and to make budgetary provision therefor; a reappraisal of our overall recreation policies relating to the responsibilities of local and county government; collaboration in developing an overall recreation master plan in each of the communities and for the county, including the integration of local plans into the master plan; finally, adoption of a sound policy of public relations.

In conclusion, he strongly urged that local and county officials concerned with recreation continue to meet frequently and understand mutual recreation interests.

Golf Courses in Subdivisions

The recreation, esthetic, and economic values resulting from a golf course planned as a part of a large residential development are pointed out as follows in a bulletin published by the Urban Land Institute of Washington, D. C.:

> The golf course is an asset to the real estate subdivision in many ways. Its aesthetic qualities not only heighten the initial value of the land immediately adjacent to and in the general vicinity of the course, but also tend to maintain heightened property values and to stabilize them over a long period of time. Because of this linkage between residential lots and a golf course, the course creates additional value for such lots and increases their marketability. This increased value has been estimated at approximately $2,000 for an average lot.

How to Obtain Additional Revenue

• Park and recreation authorities are continually seeking additional sources of revenue in order to meet increasing demand for recreation facilities and services. Hialeah, Florida, for example, has approved capital improvements for parks and playgrounds to cover a four-year period, the expense to be met through a five percent utility tax. Sanford, Florida, has completed two new facilities: a new civic center with youth wing and a Negro swimming pool paid for through a bond issue to be retired from power franchise receipts (*see* RECREATION, *December 1959, Page 436, for photograph and further information regarding the civic center*). Among the many facilities recently constructed in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, are two contemporary apparatus areas installed with the help of two local civic groups.

• A small community near Yakima, Washington, has an unusual method of raising funds to help meet the cost of operating a community building. All of the farmers in the area agreed to donate the apples from one of their trees; the people pick and sell the apples and turn the money over to the building fund. #

LISTENING AND VIEWING

A Group Picture Program for Neuropsychiatric Patients

Most hospital libraries sponsor group programs for neuropsychiatric patients with the aim of stimulating use of the library and thus aiding the resocialization of patients. Various programs have been developed, such as discussions, reading aloud, contests, and showing of films, filmstrips, and slides.

When such a program was initiated at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Lecch Farm Road, Pittsburgh, in February 1956, the use of filmstrips and slides was decided upon as best suited to the needs of the patients, and most adaptable to the schedule. Sixteen groups of closed-ward patients made a weekly visit to the library, for a one-hour period. Some liked all such programs and took seats near the screen as soon as they entered the library; others participated only in those of interest to them.

In order not to disturb readers, the program was held in one corner of the library where blinds are drawn and lights turned out. A librarian operated the projector, commented on the pictures, and asked questions. At first, a comprehensive coverage of the subject was attempted, but comments pertaining to each individual picture proved more effective. Whenever the subject of a program is a geographic area, the librarian inquired whether anyone present was familiar with it and invited him to participate.

Books on the subject under discussion were first displayed on a peg board near the screen. However, as patients seemed reluctant to disturb displays, even when urged to do so, such material was then displayed on a library table and thus used more freely. Books on display during this period were available for loan the succeeding week.

Each program was held for one week for all wards, but comments were modified to meet patients' needs. They were simplified for regressed patients and made more complex for the ones in good contact.

Most patients spoke up whenever one aspect of the program interested them. During a showing of the filmstrip *Moby Dick*, patients asked about the length of time a whale can stay under water, whether it is true that a whale can destroy a wooden ship, and whether there is international cooperation in the whaling industry. A patient seeing slides of government buildings in Washington, D. C., became interested in Greek architecture and spent a library period reading about it. During a showing of the filmstrip *Japan Today*, the librarian stated that Japan ranks next to Great Britain as the world's largest shipbuilder. A patient who had, until then, remained silent, questioned this statement and was induced to consult reference books. Another patient did not react to a filmstrip about the national forests until he saw a picture of a ranger using a surveying instrument to determine the exact location of a forest fire. He remarked that he had used a similar instrument as a member of a tank crew. He then read up on surveying instruments for two succeeding library periods. One who had never previously participated in a program, volunteered to identify American and foreign statesmen during a showing of *The U.S. and Its Alliances*.

Two programs utilizing slides and filmstrips of animals were among the most successful. Many patients participated for the first time, identifying animals, making comments, and asking questions. One patient displayed an amazing knowledge of birds and was complimented on it. Since then he has been persuaded to borrow books on the outdoors occasionally. During a program about New York, the discussion became so lively that the librarian found it best not to speak at all and limited himself to operating the projector.

A good many filmstrips are produced for use in schools, and manuals are supplied with them so some of the facts needed for presenting a program are easily available. However, it takes some effort to formulate comments that will arouse interest and also to decide on the proper time to make them.

During a showing of a filmstrip *Port of New York*, the best chance to mention the Dutch origin of some street names occurred when a photo of a Dutch engraving of New Amsterdam was shown. The librarian remarked that New York was already quite large at that time and then explained how Broadway and Wall Street were named. When a picture of a crane operator at one of the wharves was shown, it was mentioned that one out of eight persons living in New York earns his livelihood in shipping or allied occupations. When a picture of an ocean liner was on the screen, the librarian stated that every twenty-two minutes a ship leaves or enters New York harbor.

It is essential to avoid a schoolroom atmosphere, as many neuropsychiatric patients are oversensitive and tend to resent anyone not treating them as intelligent adults. Therefore, the librarian must be very careful making comments and go out of his way in showing a willingness to be contradicted or corrected.

Once the projector, screen, and a small stock of filmstrips and slides had been purchased, the cost of the program proved slight as the bulk of the material used is lent, free of charge, by the Pennsylvania State Library. *The New York Times* filmstrips on current affairs are purchased on a subscription basis, and a small number of newly published filmstrips are bought occasionally. While the service given by the Pennsylvania State Library is excellent and could not be improved upon, it is necessary to own a small stock of material and not depend entirely on loans. There are occasional obstacles, such as ordering an unsuitable filmstrip, based on an unclear title, or a shipment may be delayed in the mail.

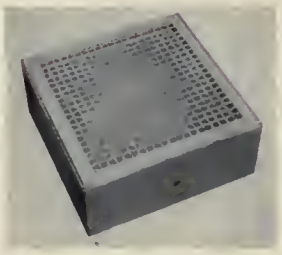
While group programs have not greatly augmented circulation, they have led to a considerable increase in use of library books. They have stimulated interest, induced many patients to speak up in a group situation, and helped them in their resocialization.—HENRY DREIFUSS, *chief librarian, Veterans Administration Hospital, 408 First Avenue, New York 10.*

NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Waehtel

• A small, silent, automatic night electronic watchman has been developed by Energy Kontrols to protect buildings and property from vandals and prowlers at night. The Protect-O-Lite is an automatic light-control switch activated by the presence or absence of light, turning on electric power or lights at night and off at dawn. Requiring no installation or maintenance, it is almost ideal for guarding recreation buildings and installations, community centers, and the like. You simply plug into a power outlet with the photoelectric eye facing the outside natural light. Weighing less than twelve ounces, the Protect-O-Lite is 3″-by-2½″-by-1″, comes with 6-foot cord and plug, utilizes 110-125 volts AC with 600-watt capacity. Direct all inquiries to Vernon Wiberg, Energy Kontrols, Inc., 11 South First Street, Geneva, Illinois.



• A tamperproof, vandalproof lighting fixture for public buildings and areas has been developed to accommodate up to two 100-watt A lamps in its double 14-gauge steel housing. Theft and vandalism are prevented by steel mesh welded to the outer housing to protect the Corning fresnel lens and by spanner-head screws requiring a special screwdriver for access to the lamps. Other safety features include seating the lens in a shock-absorbing foam-rubber gasket, a fiberglass insulation between fixture and ceiling, and a safety chain to hold the outer steel housing to the inner housing to facilitate relamping. For further details write Light & Power Utilities Corporation, 1035 Firestone Boulevard, Memphis, Tennessee.

• The flow of new plastic materials continues virtually unabated—one of the newer ones being Plastic Mastic, which can perform practically any repair job. This epoxy-polyamide compound has proved practical and economical for repairing floors, walls, ceilings, driveways, curbs, masonry, bricks, machinery, fixtures, tanks, pipes, plumbing, furniture. It also fills leaks, breaks, holes, and cracks; is permanently effective with almost every known material: concrete, metals, wood, ceramics, glass, rubber, cloth, paper products, and most plastics. Application is easy and curing time depends on room heat. At room temperature, cured Plastic Mastic is hard to the touch in four hours, can be walked on in eight. This reaction time can be speeded by applying heat. The compound is nonflammable, contains no volatile solvents, and has almost no irritation potential. For complete information about the Plastic Mastic General Repair Kit, which comes in several sizes, write Williamson Adhesives, Inc., 8220 Kimball Avenue, Skokie, Illinois.

• Slipping and falling on stairs are always a hazard in large public buildings, such as recreation and community centers, school buildings used for recreation, and the like. A slip-proof stair tread has been designed having a flat, abrasive surface that provides a sure grip when the foot touches each step. The Super Stairmaster, made of heavy-duty aluminum with a special abrasive formula bonded in, has passed oil and grease tests more severe than those encountered in most factories and packing plants. Treads are nine inches wide with beveled back and fit all steps up to thirteen inches wide, length to twelve feet as required. A deep 1⅛″ nose of heavy aluminum extends over the edge of the step to protect the face. Treads are simply fastened down with screws on wood steps or on masonry steps with screws and lead expansion shields. For bulletin containing complete information on these treads and the repair of worn stairs, write Wooster Products, Inc., M-R Division, 1000 Spruce Street, Wooster, Ohio.

• The Castello Fencing Equipment Company, long known for its fencing equipment, has recently been appointed exclusive agent and distributor in the United States for Pigeon-brand Judo uniforms. These uniforms are recommended by Kodokan, the officially recognized organization supervising Judo activities in Japan. Castello will stock them in five sizes (by weight) and by color (color signifying degree of experience). They are of championship weight with coats made of double-hollow weave (reinforced) cotton and the pants and belts of single drill fabric. Write Castello Judo Equipment Company, 30 East 10th Street, New York 3.

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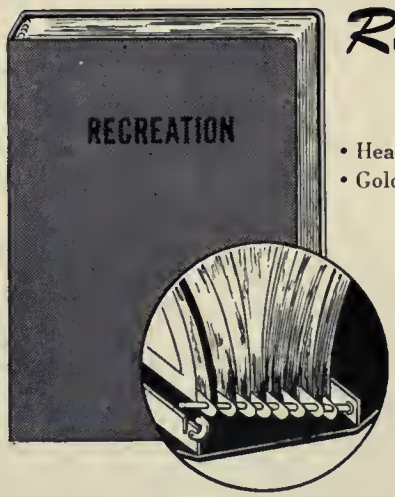

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Periodicals

FOLK MUSIC GUIDE USA, 110 MacDougal St., New York 12. Ten issues annually, $.15 per copy, $1.00 per year.

IDEAS UNLIMITED ("Odds-N-Ends" Projects). Shulman-Graff Inc., 5865 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago 45. Ten issues annually; $.25 per copy, $2.00 per year.

Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CHILD, *November 1959.*
Industry Programs for Youth.

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *November 1959.*
Special Crafts Issue.

CHALLENGE, *November 1959.*
Leisure, an Economic Fact of Life, *Raymond D. Buteux.*

PARENTS', *December 1959.*
Telling the Christmas Story, *Harriet D. Pennington.*
Ground Rules for Teenage Parties, *Eric W. Johnson.*
Holiday Crafts for the Very Young, *Winifred Bryan Horner.*

SAFETY EDUCATION, *December 1959.*
It's All in the Game, *Helen Manley.*

SWIMMING POOL AGE, *November 1959.*
Two Municipal Pools, *George T. Bell.*
Tacoma's "Grading System" Turns Out Skilled Swimmers, *Thomas W. Lantz.*

TODAY'S HEALTH, *December 1959.*
Everybody's Square Dancing, *James C. G. Conniff.*

Recordings

Activity Book-Record Sets:

LET'S LOOK AT GREAT PAINTINGS (10-inch 33 1/3-rpm record, eight full-color paintings, and manual); AN INTRODUCTION TO BALLET (two 10-inch 33 1/3-rpm records, and manual), narrated by Katherine Sergava; LET'S PUT ON A PLAY (10-inch 33 1/3-rpm record, manual, and script for seven plays). $4.95 each. Ottenheimer: Publishers, 4805 Nelson Ave., Baltimore 15, Md.

Honor Your Partner:

Albums 14 and 15 of square dance series by Ed Durlacher. Each album contains four 12-inch, 78-rpm records. $12.00 per album. Square Dance Associates, 33 S. Grove St., Freeport, New York.

Tradition Records:

CHILDREN'S SONGS, Ed McCurdy (TLP 1027), $4.98; ODETTA SINGS BALLADS AND BLUES (TLP 1010), $4.98; TRADITION FOLK SAMPLER (TSP-1), $2.00. All 12-inch, 33 1/3-rpm. Tradition Records, Box 72, Village Station, New York 14.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Administration, Personnel

ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY, Daniel E. Griffith. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 123. Paper, $1.95.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS MADE EASY, John Donald Peel. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 318. $5.00.

AUTOMATION: Its Impact on Business and Labor, John Diebold. National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire, N.W., Washington 9, D. C., Pp. 64. Paper, $1.00.

CITY EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, Harvey E. Brazer. National Bureau of Economic Research, 261 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 82. Paper, $1.50.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN for Lakeland, Florida, Parks & Recreation. Planning & Zoning Department, Lakeland, Fla. Pp. 36. Paper, $1.10.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IN ACTION, Ernest B. Harper & Arthur Dunham, Editors. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 543. $7.50.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, Alida H. Hisle, Editor. Association for Childhood Education International, 1200 5th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C. Pp. 93. Paper, $1.50.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: The Quest for Responsible Performance. John D. Millett. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 484. $7.95.

INTRODUCTION TO GROUP DYNAMICS, Malcolm & Hulda Knowles. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 95. $2.50.

LEARNING TO WORK IN GROUPS, Matthew B. Miles. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27. Pp. 285. $5.00.

MANAGEMENT OF EMPLOYEE TRAINING (Proceedings of Institute of Training Officers Conference). Benjamin J. Ludwig, 2113 Conover Pl., Alexandria, Va. Pp. 46. Paper, $1.00.

MANAGEMENT'S MISSION IN A NEW SOCIETY, Dan H. Fenn, Editor. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 345. $6.00.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: Evaluation and Executive Control, James H. Taylor. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 326. $7.00.

PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, Felix A. Nigro. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 499. $7.00.

REVENUE BONDS FOR STATE PARK AND RECREATION AREA DEVELOPMENT, 1959, Ernest E. Allen. National Conference on State Parks, 901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Pp. 93. Paper, $1.00.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC USE AND PROJECT DATA: Civil Works. Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 4. Free.

USER-RESOURCE RECREATION PLANNING METHOD, A. National Advisory Council on Regional Recreation Planning, Hidden Valley, Loomis, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, $2.00.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT 1958-1959. State Division of Recreation, Department of Natural Resources, 722 Capitol Ave., Room 3076, Sacramento 14, Calif. Pp. 70. Free.

Audio-Visual

ADMINISTERING AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICES, Arlton W. H. Erickson. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 477. $6.95.

A-V INSTRUCTION: Materials and Methods, James W. Brown, Richard B. Lewis and Fred F. Harcleroad. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 554. $7.95.

DO-IT-YOURSELF FLANNELGRAPH LESSONS, Sylvia M. Mattson. Zondervan Publishing, 1415 Lake Dr., S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 31. $.50.

EDUCATORS GUIDE TO FREE FILMS, 19th Annual Ed. 1959, Mary Foley Horkheimer and John W. Diffor, Editors. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 639. Paper, $7.00.

GUIDE TO FREE FILMSTRIPS, 1959, Mary Foley Horkheimer and John W. Diffor, Editors. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 190. Paper, $6.00.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TELEVISION, A, Daniel Blum. Chilton Company, 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 288. $10.00.

TAPE RECORDER IN THE CLASSROOM, THE, Julia Mellenbruch, Editor. Visual Instruction Bureau, University of Texas, Austin 12. Pp. 67. Paper, $2.00.

Sports, Physical Education

EDUCATION THROUGH PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (3rd ed.), Pattric R. O'Keefe and Anita Aldrich. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 377. $4.50.

FOOTBALL MADE EASY, George Young. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 124. $3.75.

GLORY OF SAIL, THE, Frank and Keith Beken. John deGraff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 183. $10.00.

HANDBOOK OF BASEBALL DRILLS, Archie P. Allen. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 212. $4.95.

NEW INVITATION TO SKIING, Fred Iselin and A. C. Spectorsky. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 243. $4.95.

PHYSIOLOGY OF EXERCISE (3rd ed.), Laurence E. Morehouse and Augustus T. Miller, Jr. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo. Pp. 349. $4.75.

TABLE TENNIS—A New Approach, Ken Stanley. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 108. $3.25.

TACKLE LAWN TENNIS THIS WAY, Angela Buxton. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 132. $3.25.

TACKLE SOCCER THIS WAY, Duncan Edwards. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 111. $3.25.

TEACH YOURSELF BADMINTON, Fred Brundle. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 173. $2.00.

TEXTBOOK OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (5th ed.), Catherine Parker Anthony. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 574. $5.35.

TRACK AND FIELD FOR COACH AND ATHLETE, Jesse P. Mortensen and John M. Cooper. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 246. $4.95.

WOMAN'S BOWLING GUIDE, THE, Sylvia Wene. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 113. $2.95.

YOUTH AND FITNESS (National Conference 1958). AAPHER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.80.

VERDICT OF THE SCOREBOARD (college athletics), Ade Christenson. American Press, 489 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 190. $3.00.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Community Theatre—Idea and Achievement, Robert E. Gard and Gertrude S. Burley. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 124 East 30th Street, New York 16. Pp. 182. $3.75.

Robert Gard is well-known as the director of the Wisconsin Idea Theatre at the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Drama. Gertrude Burley, his assistant, has developed a notable series of theater classes for children and is a firm believer in drama education for the young. Their combined efforts have produced a book of real significance.

Those interested in knowing more about community theater, its objectives, its varying types of sponsorship, its policies, and so on find this book well worth careful study, as well as interesting reading. It throws the searchlight of experience on every aspect of community theater, and answers key questions about professionalism, original plays, leadership, management, and community relations.

Over half of this book consists of conversations with drama directors of community theaters in various cities representing every section in the United States except New England and the Northwest. It is through these conversations that the problems and the answers (when there are answers) are discussed. This is the meat of the book.

An excellent bibliography and a representative list of American community theaters, listed by states, add to the value of the book. Highly recommended.

The Playground as Music Teacher, Madeline Carabo-Cone. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 247. $5.00.

Here is how to teach the rudiments of music through the use of musical games. More than one hundred games are described and can be played on a music staff marked on a playground. Recreation leaders, as well as children, will find this book an easy and pleasant introduction to the single, basic elements of music. Directions are detailed, clear, and accompanied with appropriate diagrams and musical illustrations. Those who are already acquainted with the symbols of music will also enjoy these games.

Fifty Years with Music, Sigmund Spaeth. Fleet Publishing, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17. Pp. 288. $4.95.

This entertaining and informative book is a treasure chest of photographs and writings from the pen of Sigmund Spaeth, one of the most significant and influential musical figures of our time. Dr. Spaeth treats of everything from the poet Milton to the facts of life in popular song. He writes of music appreciation for the uninitiated, grand opera, rock 'n' roll, and barbershop with equal enthusiasm and soundness of judgment.

Here is a book that will be read with joy by laymen and sophisticates alike, for it is replete with the vitality and enthusiasm which have characterized Dr. Spaeth's long career and faithful service to the musical world.

Creating a Climate for Adult Learning. Adult Education Association, 743 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 11. Pp. 116. $1.00.

This is a report of the Conference on Architecture for Adult Education, held in Lafayette, Indiana, in December 1958, in connection with the formal opening of the adult education facilities in Purdue's new Memorial Center building. The idea for the conference was conceived by the Commission on Architecture for Adult Education of the Adult Education Association. Except for a brief report of a discussion group session on community centers, there is little specific reference to recreation in the volume. However, much of the material can be directly applied to recreation programs, especially for adults. Many valuable suggestions for the planning of recreation buildings appear in reports relating to design, equipment, research, planning, and environment, as well as reports of significant adult education program trends affecting architecture. Of special interest is an analysis of over two hundred replies submitted by administrators and program personnel to a questionnaire requesting opinions with reference to the physical facilities now provided for their programs.

Public Personnel Administration, Felix A. Nigro. Henry Holt & Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 499. $7.00.

This publication deals with the various phases of public personnel administration. The basic problems in each personnel area are considered in the light of the latest developments. The book is written quite as much for the layman as for the personnel specialist and gives quite a clear picture of the planning involved in carrying out an effective personnel program. For comparison and contrast, frequent references are made to personnel developments in industry.

Readings in Human Relations, edited by Keith Davis and William G. Scott. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 473. $6.50.

The authors have attempted to present the integrated social science approach that recognizes that human relations uses ideas from many disciplines. Although the material is management oriented, it draws from the fields of psychology, sociology, economics, labor relations, and ethics.

There is considerable treatment of such subjects as the philosophy of human relations, employee morale and motivation, leadership and supervision; and, in general, it deals with the trends in human relations. This book should be helpful to those interested in seminars and discussions in human relations and it could be good personal reading for executives and students.

The Study of Leadership, Dr. C. G. Browne and Thomas C. Cohn. Interstate Printers and Publishers, 19-27 North Jackson Street, Danville, Illinois. Pp. 487. $5.75.

This book contains selected material concerning the major current thinking by psychologists and sociologists on the subject of personnel. It is the result of the broad survey of leadership literature in the attempt to select published studies that have some significant contribution to the various aspects of leadership.

The book attempts to analyze leadership and leadership behavior and also

deals with the training and the dynamics of leadership. It is a very helpful volume for those who want to keep up with current concepts and philosophy of leadership.

Growth Through Play, Albert M. Farina, Sol H. Furth, and Joseph M. Smith. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 246, illustrated. Spiral bound, $5.75.

This very attractive book is a comprehensive source of play activities for kindergarten and elementary school children. Its opening chapters contain excellent discussions of the value and meaning of play, selection of games, and leadership techniques.

The remainder of the book is devoted to characteristics and activities of children from four through twelve. Each age-group section includes classroom games, creative play, action games, song play, self-testing activities, folk dancing, party games, pencil-and-paper games, ball games, and the like.

Music is given whenever needed. Game formations or layouts are illustrated. A bibliography, sources of records, and an index are further aids that make this a very well-planned and useful book.

Pictures Tell Your Story, Daniel J. Ransohoff. National Publicity Council, 257 Park Avenue South, New York 10. Unpaged. Paper, $1.75 (plus $.09 postage).

Even if you feel you know all there is to know about taking, buying, or using photographs, this book may still give you some information you don't have or some ideas you can use. On the other hand, if you feel you need a good deal of help and advice this book is an easy-to-follow guide. Unlike many books on photographs, it also includes some discussion of the way photographs are reproduced, as well as sections on controlling the use of photographs, their care, and credits.

The book is lavishly illustrated with pictures that make the point, including some that deal with such hard-to-photograph subjects as the physically and mentally handicapped. Not just any picture but the right picture in the right place can help to get better understanding for the job you are doing and the support you need.

Amazingly low in cost, this book is inexpensive enough to make it easy to add to your personal as well as your office library.—*Anne New, National Recreation Association Public Information and Education Department.*

RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

Pamphlets and other aids for the recreation leader:

Spectator Control at Interscholastic Basketball Games by Glenn C. Leach of the athletic department at Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey, covers a topic and situation only too prevalent in basketball and other sport events, whether under school or other auspices. The number-one factor causing problems, according to Mr. Leach, is the crowd's reaction to officiating. "This is usually the result of poor knowledge of the game and the rules on the part of the spectators." Anyone responsible for the administration of atheletics will be interested in the solutions offered in this booklet. Available for one dollar from Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, New York.

A Planning Report on Zoos is one of a series of workmanlike reports being issued by the Metropolitan Planning Department of Marion County, Indiana. While its immediate purpose was to analyze and evaluate George Washington Park as a possible site for a zoo for the city of Indianapolis, it presents general planning guides and principles for zoo-site analysis in any locality. It was edited and compiled by Carl B. Generich, Jr., administrative assistant, and is available for fifty cents from the department, Room 405, City Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana. (Ask also for a list of the department's other reports.)

Everglades—The Park Story by William B. Robertson, Jr. is the before-and-after report of an unusual and timeless area. It is illustrated with striking black-and-white and color photographs by Dade W. Thornton and others. The author is a field research biologist of the National Park Service. This excellent presentation of a national park is available for one dollar from the University of Miami Press, Coral Gables 46, Florida.

Social Changes & Sports is the report of the National Conference on Social Changes and Implications for Physical Education and Sports Programs, held in Estes Park, Colorado, in 1958. Over two hundred college educators and national authorities in women's sports and athletics attended this meeting along with some of the country's top economists, psychologists, and anthropologists. Among other interesting material are an address by Mrs. Rollin Brown, chairman of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, on the "Challenges of Today"; a discussion by Margaret Brown Clark of the University of California School of Health, on "Play and Cultural Values"; and another by Margaret Lantis of the U. S. Public Health Service on "Foreseeing Women's Recreation in the 1960's." The report is available for two dollars from AAHPER. 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Know Your Congress is published every session of Congress for ready reference and contains over one hundred pages of pertinent information about the current Congress, its members and committees, as well as useful facts about jurisdictions, powers, and functions. Next issue will appear January 3, 1960. Available for two dollars from Capital Publishers, 1006 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (Also available for fifty cents is a digest of material on our individual states and capital city, entitled *Know Your Country.*)

How to Keep Fit and Like It (2nd ed. rev.) is by Dr. Arthur H. Steinhaus, professor of physiology at George Williams College, Chicago, and one of the session speakers at the 41st National Recreation Congress. This covers every aspect of fitness, from sleep and how to get it, to dancing, to growing old gracefully, and certainly has many implications for the recreation program. Available for fifty cents from the Dartnell Corporation, 4660 North Ravenswood, Chicago 40.

The Calendar of Musical Activities in the United States for 1959-60, issued by the President's Music Committee of the People-to-People Program, is four times bigger than the committee's initial effort last year. Information from fifty states covers over six thousand music performances in 580 cities and includes symphony, choral, band, and jazz concerts; ballet, dance, and chamber music performances; recitals; folk festivals; and various music workshops. Each event is defined as to date, conductor, soloist, and sponsoring organization. The 168-page calendar is available for one dollar postpaid from the committee at 734 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Troubled People on the Job offers good advice to those of us who supervise other people and may have to handle difficult employees and situations. The pamphlet was prepared by the Committee on Occupational Psychiatry of the American Psychiatric Association and is intended for supervisory personnel in almost every setting. Available for fifty cents from the Mental Health Materials Center, 104 East 25th Street, New York 10.

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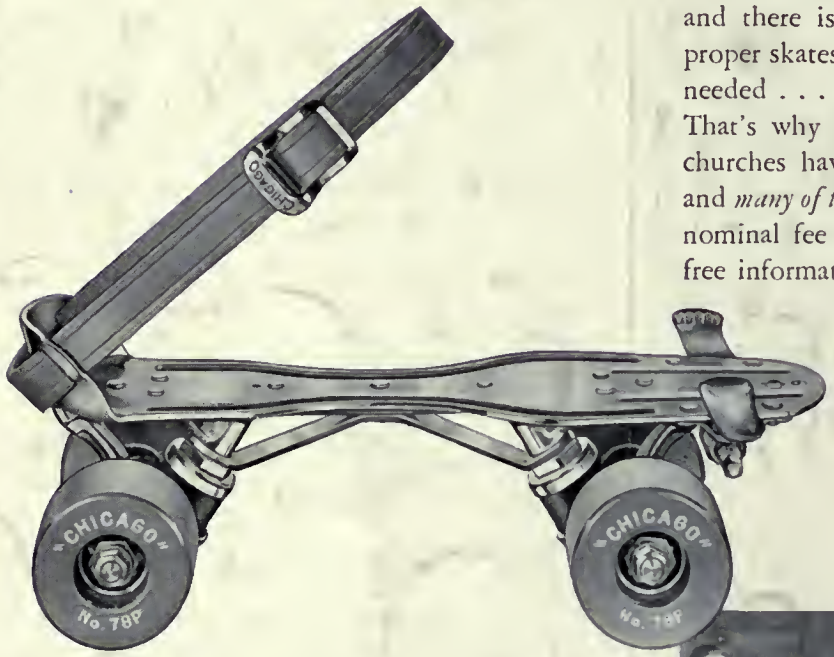

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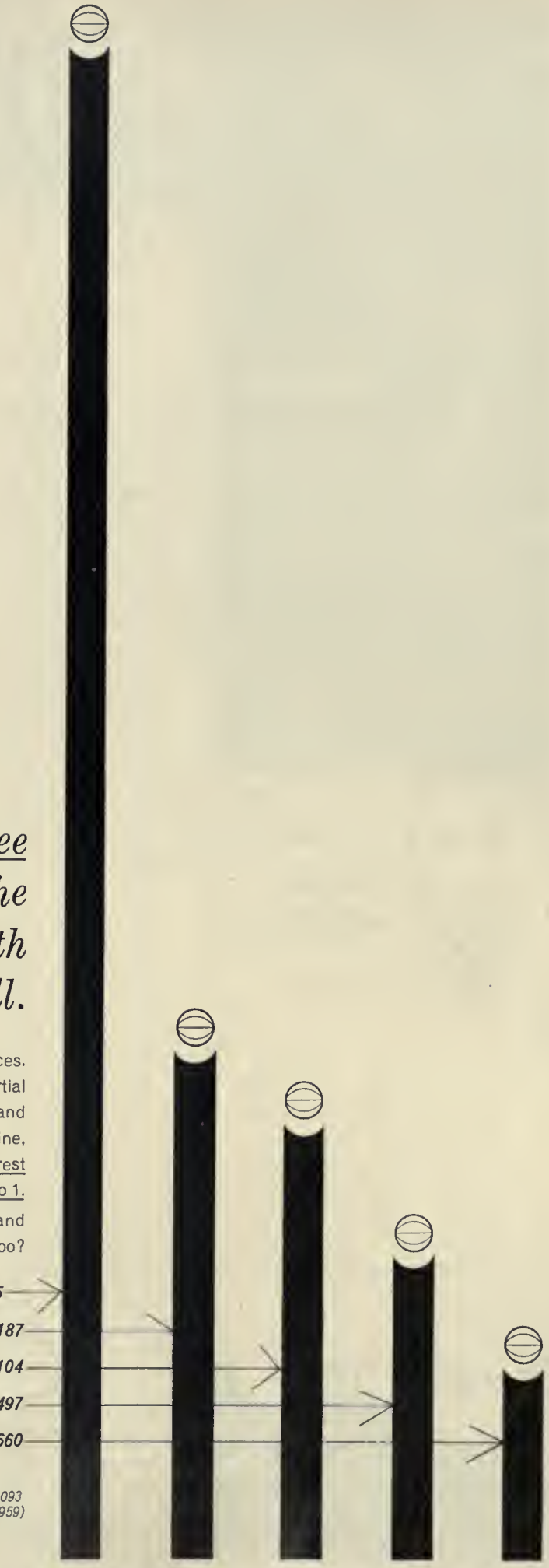
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(Report #51093 March 25, 1959)

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Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

International Exchange Recreation

Sirs:

I have recently received this year's appeal from the International Recreation Association asking us to assume the host role for an exchange recreation leader from another country, for a period of one to four weeks duration. In 1958, while serving in Provincetown, Massachusetts, it was my good fortune to host an exchange leader, Mr. Juergan Palm, from Germany.

I consider this one of the richest and most rewarding experiences of my career and strongly urge all who have not had this opportunity, to take advantage of the program this year and support IRA. Besides helping your guest spread the message of recreation throughout the world, you will be amazed at the number of ideas and impressions you will gain from him.

I have always found my fellow recreators to be the most friendly and helpful group of professional people there are. By hosting an exchange, you not only solidify this position, but you will find that our "foreign" recreators are just as warm and just as dedicated a group.

PETER A. DEIMEL, *Assistant Superintendent of Recreation, Greenwich, Connecticut.*

Florida's Irish Fair

Sirs:

Our Hollywood Irish Fair [*see "Reporter's Notebook,"* RECREATION, *June 1958 and February 1957*] grew into a Broward County event in 1959, and recreation directors from Dania, Fort Lauderdale, Pompano Beach, and Hallandale participated and directed many of the activities. Six thousand youngsters registered in sixty-four events—from tennis, swimming, sailing, golf, field events, kick-ball, weightlifting, volleyball, tug-of-war, and cake bakes, freckle contest, doll show to arts, crafts, music and dancing, including an Irish Musical, with a cast of 160. The musical revue was directed by Eileen Wall, who helped so ably with the Gold Coast motorcycle corps program, that you presented in the September [1958] RECREATION Magazine.

The opening ceremonies were attended by city officials of the twelve towns of Broward County, representatives of one hundred civic organizations, visiting dignitaries, and celebrities. Invitations were extended to John Hearne, ambassador of Ireland, Governor Collins, and Bat Masterson (especially for the youngsters). All day was booked solid with games, competitions, band concerts, exhibitions, scout encampments, picnics, displays, and entertainments. Green Shoe Rollers competed at the local skating arena and sailing, swimming, golf, and tennis tournaments took place in their respective areas.

Climax of the fair, on the seventeenth, was the running of the Invitational International Mile and Quarter-Mile. The events included special high-school and university dashes and relays. Peter Close, Lazlo Tabori, Tom O'Riordan, Eddie Southern, Tom Murphy, and Jim Casteel are among those who accepted. Our physical fitness program is well organized and successful all year; and quick-witted youngsters vied for points against their physically fit counterparts in "fun competitions" during Irish Fair. Our own version of "mind and muscle" had an added attraction—a Liberty Stinger missile that roars and spouts was on display with two air-force men in attendance.

The civic organizations set up displays of their particular youth projects that included sports, scholarship, art, drama, and assistance in employment and guidance throughout the year. The sports natural to this area, such as swimming, sailing, tennis and golf, always have tremendous registrations and exciting tournaments. We even grew our own shamrocks, right in the recreation office.

Of course, you did not have to be Irish to be in the Irish Fair.

PATRICK J. HENEGHAN, *Recreation Superintendent, Hollywood, Florida.*

FEBRUARY 1960

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
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ASSISTANT EDITORS
JEAN WACHTEL ELVIRA DELANY
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On the Cover

IN THE DEPTHS. During an unprecedented sixty-day underwater cruise by the U.S. Navy's second atomic submarine, the USS *Seawolf*, one of the greatest problems turned out to be what to do with off-duty hours. Here Torpedoman First Class Richard Champagne works on a model ship. For the whole story of submarine recreation, read Edmund Waller's "Recreation Forty Fathoms Down" on Page 56. Official U.S. Navy Photograph.

Next Month

The March issue will be bulging with good, solid camping material of all kinds including articles about various day camp programs, an excellent article on the philosophy of camping by Julian Salomon, Stan Stocker's article on what public lands are available for camping, family camping, a progressive camping setup in California, and Catherine Hammett's "Don't Take the Playground to Camp." You'll also read Part II of Skip Winans' article on youth in Asia and a study report on maintenance problems.

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Editorial

THE DREAM

SOMETIMES I dream of a land where patriotism is not considered a superiority to others but a pride in being the hospitable center of the best from everywhere; where differences in color and race are not falsely denied but make a competition in being the best; where justice inhabits the courts, wisdom the legislatures, and honor the markets; where duty is followed but in no dull way and pleasures are lighthearted; where the last is not least and the highest is not proud; where grab is despised and giving prized; where trust is unfeigned, knowing it will not be disappointed; where tranquillity is to be found, but not torpor, and raucous variety also has its place; where weaknesses are not denied but excellences are exalted; where diversity roams free, and the unity of the dour and the carefree, the homely and the favored, the comfortable and the restless is in their unafraid belief in each other's freedom; where men are not angels but do not make a business of being devils; where nobility is not mere respectability and virtue does not produce a snigger; where the clang of work and the clamor of play attest to the common health; where enemies cannot reach us because our merit, and not our guns or our propaganda, has won the world to our side. . . It is a very disturbing dream.

From The Waist-High Culture *by Thomas Griffith, published by Harper and Brothers, New York City. Mr. Griffith is senior editor of* Time *magazine.*

QUOTABLES

Thoughts on Leisure

•

. . . Now we stand on the threshold of an age that will bring leisure to all of us, more leisure than all the aristocracies of history, all the patrons of art, all the captains of industry, and kings of industry ever had at their disposal. With this leisure the opportunity to educate ourselves up to the limits of our own individual capacities will be brought within the range of all of us.

What shall we do with this great opportunity? In the answers that we give to this question the fate of our American civilization will unfold.—A. WHITNEY GRISWOLD (*Life*, December 28, 1959).

•

One of the greatest problems of modern civilization is loneliness. Loneliness is partly due to the fact that leisure is not used creatively, that the leisure time becomes a period of lostness. . . . Leisure we have—we need to learn to use it creatively. For it can be destructive or it can be a means of building physical, mental stamina, of generating power and inspiration.—GEORGE DE HUSZAR, in *Practical Applications of Democracy*.

•

Leisure used to be something you earned after working hard and coming home exhausted. And the function of leisure, play, recreation was restorative —to help a person come back to his job with new vigor. Since work is no longer exhausting, recreation has a different function. Its function is to restore a meaning to one's life through creative activity of the person's own choosing. —DR. EDWARD J. STAINBROOK, chairman, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of California.

•

It is to be hoped that the spare time resulting from the forty-hour week will not be devoted wholly to baseball and sports, but that we shall see the enjoyment of beauty spread over into the common affairs of daily life.—WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORNE (*Think*).

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Things You Should Know . .

▸ JOINT EFFORT is urged by the U. S. Department of the Interior to save America's historical heritage. In a brochure on the history program of the National Park Service, it suggests a joint venture in which federal, state, and local agencies, patriotic organizations or individuals work as partners to save as much as possible for our children and future generations. The dramatic "reawakening of history" in the National Park System, under Mission 66, is described in the illustrated booklet, entitled *That the Past Shall Live*. Copies of the publication are being placed in major libraries, sent to conservation leaders, and various educational institutions, and will be available in most Park Service field offices. An overseas distribution is being made by the U. S. Information Agency.

The Mission 66 program has completed a total of 708 projects, worth $36,616,000, and placed under construction or committed for construction, an additional 710 projects, involving investment of $59,083,000, during fiscal year 1959, according to National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth.

▸ INTRODUCTION TO SCIENCE is the purpose of a Christmas vacation project started in December at the Rockefeller Institute, New York City, where an annual series of lectures on science was established for teen-agers. This is to be given for the youngsters at Christmastime by some of the world's foremost scientists. Object: inspiration rather than instruction.

▸ NRA AFFILIATES are invited to join in a search for an American family who best typifies wholesome family life. This search is being conducted by the Grolier Society with the cooperation of the National Recreation Association and other national organizations. For details about how to make nominations write to NRA for a flyer if you have not received one.

▸ A BRIEF, concise brochure, *a Code for Teen-Agers*, by teen-agers, has been recently published by the Memphis and Shelby County (Tennessee) Youth Guidance Commission. Copies are available from the commission.

▸ FOR YOUR CAMP: an amusing and effective set of camp safety posters, from the Continental Casualty Company, Summer Camp Department, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, are available for the asking.

▸ DISPLAY KIT OF READING MATERIALS: Colorful materials to promote children's reading on vacation have been prepared by the Children's Book Council, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. This kit sells for $1.50, which includes postage.

▸ INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE NOW spending an estimated one billion dollars yearly for recreational programs," states the 9/11/59 issue of *Sportscope*, "These programs are growing tremendously and include the family as well as the worker." There is plenty of room in these programs for the professional recreation leader.

▸ AT ITS RECENT ANNUAL MEETING at the Hotel Biltmore, in New York City, the National Social Welfare Assembly, a central planning and coordinating body, elected Stanley C. Allyn its president. Among other people re-elected to their same posts was vice-president Mrs. Rollin Brown of Los Angeles, NRA board member, and, as mentioned previously, chairman of the President's National Committee for the Conference (on Children and Youth).

▸ A TEN-POINT DEFINITION of what makes a good community has been issued by the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods makes two special references to recreation. According to ACTION, a good community must offer "easy access to places of work, shopping, and recreation," and "a variety of public and private facilities and services for the pleasurable use of leisure time."

▸ AN ESTIMATE of new swimming pools for 1959, as reported in a recent issue of *Sportscope*, issued by the Athletic Institute, is 70,000 pools, bringing the number of private and public pools in the United States to 250,000—compared to less than 11,000 a decade ago.

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Days, Weeks, and Months

• NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK will fall on April 3 to 9 this year. Cooperate with your local library; gear your program to emphasize the place of reading, and of books, in recreation. Reading enriches our leisure, forms a background for dramatic productions, sparks creative activities and interest in the cultural arts, conveys know-how and background information, contributes to all recreation activities.

• FEBRUARY 8, 1960 marks the beginning of the Boy Scouts of America Golden Jubilee Year. This will be marked by many national as well as local celebrations. (The sixth edition of the *Boy Scout Handbook* was published on December 15.)

• MARCH 5 to 12 is National 4-H Club Week, "To inform more people—especially youth and parents—about 4-H educational aims and methods, and opportunities."

• MARCH 6-12, Girl Scout Week.

• MARCH 17, St. Patrick's Day.

• MARCH 17 is also Camp Fire Girls Founders Day. This year it marks the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this youth organization. Its Golden Jubilee will be celebrated November 1, 1960 to March 31, 1961.

• MARCH 20 to 26 marks National Wildlife Week and is an excellent time to initiate good conservation programs.

• MARCH 21, 1960 has been designated as National Teen-Agers' Day, "to foster better relations between teen-ager and adult." Write to M. J. Mamakos, executive director, National Teen-Agers' Day Committee, 8582 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, for further information.

• AND DON'T FORGET that *April is National Hobby Month.* We would like to have reports about what you are planning in observation of this or what you did last year. Will you write us, by return mail if possible?

• HAVE YOU STARTED PLANNING for National Recreation Month in June? Last year's theme, "Find New Worlds Though Recreation," will be continued this year. Special emphasis of each week of the month: June 1-7, Youth Fitness; June 8-14, Family Recreation; June 15-21, Recreation-and-the-Arts; June 22-30, Recreation-Through-Service. The National Recreation Month kit will be ready in March. There will be a poster this year.

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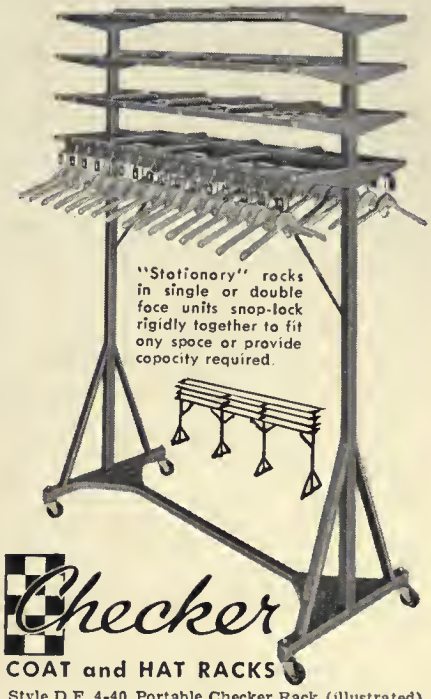
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RECREATION FORTY FATHOMS DOWN

A chief petty officer works on transistor radio he built in off-duty time during the sixty-day underwater cruise of the nuclear-powered USS Seawolf.

Four crew members of the USS Nautilus *(SSN-571) test emergency breathing apparatus in the crew's mess compartment prior to transiting the polar ice cap. They while away the interval playing cards, a popular pastime anywhere, but which also meets the peculiar restrictions of sub activity.*

The crew's mess aboard the USS Skate *(SSN-578) is crammed but shipshape. Here some men off-duty settle down for backgammon, card game, reading, Java.*

THROUGH EXPERIENCE GAINED from Operation Deep Freeze and extended cruises of such ships as our weather ships, the U. S. Navy has picked up some know-how about recreation aboard submarines designed to stay submerged for long periods of time.

Our submarine personnel are a carefully selected group of volunteers, proud of their dolphins. They, as a group, were the least concerned about a "problem" existing regarding their off-duty time while submerged; however, no one really knows what effect routine submergence for an extended time has on the human being. In order to combat possible dulling of the senses, retarding of reaction times, and other bad effects, a study was undertaken of recreation at forty fathoms.

The author is not a psychologist, physiologist, or any other *'gist*, but from past experience and through conversations with officers and crews of several of our nuclear submarines, some observations were made, which are not conclusive.

Let's set the stage: there are three basic limitations that make recreation forty fathoms down "different": (1) *Space* for activities is critical, (2) excessive *noise* cannot be tolerated, (3) *ventilation* is nonexistent.

If there is space, it is soon occupied by another gadget, gimmick, or whatever—all necessary. One of the doctors was looking for space for his small black medical bag. He thought he had found the spot, but it was necessary to put an instrument panel there. The enlisted men's mess is in use over sixty percent of the time for meals; the rest of the time it is used for movies, navigator's charts, and emergency operations, writing letters, table games, and so forth. Compact? The galley is so small the cooks can stand in one spot and prepare meals for one hundred people.

Excessive noise cannot be tolerated. Within a good boarding-house reach of any activity someone is asleep. There is no day or night in a nuclear submarine, and stations must be manned twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. So somebody is always eating, sleeping, or on duty.

Keeping the air fit for human consumption is no small problem. You just cannot "open a port or two for ventilation." So extreme care must be exercised not to contaminate the atmosphere. Therefore, certain hobby crafts are ruled out. Conventional submarines usually surface daily to replenish batteries and air supply. Nuclear submarines are designed to stay submerged, so please bear this in mind when we talk about off-duty activities.

Here are some of the meat and potatoes of sub recreation as tried out, and some of the problems arising therefrom:

• MOTION PICTURES. Both training films and current entertainment features are furnished. Two sidelights are that a possible one out of five turns out to be a real "stinker."

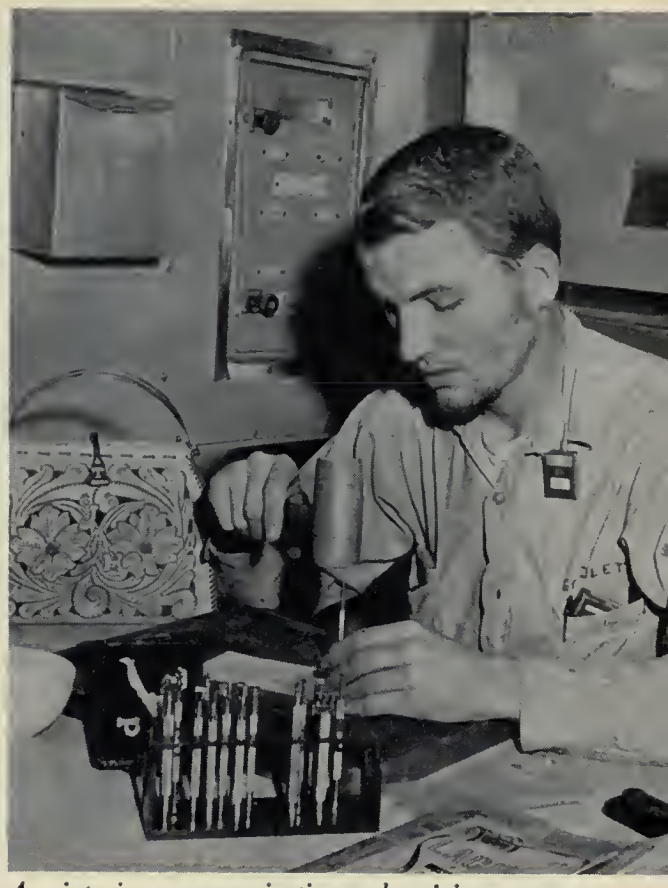
MR. WALLER *is head of the Recreation and Physical Fitness Branch of the U. S. Department of Navy, Washington, D. C.*

Part I—

The Navy's experience with recreation in the atomic submarine.

Edmund M. Waller

Crew members aboard the USS Nautilus *watch TV. There is no day or night when you're down in a nuclear submarine and no time "out." Stations must be manned twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Someone is always eating, asleep, or on duty.*



An interior communications electrician pursues his hobby of leathercraft during his off-duty hours aboard the USS Seawolf *during her historic underwater cruise lasting sixty days in 1958.*

Does that occasional stinker (a really bad movie) have a good psychological effect? Help let off steam? Should we have all color pictures? This last was a significant observation, for the men seemed actually to *miss* color. It led to exploring the need for lively vivid colors, not just pastels. After sixty days of exposure to these, all believed to be scientifically proper for home or shop, would we prefer a shocking pink? A brilliant red? Or what? If color should prove advantageous, could it be done with a combination of geometrical and free-form splotches of color on cardboard that could be changed from place to place? Or should it be done with slides or a stereopticon type of device? Or was it essential at all?

Here are some other things that needed determining: If individuals are constantly exposed to the same colors for weeks, is their color perception dimmed? If so, how long does it take to readjust when exposed to natural sunlight? We have all heard of snow blindness. Would we have a submergence blindness?

By this time you must realize how involved one simple portion of one activity can become.

• Table Games. One of the large game manufacturers has agreed to work with us to perfect a game kit, with the emphasis not on getting a bargain but on saving space. Game manufacturers normally package games so that they will have sales appeal, one game to a box. A variety of games has been purchased and distributed. If six are found to be continually popular, we plan to place the components of these six games in one box of the same size normally containing one game.

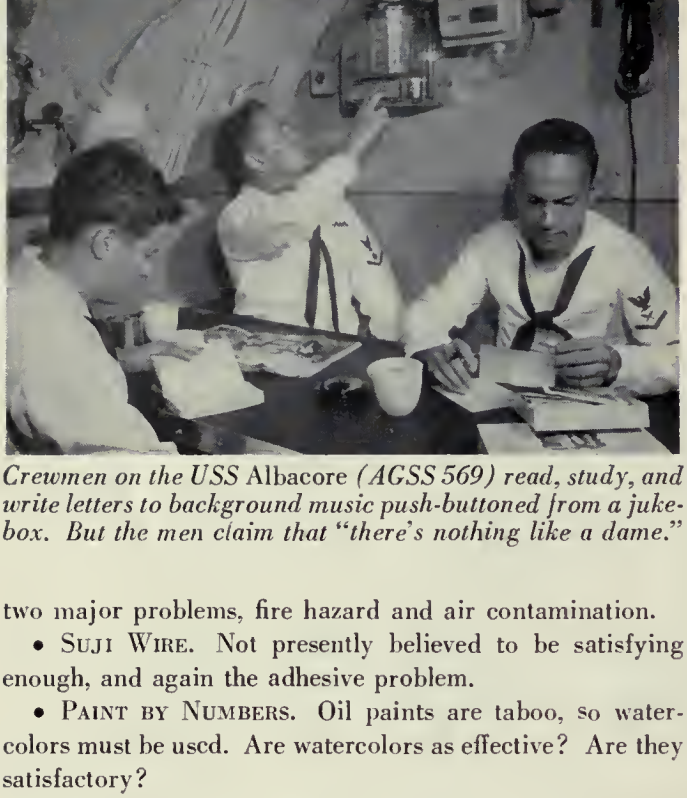
• Combination Mess Tables. A combination mess table and shuffleboard has been developed in cooperation with a shuffleboard manufacturer. A tailored shuffleboard has a mess-table top with several games boards imprinted on the surface, so one can eat or play chess, checkers, etcetera. Then, off with the top and, presto, three-bank shuffleboard! One particular submarine had space for a nine-foot shuffleboard, but before it could be put on board it had to be assembled, cut in half, finished, disassembeld and then put aboard and reassembled, simply because there is no other way unless it is built in when the submarine is still on the ways.

The following will give an idea of the hazards of craft work aboard a sub:

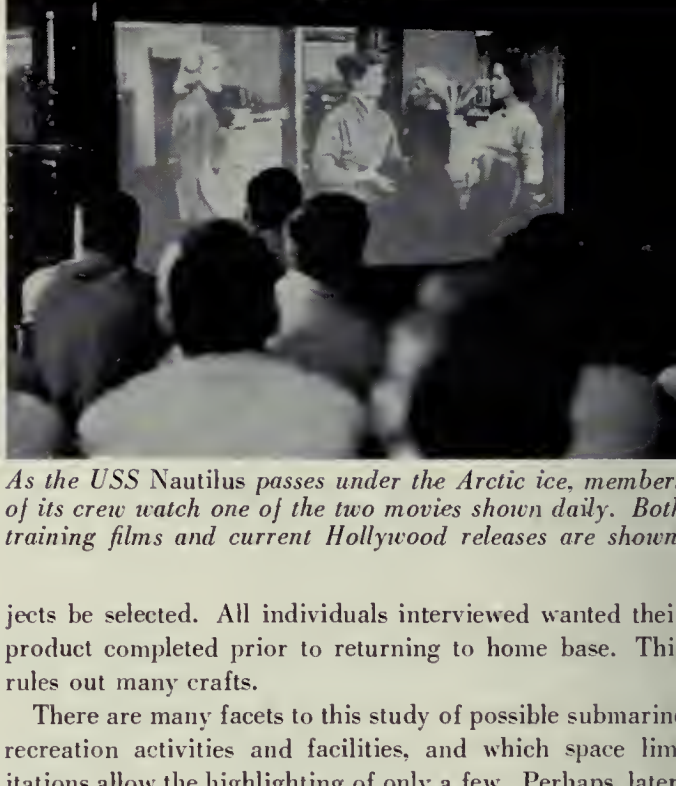
• Woodcarving. Submarines are designed to remain hidden from the enemy. Wood floats, so disposition of the shavings could be embarrasing.

• Copper Enameling. Will the fusion process necessary generate too much heat? Will the air be contaminated? Be sure not to use steel wool to clean the copper; metals cleaned with steel wool leave particles in the air. Steel wool also burns with a hot flame and can be ignited with a match. Is this a fire hazard?

• Mosaic Tile. Certain adhesives normally used present



Crewmen on the USS Albacore *(AGSS 569) read, study, and write letters to background music push-buttoned from a jukebox. But the men claim that "there's nothing like a dame."*



As the USS Nautilus *passes under the Arctic ice, member of its crew watch one of the two movies shown daily. Both training films and current Hollywood releases are shown*

two major problems, fire hazard and air contamination.

• SUJI WIRE. Not presently believed to be satisfying enough, and again the adhesive problem.

• PAINT BY NUMBERS. Oil paints are taboo, so watercolors must be used. Are watercolors as effective? Are they satisfactory?

• LEATHERCRAFT. Adhesives and dyes are out for the present, but work is being done on these.

It is fundamental in all craftwork that short-term projects be selected. All individuals interviewed wanted their product completed prior to returning to home base. This rules out many crafts.

There are many facets to this study of possible submarine recreation activities and facilities, and which space limitations allow the highlighting of only a few. Perhaps, later we may be able to go into specifics. #

Part II, regarding the results obtained from further checking, will appear in an early issue of RECREATION

Strong Constitution Needed

This applies equally to the city superintendent or director of recreation who discovers that he is at the center of things . . .

Samuel E. Vickers

In coping with the manifold problems and complexities of the modern city, the city manager finds that he is not on the top but in the center of this vortex, this whirlwind of interests and forces, many of which are conflicting in nature. In a very real sense, he is *in the center*, not only in community affairs but also as a member of his administrative team.

He must often depend on his associates for advice, criticism, and healthy opposition, if they feel the need to oppose an idea before a decision is made. The manager is in a much better position to secure this kind of help from his staff if they see him at the center, not on top, able and willing to give and take.

The manager must also of course be a good executive, sometimes a hard driver, and a good leader of men. He must have great stamina to stand up to the strain of overwork. He must have good sense and good judgment. He must have probity and reliability. And he must be willing to accept and carry great responsibility. He must maintain a high batting average for making the right decisions quickly, remembering, however, that even Babe Ruth struck out now and then. A good sense of humor is essential to the demands of his job.

It is essential that he be able to build and maintain an organization of human beings. He must be able to choose capable assistants who will develop well, and then he must know how to delegate authority to them. He must inspire his staff to generate new ideas and procedures. He must hold down his enthusiasm by sober judgment. He must not be personally sensitive to criticism. Furthermore, he must exercise foresight in anticipating the problems that will arise and bold imagination in developing solutions.

Work at the center creates a situation in which tension and stress are the normal climate. The gales of conflict and controversy are never very far in the past or in the future. If things sometimes seem quiet, it is often the quiet of the hurricane's eye.

Given this climate in which he works, the manager needs a strong constitution and good health. He should have a stable nervous system which will not be unduly disturbed when he is attacked. He should be able to get along for a long time with little sleep and still retain his cheerfulness and creativity. Disappointment should not drive him into depression. He must bounce back. He must be philosophical enough to be polite to people who do foolish things. He must be patient, even with fanatics

Excerpted with permission, from "Avoid Stress at the Center," in the January 1958 Public Management, MR. VICKERS *is city manager, Long Beach, California.*

FUN TRAVELS NORTH

What recreation activities can mean to isolated northern stations of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

H. Gordon McFarlane

When the Mid-Canada Radar Line was built, recreation was given a paramount place in the total planning. The main stations were equipped with recreation halls complete with gymnasiums, shower and locker rooms, libraries, photography darkrooms, woodworking rooms, and general crafts rooms. Even small sites with two men were not overlooked. A recreation kit designed for two men was put on these sites. These kits included crafts materials; small games, such as darts, checkers, and so on; outdoor games, such as horseshoes, baseballs and gloves; as well as a small library, which included a cookbook. This equipment was placed in a cabinet so constructed that it opened out into a workbench.

Like the song from the musical *South Pacific* the men had everything but "dames." So the Trans-Canada Telephone system decided to give the men a spectacle and "dames." Thus, the Bell Variety Show for isolated RCAF stations and the Mid-Canada Line was born.

First step in organizing the show was to place announcements on the 430 notice boards of the Bell Telephone Company in Montreal, inviting employees to auditions. From these we put a two-hour show together, which included a chorus line, male and female vocalists, a magician, and novelty acts. Over sixty hours of rehearsal—on weekday nights and Saturdays—were invested to make this as professional a show as possible.

Money for costumes was raised with the cooperation of the Telephone Pioneers of America (people with over twenty-one years of service in the Bell system). The Pioneers sold the tickets for two performances given by the Bell show in Montreal. They received forty percent of the profits and the money went towards fostering programs for retired employees. The other sixty percent was adequate to pay for the costumes.

From these performances we knew we had a hit on our hands, and we were now ready to approach the RCAF for an aircraft. After talking with the recreation officers at Air Defense Command, we had to prove the show was worthwhile; the best way to do this was by putting on a show for headquarters. A month later we had our aircraft.

Planning for the tour was also going on at the Mid-Canada Line stations. We asked all sites to erect a stage at least twenty-five feet wide, fifteen feet deep, and three feet high. Back and side curtains were a must, front curtains optional. When we arrived, most sites had erected stages of forty feet wide and twenty-five feet deep. All stages had front, back, and side curtains. The sewing sessions that had gone into making the curtains at these all-male stations is a story in itself.

A complete program of the show was sent to each site. This enabled hi-fi clubs to make arrangements to tape record all musical numbers with each number timed to the second. The photo clubs not only wanted the performance program but also a program of all activities while the troupe was at the station so the complete visit could be made into movies and an album for the mess.

This naturally led to many other committees being formed, such as a program committee (each station put out a newspaper giving the menus for the special dinner, estimated time of arrival and departure, and a complete list of the girls' names, and special activities that had been arranged). By the time the show arrived, each man had served on at least one committee. A month of planning and fun went into a twenty-four hour visit of the Bell Show.

What happened after the show left? Naturally there was an immediate letdown. However, in a few weeks, stations had produced their own variety show (before the stages were dismantled). The hi-fi clubs had extra tape recordings of the show made and distributed to the small isolated two-man stations, so men on these lonely radar stations could also share in the activities to some extent. The men are still enjoying the photo album and movies which are being interchanged with other stations.

The Bell show, in the last few months, has been doing good work close to home. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were invited whenever possible to our performances on the Line. When we arrived back in Montreal we were invited to do a performance for the RCMP mess dinner. Our next performance was for inmates of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Many more performances for the isolated RCAF stations and veterans hospitals are still on the agenda, and we sincerely hope that the people in charge will make our visit more than a performance. We hope they will use our visit to get people to work together for enjoyment of life through recreation. #

Mr. McFarlane, *a former recreation supervisor for the Trans-Canada Telephone system, is currently executive director of the recently opened Dawson Boy's Club in Montreal.*

As in many countries, the YMCA pioneered camping in Burma. The country's present military government has turned its attention to the construction of youth center buildings.

ACCENT ON YOUT

Part I of this fascinating story of recreation in the Far East was timed especially for Brotherhood Week, when our thoughts turn to friends in other lands. Part II will appear in a later issue.

THE DOWNBEAT IS on youth in the Asian countries of Burma, Pakistan and Thailand, in the new state of Singapore, and in the Colony of Hong Kong. Visits to many youth clubs in these countries leave one with the satisfaction that re-creative experience for youngsters not only have official sanction but the accent of encouragement.

You find unsuspected opportunities on Hong Kong rooftops for boys and girls to make a sampan, kick a miniature soccer ball, learn to read and write a language or play a Cantonese musical instrument. In a Singapore village hall, be ready to listen to a debate or the beat of a drum, strum of a guitar, and the click of a wood block, and to see an earnest group engaged in sewing or doll making. In a Pakistani village, following the reading of the Koran in a bamboo youth hut, youngsters may bat a shuttlecock, play *chinlon*, or execute a tumbling feat. At a Thailand rural school, you may find boy and girl 4-H-Club members discussing how to market fish, playing in a bamboo instrument band, and closing the meeting with a Buddhist ceremony and the national anthem. Eager singers, weightlifters, and young journalists greet you in a Burmese youth group, and you would have trouble synchronizing your feet and a small rattan ball in a game of *tackraw*.

One word of caution. In all of these countries, be ready for the folk dance, table-tennis game, talent show, athletic meet, instrumental combo, picnic, and inevitable bottled soft drink at the canteen. These items probably constitute an international language for the youth of the world.

MR. WINANS, *known to his friends in the recreation field as "Skip," has been a recreation consultant in the Far East since 1958 for the Asia Foundation, a private nonprofit American organization with headquarters in San Francisco. From 1947-58 he was California State Director of Recreation. For the next six months he will be working in Malaya at Kuala Lumpur as honorary recreation advisor to the government.*

Hong Kong Rooftops

Boys and girls overflow the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong—including the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories—but hundreds of them are bubbling members of the 190 boys' and girls' clubs, with a variety of agencies serving as channels for youthful expression. The birds and the radio waves have plenty of interference on the rooftops of the colony's multistoried public housing buildings from the ball batting and kicking, singing, reading, and food-consuming activities of attractive youngsters. Small, one-room shelters, constructed at either end of a flat rooftop, 300′-by-30′, and a six-foot, chain-link fence are sufficient to keep future citizens and movable equipment from going overboard. As always, the real security of a thirty-five-member boys', girls', or mixed club comes from the young man or woman club leader. This full-time worker may be the tutor, recreation leader, food dispenser, and caseworker for a morning club and an afternoon or evening club composed of different children aged eight to fifteen. Most members are from the lower economic levels of a refugee community. About fifty to sixty thousand of these hungry children are not yet in school although educational authorities have made progress in trying to meet the need for schooling.

The ingenuity of government and voluntary organizations is demonstrated in the number and variety of premises for 182 junior clubs serving nine thousand boy and girl members. Temporary buildings in resettlement areas, social welfare centers, community buildings operated by a children's playground association on public playgrounds, YMCA and YWCA properties, or even a private residence may be the bustling hub of a youth club. With so many youngsters to serve—and more coming all the time—several agencies can have their fingers in the club pie without getting them burned. Their clients are not particularly concerned about

Part I

Sterling S. Winans

N ASIA

Square dancing is popular at the Y in Bangkok. The Thailand government actively sponsors the 4-H pattern.

who does what as long as there is something to belong to where they can read, draw pictures, try their feet on a soccer ball, blow harmonicas, and be on deck for excursions or maybe a week at camp. Expansion of club opportunities for the sixteen-to-twenty-one-age group has been recommended by the Standing Conference on Youth Organizations.

A partnership among youth clubs and their sponsors is represented by a boys' and girls' clubs association, to which all clubs are affiliated. The significance of the association is indicated by the hum of activities in a new five-story headquarters building with some of its permanent equipment provided through an Asia Foundation grant. The association is the largest single operator of clubs—115 clubs—and employs seventy-five full-time leaders. It is the fastest and one of the most efficient producer of noodles. Yes, noodles! Flour and milk powder available to the colony through American aid programs are converted into noodles and distributed to refugee families through boys' and girls' clubs.

The government's confidence in the long-term value of youth clubs is portrayed by its annual grant of fifty-three thousand dollars to the association and in its partial subsidy of other voluntary organizations engaged in the same effort. Assistance is also provided by the government's social welfare department that operates twenty-two clubs. Families of club members can and should be partners, too, in the club movement, and so welfare officers frequently visit homes of members so that everyone concerned understands the program—and especially the individual youngster.

Heads, Hearts, Hands, and Health of Thai Youth

The friendly and happy youth of Thailand are not to be outdone by their counterparts in fifty-five other countries of the world where the 4-H Club program is a byword with boys and girls who live close to the land. Thailand has

A game of checkers in Rangoon, Burma, complete with kibitzer. The Burmese love amusements and sports, and particularly to dance (though there is opposition to Western forms).

A handcraft class on a Hong Kong rooftop. This is taught not only as recreation but to help women augment meager incomes. Many agencies, local and international, take part.

plenty of agricultural land, with rice production accounting for over a half of the national income. Its rich central plain enables it to support a heavy population of twenty-three million people at a living level well above that of Southeast Asian countries. At least forty-six hundred boys and girls are enough concerned about their four H's—head, heart, hands, and health—to conduct their own monthly meetings. In between times they catch up with fish, poultry, and pigs or try to keep them out of their cherished rice plots, mushroom patches, and vegetable gardens.

The 4-H pattern, adopted by the Thailand government, under Premier Field Marshall Sarit Dhanarat, fits in with the government's community development program in rural areas. Using a team approach, officials of agriculture, fisheries, cooperatives, health, education, and local government join in helping a village to help itself. Although the agriculture department takes the lead in advising Thailand's one hundred and forty 4-H Clubs, representatives of other departments may assist. Advisory service has been given to this youth program, and in other fields, by able American agricultural extension personnel through the U. S. Operations Mission.

Thai proudly call their country "Muang Thai" or "Land of the Free." In keeping with this concept, 4-H clubbers conduct their own meeting in a formalized style, opening with a Buddhist ceremony and closing with the national anthem. At the opening meeting of a new club, a primary school assembly hall would bulge with onlookers, but the youthful officers would not be overawed even if the provincial governor were in attendance.

Getting lost is not an infrequent experience for village youth who go up to the big city for college or university education. Even young people who have always lived in the big city can get lost at a university. Bangkok, "The City of the Angels," is an interesting city and a big one. Like other cities of the world, it has several universities with too many students. The Bangkok Youth Cultural Service, organized with the assistance of the Asia Foundation in 1958, has smoothed the way for some of these men and women undergraduates. Hard work, long hours, two young Chinese workers with mainland China experience and a "staying in the background sense" plus a converted three-unit residence help to make an interesting center for the serious Thai students.

These young people like to discuss literature, write and criticize compositions, learn elementary music theory, try the guitar or accordion, and sing. The small library loans books to avid readers and provides a place for scholars to study, which may not be available in or near their home quarters. A basketball can make a lot of satisfying bounces on a hard-surfaced outdoor area, even though the court is not Olympic in size, and the space can double for volleyball and folk dancing for both men and women. Friday and Saturday night parties usually take first place over badminton and table tennis, which are accommodated indoors in a warehouse type of building. Student applications for membership in the Cultural Service must be approved but members do not pay a fee; however, participants must hold permit cards for the privilege of borrowing library books or for participation in special music, dancing, or art instruction. Activities are scheduled between 10:00 AM and 9:00 PM five days per week.

Burma the Golden Land

The highlight of a tourist's visit to the Golden Land of Burma would certainly be the reflection of the sun or the moon from Kipling's "winking wonder," the gold-encrusted Shwe Dagon Pagoda. This *stupa* is the largest of its kind in the world and is encircled by landscaped boulevards and two lakes in the heart of the beautiful capital city of Rangoon. Here, the visitor would soon become aware that Burmese life, culture, and economy are inextricably bound up with the Buddhist religion. While you enjoy a dish of rice and curry, you would cast approving glances at the traditional costume for both men and women—a loose-fitting white or colored jacket and the *lungyi*, which is a shirt of silk or cotton resembling a sarong.

If you were more fortunate, you would discover other highlights about the Burmans who love amusements and sports. To keep up with them, you would sit up most of the night watching *pwe*—a theatrical show—and singing or enjoying Burmese music. Musical instruments bear some resemblance to the Java or Balinese gamelan. Although there is some opposition to Western forms of dancing, Burmese love to dance. There is interest in many sports other than boxing—with the bare fists—weightlifting, swimming, and *chinlon*, a game played by kicking a cane ball. For reasons of feminine modesty, there is some reluctance to the participation of women in sports.

To perpetuate these traditions in sport, music, art, and drama for Burmese youth, the present military government, under General Ne Win, has given consideration to the construction of youth center buildings in Rangoon. The commissioner of police, U Khin Maung Maung, established the first club in September 1959. He found that some of the boys between the ages of ten to fifteen, living in the heart of a business area, needed a club and that a two-story building, formerly used as a home for dependent children, could be used as premises. About seventy-five boys jumped at the chance to use the reading room, saw wood, hammer nails, and decorate boats; lift some weights, sheet a basket, and wear out the table tennis nets. At the request of the commissioner's advisory committee for the new club, he has assigned two nonuniformed policemen to work full time as club leaders. With one eye on the need of the boys, the committee has turned to other agencies who may step in and establish several clubs.

If one of these eager boy clubbers has good fortune, he may sometime become one of the eight thousand men and women students at the University of Rangoon. There, he will not find a boys' club, but he will be using the student center building now under construction with financing from the Asia Foundation. To the boy—or the girl—the new gymnasium, assembly hall, library, and, certainly, the food service will be real attractions. And it will be difficult for the University Sports Council to keep him out of its seventeen-sport interhall and interdepartment programs which serve over ten percent of the student population each year.

RECREATION IN OUTER MONGOLIA

Leisure-time activities in the ancient domain of Mongol emperors.

Harrison E. Salisbury

THE BIG PERSONAL and social holiday of the year is New Year's Day. But not the New Year of the Christian calendar. It is the New Year of the ancient Mongol calendar, which usually falls in February. This is the one occasion when the people exchange gifts and when they greet each other by stretching out their arms slightly and giving a small bow.

This is the season of the national holiday, the "Naadam." In literal translation this means "games." In the day of Genghis Khan the Naadam lasted a month. It occurred in July, traditionally a time of relaxation for the nomad people. By July the herds were safely in the upper valley pastures. The shearing of wool was well behind. The foaling and the lambing were over. It is a season of plenty, a good time to relax and prepare for the campaigns of fall and the trials of winter.

In ancient days the Naadam was devoted to what the Mongols still call "the three games of men": horse racing, archery, and Mongolian wrestling. By the time of the autonomous Mongol regime of 1911-21, the Naadam had been reduced to a week. Today it lasts only three days.

But today, as it was seven hundred years ago, the Naadam is basically the same three games of men. True, the Communist regime has added a full program of track and field sports. There are parades and pageants by the inevitable physical culture societies. Ulan Bator has a great new stadium with fifteen thousand seats in which spectators may watch the Naadam, in place of the grassy lawns between the ceremonial tents of ancient days.

But none of the modern innovations has materially altered the character of the Naadam. In the week before the festival, cavalcades of horsemen begin to descend upon Ulan Bator from all the ends of Outer Mongolia. They come as families and as tribes. They pack their yurts on wooden wheeled carts or on camels. In the encampments outside the city, white yurts spring up like enormous mushrooms after a rain.

When the great holiday finally dawns, it is not the grandiose ballet of the gymnasts that draws the spectators. It is the archers, sometimes men of seventy, sometimes boys of seventeen, whom the crowds watch as they compete to the keening chant of the old men. The chant rises and falls. It rises when an arrow topples the target of earthen pots. It falls when the winged shaft fails short of the mark.

The largest stadium crowd is attracted by the wrestlers, who present themselves to the audience in an arm-flapping pirouette that is said to be modeled on the walk of the eagle. The wrestling, too, is conventionalized on ancient formula. If an elbow or knee touches the ground the contestant loses. This year's champion was twenty-nine-year-old Damdin, a four-time winner, nicknamed "the Lion." He won over opponents bearing the titles "the Elephant," "the Eagle," "Great Mongol," and "Titan."

But the greatest competition of all is that of the horsemen. They are not necessarily men. Many are children—both boys and girls. The biggest race this year was that for boys and girls six to fourteen years old.

Four hundred forty youngsters competed, wearing the strange crusader's helmet of cloth that Mongol racers have worn for centuries. Only a handful failed to finish. This was not a sprint race over the turf but a gallop of forty-five kilometers (about twenty-eight miles) over cattle trails in the open grass plains. There was nothing about the scene that Genghis Khan would have had difficulty in recognizing except the dozen automobiles of the diplomatic corps that raced alongside the young riders. #

Reprinted, with permission, from The New York Times. MR. SALISBURY *is a special* Times *correspondent.*

We are the mediating nation of the world, we are compounded of the nations of the world; we mediate their blood, we mediate their traditions, we mediate their sentiments, their tastes, their passions: we are ourselves compounded of these things. We are, therefore, able to understand all nations.—WOODROW WILSON.

Before the recent general election in England both the Conservative and Labour Parties issued policy statements regarding the compelling social and economic problems created by an era of ever-increasing leisure. The Labour Party's statement, issued as a fifty-two-page pamphlet entitled Leisure for Living,* *was approved by its National Executive Committee for consideration by the party's Annual Conference. The Conservative statement, in a smaller, twenty-three-page pamphlet, entitled* The Challenge of Leisure,** *prepared by a nine-man committee, including four members of Parliament, is a "contribution to discussion and not an official party pronouncement." (The report was published by the Conservative Political Centre, which is the party's board of strategy.) We here give their highlights.*

Start of a model yacht rac

Hertfordshire County Camp was set up by government to teach school children camping skills and new pursuits. They come during the summer for courses of about a week.

The Politics of LEISURE

Conservative and Labour views on recreation and culture in Great Britain.

LEISURE FOR LIVING—The Labour Party

"EVERYONE HAS THE right to a decent job. But work is not the chief end of man.

"In the past we have been preoccupied—because we have had to be—with the struggle against unemployment and insecurity. The postwar Labour Government proved that, in a properly planned society, it is possible to guarantee full employment; and, as automation spreads, it will also become possible, while maintaining full employment, steadily to lessen the number of hours that most people have to work.

"These two great advances will mean a drastic shift in our social thinking. Once full employment is again secured, the emphasis will increasingly be not on jobs for all but on leisure for all—leisure *and how to use it.* . . .

"This does *not* mean that we want to be state nannies and run everybody's private lives for them. But the *principle* that public money ought to be spent in encouraging the arts, and in providing for many kinds of recreation, is universally accepted; indeed, its acceptance is one test of civilisation. It is the *application* of the principle, and the *extent* to which it is applied, that should now be worked out more coherently, imaginatively, and generously. . . .

". . . in most areas facilities for recreation are lacking. Where they do exist they are often inadequate and uneconomically used. Many business firms, for example, have playing fields or swimming pools which are used only at weekends. Many schools do not use theirs in the evenings or during the holidays. Local sports committees could help to enlist the co-operation of those concerned in making these largely wasted assets available to many who would like to use them. . . .

"It is in the preservation of the natural beauty of our country and in its opening up for enjoyment by more and more people that there is probably the greatest scope for meeting leisure-time needs and, at the same time, contributing to the general well-being. In a recent survey, it was estimated that only about half of the people of Britain take their annual holidays away from home. This fact alone well illustrates the need both for greatly increased facilities for inexpensive family holidays, and for opportunities to enjoy recreation in the open air in places easily accessible at weekends and for day outings. . . .

". . . we have quoted figures to show the approximate sums needed for the purposes that we have in mind. These sums represent a much larger national expenditure on the arts, and on sport, than has hitherto been incurred. It is remarkable, therefore, that the average total expenditure that they would involve, through the Exchequer, would be less than one penny a week per head of the population. It is clear that so modest an amount—though it would, cumulatively, provide all that is reasonably required—would mean no increase, at all, in the level of taxation. . . ."

*Available for two shillings ($.22) from the Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London SW1, England.

**Available for ninepence ($.11) from The Conservative Political Centre, 32 Smith Square, London SW1, England.

at Highgate Ponds in London.

From June to September some 13,000 to 14,000 miners and their families visit Derby Miner's Welfare Holiday Center at Skegness on Britain's east coast for an annual holiday.

Boys from a youth hostel pause to take in the view on a hike in Yorkshire. Mountain walking is popular. The country has set up national recreation training centers.

THE CHALLENGE OF LEISURE—Conservative Party

"THERE ARE TWO main reasons why the use of leisure has become a question of national importance since the war.

"The first of these is the emancipation of the adolescent, happening so suddenly that it has taken everybody by surprise. Young people nowadays have more spare time, more money and more surplus energy than they have ever had before—and all within the space of a decade. What all too many of them lack, however, is a corresponding sense of purpose and of personal responsibility. . . .

"The second is the scientific revolution with its promise of increasingly more leisure. Rising productivity and growing 'automation' (in the home as well as in the factory and office) have already made for shorter working hours and higher living standards, and this welcome process will accelerate. The leisured class, it might be said, has made way for the age of leisure.

"We expect the end of National Service 'call-up' and the 'bulge' emerging from the schools to make this a compelling issue in the early 1960's. . . ."

The party called for an expenditure of $19,600,000 to $28,000,000 a year to assure a "creative use of leisure." Among the projects suggested were a national theater and a national theater company, an increase in the national grant for the Arts Council, which subsidizes artistic enterprises, and an expansion of facilities and services for youth.

"The youth service used to be maintained by voluntary organisations for young people of poor circumstances or in actual need. For the last twenty years, provision has been made on a basis of partnership between both voluntary and statutory organisations.

"Today, the concept ought to be a service catering for children still at school as well as for the fifteen- to twenty-one-year-olds who, as an age group, have more surplus energy, time, and spending power than almost any other section of the community. . . .

"This change of role, from need to the creative use of leisure, has not yet been fully understood. The public unawareness of this change, together with economic pressures, accounts for the lack of support for a service, which should be expanding rather than contracting. . . .

"Above all, leisure makes a challenge to the human spirit. Athens, in her Golden Age, displayed a genius for the creative use of leisure—in athletics, for example, and the arts—which can be seen as complementary, and indeed superior, to her genius for military and commercial ventures. There have also been such periods of all-pervasive inspiration in the history of other peoples. . . .

"This challenge to the human spirit is the key to our proposals. Since the war, we have succeeded in recouping a substantial part of our material resources, but our moral resources still appear in disarray. Again, the doubling of our standard of living will present a growing challenge to the human spirit and produce the graver consequences should we fail to meet it. We neglect the proper use of leisure at our peril."

It's as old as the first game and the first laugh—the happy, human inclination to do a thing--

JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT

Learning the finer points of basketball in Hong Kong.

EVER SINCE SOME desperate caveman discovered that he could keep the kids quiet by clacking a couple of dinosaur bones together, the human family has searched for ways to amuse itself—and been notably successful in finding them. The ancient Egyptians were indulgent parents who cherished their children, and family games resembling checkers and parcheesi were popular along the Nile. The Greeks attached great importance to physical development and while mother was home teaching sister how to pirouette gracefully, likely as not father was at the local gymnasium, demonstrating a new wrestling hold to junior.

Amusements were even rougher in the gamey days of medieval England, when men and women played a muscular version of blindman's buff. The object was to swat the unlucky It as hard as possible without getting caught. If the small fry joined in, they had to be prepared to defend themselves.

Today, things are a little different, but not much. TV and automobiles notwithstanding, children and adults the world over apparently have the same ancestral urge to jump, to climb, to run, to throw, to hide, and to find.

Consider the Burmese. It doesn't take much coaxing to get the family embroiled in a sizzling game of *chinlon*. Dad folds up and tucks in his *longyis* (skirt) to make improvised but effective "shorts," then joins the gang to form a small circle. The *chinlon* ball is a woven hollow rattan sphere about three inches in diameter and weighing about five ounces. It is tossed into the air and from then on is hit with feet, knees, shoulders, head, or any parts of the body except the hands. A player may keep it aloft for several minutes by himself, then pass it on to his companions or it may pass quickly from one to another, across or around the circle. First one to drop the ball loses and, if agreed beforehand, pays a forfeit—helping prepare supper is a favorite penalty.

The Japanese, who prefer their play after meals, often decide who will help with the dishes in this novel way: while they are still seated, each is called upon to tell a story, in one breath. It may be a fable, an adventure story, a tall tale, anything. First one to pause for breath is handed the dish towel.

In Africa, where the business of living is intimately connected with getting along with nature, fun is necessarily practical and favorite family games emphasize manual dexterity. Almost as soon as they can walk, Ethiopian boys are introduced by their father to *chityatya*, a spear-throwing contest. The

Reprinted with permission, from Aramco World, *July 1959, published by Arabian American Oil Company, New York City.*

boys line up, weapons in hand, while fifty feet away Pop starts a hoop rolling across a field. Spears whiz through the air toward the rolling hoop, which rarely moves far before someone's spear hits it and brings it to a stop.

Occasionally, a Congo family still has to take to a tree to get away from some rampaging cat, so *bokwele* is played early and often. The bark of a stick is peeled in such a way that alternating dark and white rings are left. With thumb and forefinger, as if climbing up the stick, participants follow one finger with the other, space by space, saying as fast as their fingers move, *bokwele, bokwele, bokwele.* The point is to see how many spaces can be covered before taking a new breath. Older children and adults play the game on a grander scale, using a real tree, strong arms and legs.

Just about every culture admires physical skill. The Spaniard takes his brood to see the weekly bullfight. Canadians are notorious hockey buffs. German families root themselves hoarse over a spirited soccer game. And it's been said that the only time an Englishman loses his legendary composure is during a cricket match.

But for sheer physical demands on participants, you would have to go some to beat the spectacular Tinikling Dance of the Philippines.

The tinikling is a bird with storklike legs and a long neck. The Tinikling Dance imitates the bird's movements as it walks between grass stems or runs over tree branches. The performers—just about everybody, since the Tinikling Dance is to the Philippines what the waltz used to be to Vienna—dance between two bamboo poles, about nine feet long, which are placed horizontally on the ground. Two bamboo players sit opposite each other on the ground and strike the poles together in time to the music. A subtle refinement is to raise the poles an inch or two higher each time they're struck. The longer the tune, the higher the dancers have to jump.

Skill is demonstrated in dancing between the bamboos and in keeping the feet from being caught when the poles are slammed shut. Sometimes adults dance while two children are in charge of the poles, sometimes vice-versa. It's not at all unusual to see an ankle-bandaged gentleman limping to work in the Philippines after a particularly rough dance session. A simple explanation to curious friends suffices: "Tinikling."

Rough-housing has risen to a fine art among today's Pitcairn Islanders, descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers and local Polynesians. For amusement, village families regularly conduct a mammoth tug of war, males against females, that frequently lasts from noon till sundown. Birth, death, and marriage are universal reasons for a gathering of the clan. Wakes are common—and unruly—from Togoland to Ireland. In pre-Communist China, every tenth year of a person's life was supposed to have special significance. A family might spend the equivalent of a thousand dollars on one of these "important" birthday parties, inviting not only the whole huge network of cousins and in-laws, but neighboring families as well.

One favorite can best be translated as "Solemnity." The players sit on the floor in a circle and choose one to start. He makes some gesture, such as tickling his neighbor on the right, under the chin, or grimacing. Each player repeats the gesture with the person to his right. No one must laugh or speak; anyone who does must drop out of the game. Winner is the last dead pan.

Very popular, too, is The Coffee Cup Game. Two teams, A and B, are each supplied with six coffee cups. One player on each team provides a ring. Team A hides its ring under one of its cups while Team B is out of the room. Team A calls them in when ready and Team B selects one player to guess. If he guesses correctly, his team has the privilege of hiding its ring under one of its cups and someone from Team A has to guess where it is. If he guesses wrongly, he must, as a forfeit, perform a stunt as directed by members of Team A—anything from singing a song to imitating an animal.

Children like same simple games the world round, whether in Brooklyn or Burma.

Although the ingenuity of every culture in devising games is staggering, even more amazing is the number of identical games that seem to have developed independently in different lands. Follow-the-leader, hide-and-seek, and leapfrog, for example, are played by Eskimos and Englishmen, Fiji Islanders and Frenchmen, Zulus and Zealanders. Anthropologists have never been able to explain satisfactorily how the same game somehow appeared in so many places. The players themselves don't care—it's fun! #

Most of us prefer to do our winter "camping" in comfort, venturing forth from a lodge. This is Badger Pass Ski Lodge, Yosemite National Park.

Winter Camping

A new area of program . . .

Stanley W. Stocker

NESTLED BESIDE A snowbound lake are a group of five young adults. Through the ice, they have caught five beautiful bass, scaled and cleaned them, and, amidst laughter and tomfoolery, fried them to a delicate, golden brown. Baked potatoes, peas, fruit, and coffee have assuaged their appetites—and so they sit quietly by the fire, cheeks glowing, eyes bright. They have learned the art of living in the out-of-doors in the wintertime.

However, for a large number of otherwise active young people, our culture has erected a barrier of fear and distaste for winter camping. We prefer to regulate the thermostat, check for storm warnings, and hibernate. Prejudiced by our folkways, we do not stop to count the cost of joys unattained, conquests unmade, sights unseen; we do realize that winter camping can be done in many ways and at many levels.

Winter snow camping is a graduated experience, ranging from living in well-heated cabins to the ultimate test—experiencing a night in the open, in subzero temperatures, and discovering that such an experience is a pleasant one. Many of us prefer to do our "camping" in a comfortable lodge or cabin, well protected from wind and snow. We make expeditions to ski, to fish through the ice, to laugh with the children as they slide down the hills—and to do a little sliding ourselves! Cabin experiences have their place; sleeping in the out-of-doors in the middle of winter is the end point of the experience, not the beginning.

Winter camping activities are many. It may be said that skiing is to winter camping what swimming is to summer camping. Many of the large mass-type games used in the summer can be modified for winter use. Snow tracking, skating, skate sailing, darkhouse ice fishing and spearing, tobogganning and snow shoeing are only a few program possibilities.

A large number of resident camps in this country are partially or completely winterized, and are often available for recreation department or agency use. School vacations offer valuable opportunities for the development of winter camping programs. It is also true that trip programs can certainly be continued on a year-round basis. Over one hundred youth hostels are available in the United States and Canada to provide low-cost accommodations for such groups.

Many city recreation departments operate day camps and summer camping programs. In many cases, these programs close with the first cold snap. Considering the great interest in skiing, ice skating, and other forms of out-of-door winter

MR. STOCKER *is executive director, Metropolitan New York Council, American Youth Hostels, New York City.*

recreation, such terminations are difficult to justify.

Winter camping needs more detailed planning than does summer camping. In the summer, one can take off for the woods with minimum clothing and equipment. Not so in winter! A little know-how will solve the problem, but it is important for the participants to learn the basics before heading out. (At the end of this article are listed some good sources of information that are readily available in most parts of the country.)

The really enthusiastic camper will accept the challenge of winter camping. The thrill of coping with the winter elements, relying on your own resources, will be long remembered. Today's teen-agers, looking for new and different experiences, might be introduced to winter camping's more rugged elements; other folk may prefer to spend the days in the out-of-doors, sleeping and eating in a warm area.

The McGill University Outing Club has been winter camping for over fifteen years. These experiences have proven so pleasant that it is reported to be a common experience for small groups of club members to spend the night in a sleeping bag in the snow, rather than staying indoors in a club shelter. The McGill Outing Club limits their group to four or five, with an experienced leader.

The present trend toward year-round camping and the prevailing enthusiasm for skiing have combined to increase rapidly the amount of winter camping in this country. As each of the many variations in winter camping can appeal to "all sorts and conditions of people," there is every reason to believe in the potential growth of and interest in this type of program. *(See also Page 82.)* #

Program Aids

Snow-Survey Safety Guide. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Agriculture Handbook #137, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.40.

A key reference for winter camping leaders. Easy to read, it is valuable for all persons interested in winter camping. A few topics covered are: preparing for travel, rules for oversnow travel, and the like.

Winter Camping, Hiking, and Sports (Cat. #6-92), Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey. $.15.

Well-illustrated booklet of reprints from *Boys' Life Magazine.* It should be read by all before they try any variations of winter camping. Contains how-to-do-it articles on skate sailing, snow-shoeing, ski trips, and ice fishing.

The Adirondack Winter Mountaineering Manual, Winter Activities Committee of the Adirondack Mountain Club, Inc., Gabriels, New York. $.50.

A real leadership manual developed as the text for the Adirondack Winter Mountaineering School. While its contents are developed specifically for the Adirondack region, much of its wealth of practical, factual information can be modified to meet the needs of all parts of the country.

Ski Patrol Manual (2nd ed.), National Ski Patrol System, Headquarters, 1130—16th Street, Denver 2, Colorado. $1.00.

A good general coverage of ski equipment, safety, first aid, and full information about the formation of a ski patrol.

Many people hesitate to venture forth into the winter world because of prejudice, fear, and lack of know-how.

Proper clothing and an experienced leader are important elements in making a winter outing a happy event.

AMERICAN TEEN-AGERS IN JAPAN

Climbing Fuji! These youngsters greet a new day from the top of the world.

Bill Beede, 15, buys fruit before the climb from a Japanese salesgirl in the market place of town of Fuji-Yoshida.

Lore Gonzalez (right), 18, and Lisa Beasley, 16, turn in tickets for the bus ride to the Number One station.

Young climbers unload gear from truck at the base of Mount Fuji. They took along sufficient food for three meals.

With gear strapped on his back, this young climber gets set to travel by horseback to station Number Seven.

At each station the teen-age group had their "Fuji sticks" stamped for a fee of ten yen as a souvenir of the trip.

Silhouetted against a cloud formation, Japanese guide levels his camera as he tries to capture shot of horizon.

The young Fuchu group walks through the sacred Sengen Shrine, headed for the Japanese bus station.

S/Sgt. Jerry S. Ray

Photos: T/Sgt. O. A. "Chico" Garcia

AMERICAN TEEN-AGERS IN Japan, sons and daughters of air force personnel, spend their summer vacation mountain climbing. These youngsters don't scale just any old mountain; they tackle the highest and most famed in the country—Fuji.

At one time the most feared volcano in Japan but today a climber's paradise, Fuji recently yielded to thirty-three novice adventurers from Fuchu Air Station near Tokyo. The young group reached the 12,397-foot peak in two stages of five and two hours and watched the sunrise come up over one of the most beautiful volcanoes in the world, a lava-covered mountain, which last erupted in 1707. To reach Fuji the young climbers started their outing from Fuchu—some eighty miles distant—early in the morning in order to begin their trek up the same afternoon.

The trip by bus consumed four hours of slow driving over rough, winding roads, which led far up into the scenic countryside of central Japan. Packed in with the American teen-agers was necessary gear.

Arriving at the air-force operated Fuji New Grand Hotel around one PM, the climbing party secured rooms for their return trip from the mountain the following day, ate lunch, and made preparations to spend the night on Mount Fuji.

As a rule, the weather plays a big part in scaling this ancient volcano. Snow never disappears from its summit—even in the height of summer. The middle of the year, especially during July and August, is usually the best time to climb.

Leaving the hotel the youngsters rode by bus to the town of Fuji-Yoshida, site of the sacred Sengen Shrine and nearest starting point from the Fuji New Grand. They had a choice of six popular routes up the mountain—the Gotemba, Subashiri, Funatsu, Shoji, Fujinomiya, and Yoshida paths. Most foreign climbers use the Yoshida path since uphill travel is much easier and distance from the hotel is only fifteen miles. This path, like other routes up Mount Fuji, is divided into ten sections, or stations, all of unequal distances.

At each section overnight accommodation in stone shelter huts is offered for a fee of 350 yen (about one dollar). The Fuchu group walked through the sacred Sengen Shrine grounds from the town of Fuji-Yoshida, paid eighty-five yen each to travel by Japanese bus to the number one section, and at six PM began the climb up the mountain. Total time required to climb Mount Fuji is from seven to nine hours.

Many climbers rent horses at the first section for fourteen hundred yen (about four dollars) and ride as far as the seventh station, over nine thousand feet up. Each section offers "Fuji sticks" for sale which are purchased, not as climbing aids, but as souvenirs since they may be stamped at each level for a fee of ten yen.

Reaching the eighth section at eleven PM these young climbers bedded down for the night in one of the stone huts. Then, arising early, around four AM, they took another two-hour climb to the top in time for sunrise.

As "Goraiko," Japanese word for the honorable coming of the sunlight, settled above the huge crater, the teen-agers watched the shadows crawl across one of the most magnificent cone-shaped volcanos in existence. Such adventure will be deeply imbedded in their minds forever. #

Even in the height of summer, snow is still found atop Mount Fuji. July and August are the best times for the climb.

Japanese guide leads a group of teen-agers down a "lava slide." Mountain route is divided into ten stations.

Young Mark Edwards had to go half way back up the mountain to retrieve a camera left behind at route station.

GOOD SPORTS—GOOD FRIENDS

As we observe Brotherhood Week, February 21-28, it is heartwarming to see how the ball bounced in a Pan American basketball tour.

Harold F. Moor

"IF WE ARE going to take advantage of the assumption that all people want peace, then the problem is for people to get together and to leap governments—if necessary evade governments—to work out not one method but thousands of methods by which people can gradually learn a little bit more of each other." This is the challenge President Eisenhower has flung at the American people. This is the challenge the members of the People-to-People Sports Committee, the National Recreation Association, and various municipal recreation departments accepted when they played hosts to an amateur basketball team from Ecuador for thirty days.

It all began when the U. S. ambassador to Ecuador, cognizant of the fact that when good sportsmen get together the resulting friendship is usually genuine, suggested that the People-to-People Sports Committee invite an all-star team from Ecuadorian universities to visit the United States and play a series of games here. The committee found itself financially able to comply with the ambassador's wishes, and the invitation was extended, accepted, and the programing wheels put into gear.

Seven recreation departments were chosen, and the stops on the tour became Jacksonville, Florida; Washington, D. C.; Livingston, New Jersey; Worcester, Massachusetts; Niagara Falls, New York; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Baton Rouge, Louisiana. As was to be expected, programing varied from community to community, but in each case the sixteen visitors were greeted officially, visited colleges and universities, attended a basketball clinic, and played one or two games, winning their share. Knowing little about the calibre of game played by the visitors, it was surprising how closely contested most of the games were.

All departments were excellent hosts, but because of subsequent developments in the suburban community of Livingston, it is significant to give the details of the program developed there. The Lions, Kiwanis, Rotary, and women's clubs cosponsored the visit. The group was housed in private homes. On the evening of their arrival they were feted at a banquet and officially greeted. Since Nathan Mallison of Jacksonville had passed the word along to the other departments that the group was quite lackadaisical about keeping appointments, each of the visitors was presented with a traveling alarm clock, and the leader with an embossed scrapbook.

The following day was reserved for sightseeing in New York City, with the group traveling to the city in a chartered bus. It began with a visit to the Empire State Building observation tower and ended with supper in an Automat. In between was lunch at the Yale Club, movies of the 1956 Olympic Games, a tour of the United Nations, the Radio City Music Hall, a subway ride, and, of course, shopping. The next day's program included attending a high-school assembly, some ice skating, a visit to a local university, and spectating at a local high-school basketball game.

Playing an overtime game with an all-star team from the senior recreation league and watching a college game were chief items on the following day's agenda. Mass and a special breakfast at a local church concluded the team's program in Livingston, but not its contact with friends made there. For example, on the day the team was scheduled to return to its native land, a group of Livingston friends arranged to get in touch with the team in Miami, so as to bid them bon voyage; letters have flown back and forth freely ever since.

Other interesting sidelights include the reprinting, in Ecuador, of a sports cartoon which appeared in a Worcester paper, depicting a local basketball player in uniform telling an Ecuadorian outfitter in a fur coat, "It's just the weather that's cold, not the people." Another souvenir from Worcester was a statement in an editorial appearing in a local college paper: "Without a doubt these fine athletes accomplished more for international relations than a whole regiment of professional ambassadors."

The visit of the Ecuadorians took place in January 1959 and, except for

The People-to-People Sports Committee is a membership corporation dedicated to the promotion of international sports exchanges on the premise that when good sportsmen get together mutual understanding and friendship are broadened. Its chairman is Edward P. F. Eagan of Olympic fame. For further information write the committee at 20 Exchange Place, New York 5.

MR. MOOR *is executive director of the People-to-People Sports Committee.*

Two of the visitors from Ecuador join in a song fest at the home of one of the families in Livingston, New Jersey. Letters have flown back and forth freely ever since.

the exchanges of letters that followed between the visitors and new American friends, might well have been the beginning and end of this international sports exchange. However, early in June, the Sports Committee received an invitation from the president of the Directory of the University Sports League in Quito for an American basketball team to participate in a tourney to be held at Central University in July. Any of the teams the Ecuadorians played while on their tour would be acceptable, but particularly the team from Livingston. All expenses would be paid from Miami on.

Robert Sisco, superintendent of recreation and parks in Livingston, immediately replied, "Sure, our boys will be glad to go, and we'll raise the money for new uniforms and transportation to Miami somehow." This information was relayed in a formal invitation to Bob, reading in part: "We hope that this invitation will be accepted and that you understand that by it we are attempting to show our appreciation to the people of Livingston and to all the American families there for the reception given our team during its visit to the United States."

The team departed on schedule, returning ten days later with many fond memories and additional friends, not only in Ecuador, but in Panama and Peru, which also had representatives in the tournament. Handicapped by the high altitude and unaccustomed food as well as rules, officiating, and even court markings which were new to them, they managed to win only one of five games played, but that made no difference. As one of the boys explained:

"Time means nothing in Quito. The people were always willing to stay and talk or do us a favor. They were extremely friendly. Before every game we were besieged by autograph seekers. Although we didn't come out ahead in the tournament, we were way out front as far as friendship and good will go." #

Have You Tried . . .
A HAPPINESS FUND?

Many individuals and organizations are willing to render financial support to recreation projects for the less fortunate if they are assured their donations will bring a maximum of happiness. The Montana State Training School at Boulder is an institution for the mentally retarded of all chronological and mental ages and, like many others, must rely upon donated funds to enrich its recreation program.

A good example of wise use of donated dollars is the school's recently completed merry-go-round which, if purchased, would have cost twenty-five thousand dollars. But with dedicated personnel and access to a well-equipped machine shop, the cost was approximately three thousand. This device, with a capacity for fifty, has two areas specially designed for wheelchairs, is equipped with safety belts and a simulated pipe organ, contains speakers that broadcast traditional carousel music. Since this type of Wild-West horsemanship proves exciting, adequate toilet facilities have been erected on the site. Nearby, a railroad operates on a quarter-mile course.

The horses for the merry-go-round were cast in the school shop from three thousand pounds of aluminum donated by the Anaconda Company. They were cast in sections, had to be electrowelded together, were then painted by the boys. This, in itself, was a high recreation venture. This device brings more happiness to more boys and girls than anything else we have.

We were fortunate in getting the pure aluminum donation; but prior to that, aluminum scrap—pots, pans, and so on—were collected and melted down. The furnace was fire brick piled on the shop floor; the heat, a kerosene weed burner which produced the necessary twelve hundred degrees needed to melt aluminum.

In the past few years, over twenty-six thousand dollars have been collected and expended solely for recreation purposes by various methods. These methods are a story in themselves, and range from the wishing well, which greets the visitor, to an increasing number of memorial donations.—Arthur E. Westwell, *Superintendent, Montana State Training School, Boulder.*

Floodlighting can be planned for areas encompassing a single activity or for multiple-use using one installation.

FLOODLIGHTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

In which basic techniques are discussed and pointed up by photographs and diagrams.

Wallace W. Weld

THE MOST IMPORTANT feature of floodlighting is in the extended use of area and equipment it permits. In this way a land area enjoys a greater usage and thus becomes more worthwhile. In some areas, because of high daytime temperatures, evening play is desirable and thus floodlights are essential.

Floodlighting a reercation area is relatively quite simple. Single areas may be laid out or overall plans ean be made to encompass several aetivities. It is good praetiee to inelude multiple-use areas in a lighting system; in this way, several different aetivities may be taken care of by one installation. If a park distriet or recreation department is considering illuminating a softball field, it is possible to light sueh other aetivities as Little League, Pony League, baseball, or football. Sports eovered will largely be determined by available area. Study the situation and allow for safety zones outside of the play area, so faeilities will not create a hazard. Pole equipment on whieh the floodlights are mounted is usually placed at the edge of the safety zones and thus will not create a hazard to the players. In ball diamonds of various sizes it has been found that a safe margin, outside baselines, of one-third the width of the diamond, is suffieient to enable the players to field foul balls. (Some authorities reeommend a greater distanee.—Ed) If a softball diamond with a sixty-foot baseline is being lighted, then the safety zone outside of the diamond should be at least twenty feet *(see Figure 1, Page 76)*. In baseball, where the baselines are ninety feet, a thirty-foot safety zone is necessary.

The Illuminating Engineering Society has determined the amount of light required for all sports areas. In determining these values they have considered the active usage of the area. Where play is quite intensive and there is large attendance, higher intensities will be required than for an area used for neighborhood play. In softball, standards have been set up for four elasses of play, ranging from professional and ehampionship, down through semiprofessional, industrial, and recreation play. The latter, of eourse, requiring the lowest values. The aeeompanying table shows

TYPE	PHOTOMETRIC DESIGNATION	OPEN OR ENCLOSED	BEAM SPREAD IN DEGREES
1	Very Narrow Beam	Enclosed	10° to less than 18°
2	Narrow Beam	Enclosed	18° to less than 29°
3	Medium Beam	Enclosed	29° to less than 46°
4	Medium Wide Beam	Enclosed or Open	46° to less than 70°
5	Wide Beam	Enclosed or Open	70° to less than 100°
6	Very Wide Beam	Enclosed or Open	100° and up

2-A

	MINIMUM BEAM EFFICIENCY - PERCENT					
	ENCLOSED HEAVY DUTY CLASS HD		ENCLOSED GROUND-AREA AND GENERAL - PURPOSE CLASS GP		OPEN GROUND-AREA CLASS O or OI	
TYPE	Less Than 17 - inch Diameter	17 - inch Diameter and Over	Less Than 17 - inch Diameter	17 - inch Diameter and Over	Less Insert Class O	With Insert Class OI
1	30	35	34	35	-	-
2	34	40	36	36	-	-
3	40	43	39	45	-	-
4	44	47	42	50	-	35
5	50	55	46	50	-	40
6	-	-	-	-	55	60

2-B

MR. WELD *is chief application engineer for the Revere Electric Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and chairman, Illuminating Engineering Society Sports Lighting Committee. This article was specially prepared for* RECREATION *Magazine.*

8-POLE LAYOUT

CLASS	IES CURRENT RECOMMENDED PRACTICE - FOOTCANDLES MAINTAINED IN SERVICE		OUTFIELD SIZE (feet)	FLOODLIGHTS (ALTERNATE INSTALLATIONS)									MINIMUM MOUNTING HEIGHT TO BOTTOM FLOODLIGHT CROSSARM (feet)	
				TYPES 3, 4 or 5 CLASS GP			TYPE 6, CLASS OI			TYPE 6, CLASS O				
				No. per Pole			No. per Pole			No. per Pole				
	Infield	Outfield		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A & B Poles	C Poles
Professional Championship	50	30	280	14	30	18							50	60
			240	14	20	13							50	50
Semi-Professional	30	20	280	8	18	14	10	28	18				40	55
			240	8	14	10	10	22	12				40	50
Industrial League	20	10	280	6	14	10	8	18	12	10	24	15	35	50
			240	6	10	7	8	12	9	10	15	11	35	45
			200	5	7	5	7	9	7	9	12	9	35	40
6-POLE LAYOUT														
Recreational	10	5	200	3	4	5	4	5	6	5	7	8	35	40

LAMPS: 1500-watt clear general lighting service operated at 10% over rated voltage.
POLES: 6 for Recreational, 8 for other classes.

TABLE I

intensities required for various classes in regard to the outfield dimensions, along with the types of floodlights, quantities, lamp size, and minimum mounting heights.

The layout in Figure 1 shows an eight-pole setup. This arrangement is used for the three top classes of softball, whereas a six-pole layout may be used for the recreation classification. The eight-pole layout provides the best possible locations for the floodlights specified.

The six-pole layout for recreation softball is a compromise. It is understandable that illumination from four points will be of a better quality than that from only for two banks of floodlights. This is the only class of ball in which the Illuminating Engineering Society recommends the use of two outfield poles. For other types of play, such as Little League, Pony League, and so on, four poles are definitely specified.

The society has studied the situation carefully in recommending footcandles for championship or professional play, where there is unusually large attendance. Since spectators may be at considerable distance from the playing area, it is necessary to provide sufficient illumination so that they may follow the play. In professional play the action is a great deal faster than in other classes. For that reason higher intensities are required than ordinarily. From these factors it was determined that fifty footcandles would be required on the infield and thirty footcandles on the outfield. It was felt in regard to the recreation class, that the game could be carried on with only ten footcandles on the infield and seven and a half footcandles on the outfield. These values are the lowest in which a neighborhood game may be played in safety. Lower values would increase the hazards by reducing visibility.

In Table 1 the quantity of floodlights required at each location is given for the various classes along with the type of floodlights. In Tables 2 and 2A the characteristics of these floodlights are given, including the beam spread of the various types and the minimum beam efficiency of the three classes. For recreation softball a Type 5 or 6 floodlight is most generally used, as the poles are located near the playing area. These are wide-beam units. As only a few floodlights will be required, a wide-beam type is necessary to cover the field and to produce good overlapping patterns. In some cases, floodlights may have to be mounted at a greater distance from the field. Then a narrower beam spread, Type 3 or 4, will produce the coverage required.

The class numbers of floodlights provide quick reference as to the general construction of the floodlights. Class GP refers to an enclosed floodlight with an aluminum reflector. Class O is an open porcelain-enameled reflector and Class OI is, again, an open porcelain-enameled reflector with aluminum insert. It is usually good practice to use a glass cover for the aluminum unit, as it protects the reflector surface as well as keeping it clean.

An aluminum unit usually provides better light control. Fewer floodlights will be required, reducing the kilowatts necessary to illuminate the field. The 1500-watt PS-52 clear lamp is the most economical lamp size as it provides the best light output at the most economical cost.

For recreation softball areas (*Table 1*), there are specified twenty-four Type-5, Class-GP floodlights: three at the two "A" locations, four at the two "B" locations, and five at the two "C" locations. If a Type-6, Class-O floodlight is used, then forty floodlights are necessary to provide the same intensity. This means the monthly charge for electricity will be almost double. The economics of the situation will have to be studied to decide which floodlight to install, as the open porcelain unit is usually less expensive than are enclosed aluminum floodlights. However, the difference in cost undoubtedly will be counterbalanced by the saving in energy consumed.

In the next higher classification, known as industrial league, there are three different outfield dimensions. The 240-foot outfield is the one most generally used. This outfield will take care of Little League as well as softball and is almost large enough for Pony League. In this manner, three different classes of sports may be taken care of on the

RECOMMENDED 8-POLE LAYOUT FOR SOFTBALL

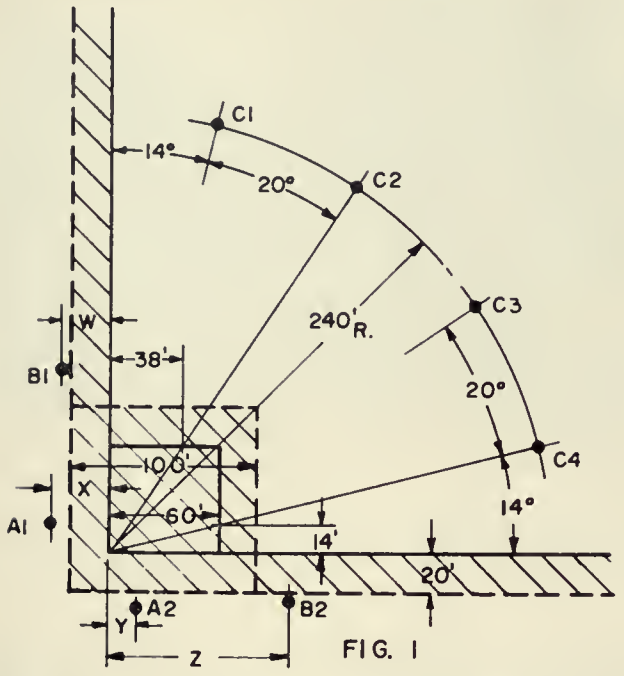


FIG. 1

BASEBALL VIEWING DIRECTIONS

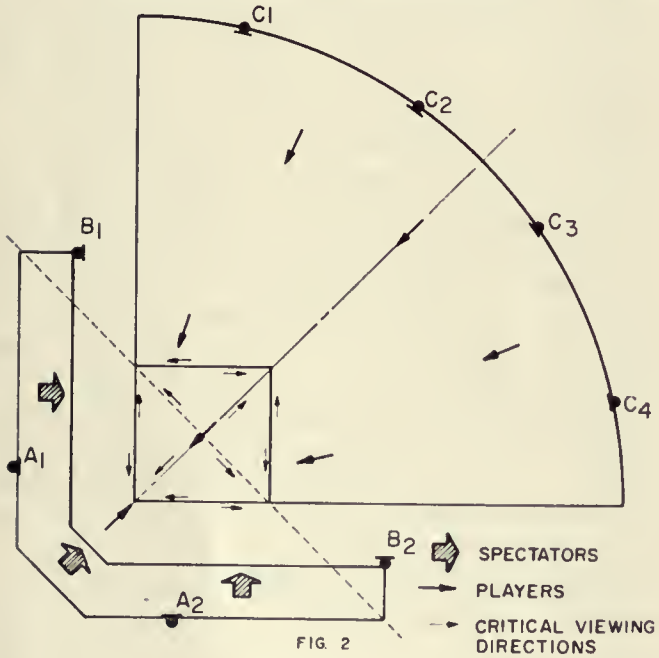
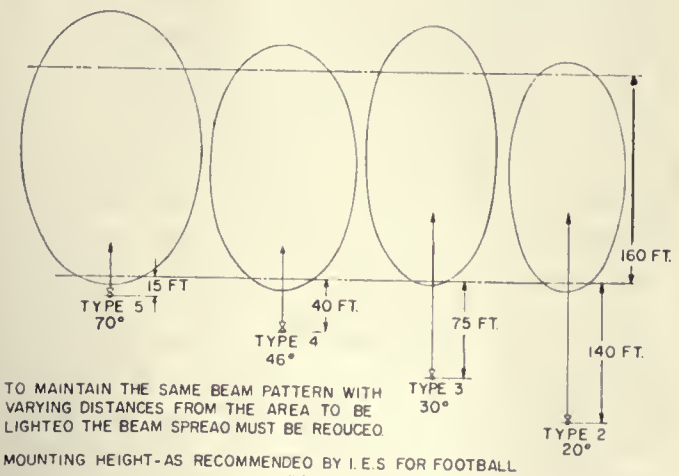


FIG. 2



TO MAINTAIN THE SAME BEAM PATTERN WITH VARYING DISTANCES FROM THE AREA TO BE LIGHTED THE BEAM SPREAD MUST BE REDUCED.

MOUNTING HEIGHT - AS RECOMMENDED BY I. E. S. FOR FOOTBALL

FIG 3

same area. Industrial league requires sixty Type-5, Group-GP units: six at the two "A" locations, ten at the two "B" locations and seven at each of the four "C" locations, to produce twenty footcandles on the infield and fifteen footcandles on the outfield. In all cases the lamps specified are 1500-watt. To produce the intensities specified, the units have to be used at a ten percent over voltage condition. Used in this manner, the light output of the lamps is increased thirty-five percent with only a sixteen percent increase in wattage. However, the expected lamp life is only three hundred hours, but this normally provides a full season's use.

In the two last columns of Table 1 the minimum mounting heights are given for each pole location. These mounting heights are based on producing the highest possible illumination on the field and keeping glare to a minimum. Where the poles have to be set back at a greater distance from the field then the mounting height has to be increased. Although we have covered only ball areas, the same information may be secured for other areas from *Recommended Sports Lighting Practice*, published by the Illuminating Engineering Society. Practically all sports areas are included.

After the areas and sports along with the floodlights have been determined, it is advisable to get in touch with your local utility company as it undoubtedly has men capable to give further advice. It may call in a local contractor or architect or may contact a floodlight manufacturer. Manufacturers can provide additional information and give exact quantities required, along with mounting heights. They can also provide a positioning chart so floodlights may be properly set and the field have the best possible illumination. Such an installation will provide many happy hours for the people who use your recreation area. #

NEW LEVELS

Growing leisure is accompanied both by more time for new pursuits and the awakening of new yearnings and interests in the minds of people. Their inherently social impulses move them to desire to fill much of this new vacuum with fruitful human associations. They search for constructive and satisfying relationships with others that provide warmth, security, and stimulation. They aspire to associations which can illuminate new horizons, cultivate new understandings, and pave the way for new avenues of constructive activity.

Recreation programs have an incomparable opportunity in this situation. Naturally suited to people's leisure because they are informal and voluntary, they can meet people's need for both association and substance. But to do so those concerned with the recreation field must prepare the ground better. The importance of qualified professional leadership must be re-emphasized and more and better recreation workers secured. The vital place of the volunteer leader must be reasserted. Program approaches must be broadened and enriched creatively. Above all, a new level of public understanding and support must be achieved.—PAUL OPPERMAN, *executive director, Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, Chicago.*

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

ARIZONA. The U. S. Department of the Interior revoked an order which would have opened up a portion of Tucson Mountain Park to mining as of February 15, 1960. The 33,000-acre park, administered by *Pima County*, includes approximately 26,500 acres of federal land and is presently closed to mining. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Roger Ernst announced the revocation after reviewing the transcript of a public hearing held in Tucson last October. Mr. Ernst declares, "The hearing record shows . . . recreation . . . to be the highest and most important use."

COLORADO. The *North Jeffco Recreation District* succeeded in passing a $300,000 bond issue for future parks and recreation development. The Denver City Council agreed to sell the Denver County Poor Farm to *Adams County* for an eighteen-hole golf course and family park.

ILLINOIS. The board of trustees of the *Pleasure Driveway and Park District* of *Springfield* has approved plans and specifications for a cast bell carillon to be installed in Washington Park's Thomas Rees Memorial Carillon. The carillon, of concrete and masonry construction, will include from seventy-six to eighty bells. Funds for the project are a bequest left the park board for this purpose by Thomas Rees, a former editor of the *Illinois State Register*.

A functional exchange between the city of Chicago and the *Chicago Park District* resulted in the latter's taking over almost all city parks, beaches, and other recreation areas, along with 283 employees, mostly recreation workers and laborers. Land acquisition in this transaction totals 425 acres, and facilities affected include fourteen public bathhouses and six swimming pools (three of which are under construction). The city, for its part, took over the park district police force of 1948, as well as 97 school-crossing guards and 116 boulevard workers. The city also acquired jurisdiction over more than two hundred miles of park district boulevards.

The *Memorial Park District (Cook County)* passed a $552,000 bond issue by a 3-to-1 vote. Plans call for purchase and development of a new fifteen-acre park site and improvement to present parks and facilities, according to Alan B. Domer, superintendent of parks and recreation. The *Joliet Park District (Will County)* has received approval of a $700,000 bond issue for its Inwood Recreation Center (ice-skating rink, swimming pool, youth center) and renovation of East Side Playgrounds (including walk-to swimming pools.) *Highland Park* passed a referendum to issue $195,000 in general obligation bonds for park improvements; of this, $125,000 will be spent on a swimming pool and $70,000 for beach and park improvement and land acquisition. The Highland Park Lions Club has pledged an additional $30,000 for the pool. The *Peoria Park District* is constructing a fifty-acre marina and playground on the Illinois River with a $300,000 allocation.

MINNESOTA. A new village recreation building will go up in *Hoyt Lakes* using lumber from the old Mesaba building now being torn down. In *St. Louis Park* the city council and Westwood Hills Golf Course reached an agreement whereby the city will pay $215,298 for part of the course for use as a city park. The village of *Aitkin* has been given a tract along the Mississippi River to be used as a park in the memory of Gustav Berglund. In *Deephaven*, the village council has purchased approximately ten acres on Corsen's Bay for $15,500. This adjoins village-owned property and will provide a twenty-five-acre park and recreation area.

Garden City (pop. 300) recently dedicated its $250,000 Wellcome Memorial, a combination recreation center, library, and civic center. The village received a $400,000 bequest from a local boy who went out into the world to become an English lord and head of a vast British pharmaceutical concern. Sir Henry Wellcome was born in a log cabin in Almond, Wisconsin, but spent his boyhood in *Garden City* where he met Dr. William W. Mayo, father of the famous Mayo Brothers, who encouraged him to become a pharmacist. The remaining $150,000 was turned over for an endowment fund.

OREGON. The Oregon Fish Commission and the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company are cooperating to build an experimental natural fish farm on the east fork of the Millicoma River in Coos County to supplement and establish fish runs in coastal streams. A ten-acre pond, holding five hundred thousand salmon fingerlings, is intended to lower costs of raising fish in hatcheries by placing the fingerlings in impounded water with a natural food supply. Weyerhaeuser installed culverts and other modifications at a cost of $5,000 and is giving up an acre of tree-growing land. In addition, the company voluntarily spent approximately $8,000 to modify the new channel bed as a fisheries protection measure. (*For further information about Weyerhaeuser's recreation policy see "Public Lands on Private Property,"* RECREATION, *November 1956, Page 418.)* Similar cooperation between industry and government is increasing throughout the country.

The Lane County Parks and Recreation Commission has a new $100,000 budget. The past year saw the jamming of all facilities beyond capacity, despite the expansion of three picnic areas, the addition of a twenty-two-unit campground on the coast, and improved boat launching and moorage facilities. The new budget will allow such improvements as a watering system, twenty-four more campsites in three parks, seventeen picnic sites, a beach access, a wayside park, and a completely new facility on Fernridge Reservoir, the second most popular boating area in the state.

AIRHOUSES

A frank discussion of the advantages and the disadvantages of new, air-supported structures.

Don Shingler

UNLESS IT BE a haunted house, nothing looks as empty as a deserted playfield or a dry swimming pool. And nothing is quite so wasteful as the many millions of play hours lost on recreation facilities every year because of weather. Until recently, such lost recreation has had to be accepted as inevitable in all but the most southern parts of the country. Now, however, air-supported structures, known as airhouses, reclaim this lost potential for many different types of outdoor recreation activities.

These structures are made of heavy-duty fabrics supported solely by gentle air pressure blown into them by fan. Major advantages of such an installation are:

Year-round use of costly installations such as swimming pools. In many parts of the country these can be used four or at most five months of the year. The airhouses are equally well suited to weatherproof such activities as tennis, badminton, volleyball, and others.

Extremely low cost of installation. On larger installations, the cost will average about a dollar per square foot of ground space covered. This is much less than the cost of a permanent building.

Translucency. Fabric used admits so much light that no other daytime illumination is needed.

High ceiling height. Since structures must be spherical in shape, the height of a circular airhouse is normally equal to half its diameter. A 65-foot diameter house has a ceiling 32½-feet high. This gives all the height needed for any activity.

Quick and easy erection and removal. When weather permits, it is best to use these facilities with no covering whatever. When a permanent building is erected, the facilities become indoor recreation from that time on. Not so with an airhouse—your swimming pool becomes an open-air pool again in April, May, or June. Air-supported structures can also cover an outdoor ice-skating arena, thus greatly reducing the cost of such an installation, while giving it the advantages of an indoor rink.

Use of airhouses over swimming pools has increased greatly in the last year or two in the Pacific Northwest. Widest use so far is for home swimming pools, but there have been several public installations as well. A typical example, used in a commercial installation, is 37½′ by 90′ with 20-foot "bubble" at one end. The bubble covers an offset section at the shallow end, used for instruction of youngest children.

Fabric used here is twelve-ounce vinyl-coated nylon. Colors are white with blue-and-white end stripes. Air pressure is supplied by a 2,000 CFM blower. The house is secured to the concrete decking by metal ring ballast. At one side, the airhouse is secured to the small permanent building that is used for office, lobby, and locker room. Access is provided from the inside of this house to the airhouse. Total cost of this installation was less than five thousand dollars.

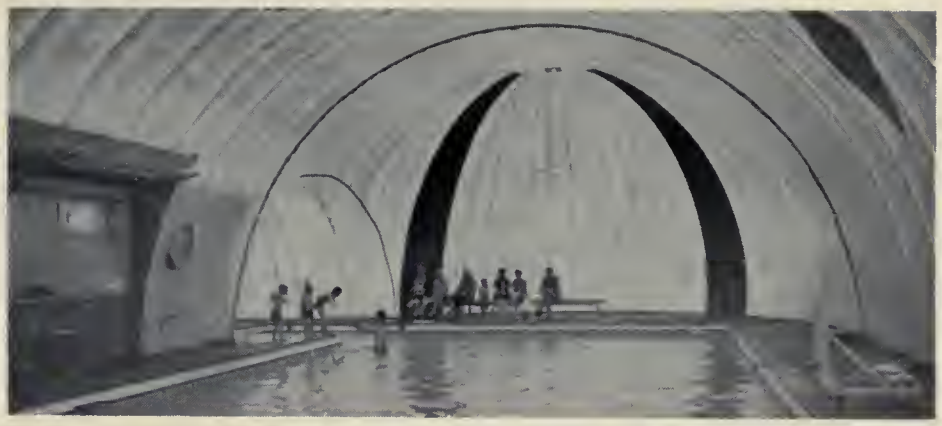
Despite all these obvious advantages, it must be recognized that airhouses are still in an early stage of development. For instance, we do not yet know just how long certain materials may last. The vinyl-coated nylon, which we consider the best, should last a very minimum of five years, and may even last ten years or longer. Much depends on usage and care taken by the owner. Clearly, it cannot last as long as a well-constructed permanent building.

This overall view of a commercial pool covered with an airhouse was taken from a bluff overlooking the pool.

In considering material used in your airhouse, certain points should be kept firmly in mind. Some minor advantages may bring major disadvantages. For instance, just how important is it that the material be transparent? This is hardly a major advantage, since participants in any recreation activity will be concentrating on that activity, not on the wintry scene outside.

In a search for better materials, we have thoroughly tested transparent ones and find they are lacking in certain strength requirements. Material used in an airhouse should have great impact strength and tear strength as well. It may have great impact strength, as some transparent materials have, yet tear easily once a gash has been made.

MR. SHINGLER *is industrial manager of the Seattle Tent and Awning Company, Seattle, Washington, manufacturers of AIR:SEAL airhouses.*



Interior of an airhouse of vinyl-coated nylon. Air-supported structures can cover a variety of outdoor recreation areas.

A good grade of vinyl-coated nylon, on the other hand, has both impact strength and tear strength. A small hole or cut will not enlarge itself and can be easily repaired. A temporary patch can be easily installed during use, to be replaced by a permanent repair when the airhouse is put away for storage in the summer.

It *is* important that the material be translucent so it can be used in daytime and provide shadowless daytime illumination. Light will not filter through in adequate intensity, however, if the house is not cleaned thoroughly at least once a year. This job is the responsibility of the user, since the airhouse can only be cleaned properly when it is inflated. A good detergent, a long-handled brush, and a hose are the indicated tools for this. The must time to do it is shortly before the house is to be deflated and stored for the summer.

A problem you will be sure to encounter with an airhouse over a heated pool is moisture condensation. If no heat whatever is mixed with the cold air being blown into the house, a dense fog of condensation will form inside the bubble. In the pool installation mentioned above, for instance, the fog was so dense that it was impossible to see from one end of the pool to the other. Unless your swimmers like steam baths, you will not want this condition.

It is easy to correct by installing a space heater or convector to heat the air blown into the airhouse. The air is still humid, but that is inevitable in any indoor pool installation. Water temperature is kept at eighty-five degrees. With the heating unit, air temperature is about seventy-five degrees. This additional heat actually does not cost much extra money. Having heated air above the water greatly reduces heat loss from the pool.

In planning dimensions of your airhouse, you should also make sure there is adequate space around the sides. For a swimming pool installation, a width of seven to eight feet is the very minimum and even more is desirable.

Properly constructed airhouses can withstand heavy loads of snow. The heat, of course, will also melt the snow quite rapidly. Method of anchoring the airhouse is important, especially if there are winds of high velocity in your area. Sand or water ballast used in the first air structures was not satisfactory, for once the ballast starts to shift, the house is due for an early collapse. Lifting power of an airhouse is so great that it is almost impossible to anchor properly by this method.

Greater security is afforded by a method that anchors the base into the ground or concrete apron on which the house is erected. Airhouses anchored properly in this manner have withstood winds up to gale force without budging. For anchoring to the ground, embed spear points three to four feet deep.

Any kind of structure, of course, is susceptible to vandalism. Airhouses are no exception. In such event, the damage can normally be repaired by stitchroom procedures and the house be re-erected in only a few hours. In one case, a large (almost three-foot-long) hole was torn accidentally in an airhouse at Larson Air Force Base. The tear was repaired by hand sewing without interrupting usage. An airhouse, like any valuable piece of property, could become damaged either accidentally or intentionally. Like other property, airhouses are insurable by many companies. And in any case, the temptation to vandalism seems to be strongest in the case of old, vacant houses rather than with new, well-used buildings.

For an average pool, the job takes a full day's work for four to five men for either operation. When the fan is cut off, the house will deflate in about thirty minutes. When the fan is turned on, it will inflate to normal size in about half that time.

The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing reports that Minneapolis will store school supplies and equipment in an 9,000-foot air structure. This will be the first "blow-up" building in the city. #

Soon the spreading metropolitan areas will engulf ninety percent of our population. This is not in itself an evil. I believe that open and accessible cities can offer a variety of goods, services, and facilities that no suburban centers—no matter how numerous and well-stocked—can match.

The growth of the cities will not be an evil if we make them once again a pleasant place to stroll, eat, shop, sightsee, enjoy cultural activities, and live. Only then will our leisure time be worth living. Otherwise, we will spend our precious, hard-earned leisure within our own four walls, cut off from society by the foes we have created: murderous traffic, smog, disorder, blight, and ugliness. We will be trapped in our suburban or city homes, all dressed up with no place to go.—**Victor Gruen,** city planner and architect, in **Life,** December 28, 1959.

SCHOOL-CITY COOPERATION IN RECREATION

A STUDY OF school-city cooperation in the joint use of recreation areas and facilities showed that, although practically all of the twenty-two cities studied indicated good relationships between school and recreation authorities, only ten reported formal agreements covering all or a major portion of those relationships. A surprising number relied on informal machinery, including verbal agreements, to bring about and continue the established relationships.

This study of school-city cooperation in the acquisition, planning, development, and maintenance of recreation areas and facilities was undertaken by the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration. Committee members at the time of the study included chairman Jay M. Ver Lee, superintendent of recreation, Oakland, California; Milo Christiansen, superintendent of recreation, Washington, D. C.; Charles Doell, superintendent of parks, Minneapolis (now retired); Ben Evans, director of recreation, Seattle, Washington; William Keeling, superintendent of recreation, Dallas; Vernon Ridgewell, superintendent of recreation, Norfolk, Virginia; Walter Scott, director of municipal and school recreation, Long Beach, California; and Beverly Sheffield, director of recreation, Austin, Texas, and new chairman of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration.

The cities selected ranged from small communities to some of the largest cities in the country. Twenty of the twenty-two cities studied had developed above average policies for joint use of city and school facilities. In fifteen of the selected cities, recreation is administered under agencies that combine park and recreation functions; seven have separate recreation departments. Ten cities have policy-making boards; ten, advisory boards; two have no boards. In nine of the selected cities school-board members or school-staff members serve on the recreation park board, which, in six of the nine communities, is an advisory board.

One of the outstanding detailed agreements is found in San Diego, California, between the unified school district and the city park and recreation department. It describes how sites are selected, details what facilities will be included in each instance, delineates the use of recreation facilities by the school agency, details responsibility for supervision of facilities, and sets forth the relationship between the school administrators and recreation staff at particular sites. Maintenance responsibilities of both parties are spelled out, with a detailed list of the equipment and basic improvements for various types of areas.

Austin, Texas, has developed a set of policies to guide the school and the city administrations in the joint use and development of school and recreation facilities. This outlines the basic policy of the two agencies in acquiring adjacent facilities and developing these on an integrated basis. It states the responsibility of the two agencies with respect to planning the facilities, and the principles to be followed in developing school buildings, places the responsibility for the development of all grounds around buildings, and spells out responsibility for the planning and design functions. The policy sets forth how the buildings will be used by the two authorities, establishes responsibility for custodial services and groundskeeping services on joint facilities, and includes reference to certain specialized facilities that are used jointly by both school and recreation.

An interesting cooperative agreement is in effect in Los Angeles, where separate programs under supervised leadership are conducted both by the school agency and by the recreation and park agency. The agreement gives both policy and procedure whereby the construction and development of facilities by the two separate agencies will not result in duplication, but will complement each other in providing a well-rounded program for all neighborhoods of the city.

Oakland, California, relies on a number of separate agreements to govern relationships between the recreation agency and the school body. A joint statement, developed by staffs of the two agencies, describes a detailed program for the joint development of neighborhood recreation sites in conjunction with elementary schools. This agreement provides for a one-third and two-thirds sharing of costs of purchase and preliminary site development, such as grading, utilities, and street work with the schools assuming the larger portion of the agreed-upon costs.

The agreement governing purchase and development of sites is supplemented by leases for separate sites through which school land is made available to the recreation department on a forty-year term basis without cost. Another agreement details the conditions under which the city-owned municipal swimming pools will be used by the schools during the school year, and provides for a method of sharing costs and staffing. Another separate agreement governs the way in which school properties will be used by the recrea-

tion department. Other agreements clarify the responsibility of the school and the recreation department in the maintenance of jointly used facilities and the operation of evening gymnasiums for recreation purposes.

A LARGE number of the cities studied have developed joint projects in which schools and municipal areas or parks have been located adjacent to each other with arrangements for joint use. Choosing sites is accomplished in different ways. In practically all instances, the preliminary selection is made cooperatively by the school and recreation staffs. In many communities, the city-planning-agency staff is brought in at this stage. Five of the cities studied complete the selection process by staff agreement only; seven carry the staff decisions on to the respective boards; four inject a third step between the staff and the boards by having a special coordinating committee pass on site selection before final approval of the boards concerned. In one city the site selection is accomplished by each agency working through the planning commission.

In twelve of the cities studied, purchase is, in most cases, accomplished by having each agency appraise and purchase its own share. There are some instances, however, where a slightly different procedure is followed for a specific site. Six of the communities reported that one of the agencies, either recreation or school, appraised the overall site and purchased the land, separate deeds being taken by school and city either in or after the closing of escrow.

Very few cities indicated any stated ratio of cost sharing for joint-site purchase. Austin, Texas, establishes in its agreement a fifty-fifty division of costs between the school and city. In four other communities, indicating purchase by a single agency, it appears that distribution of costs is made on the basis of individual agreements for each site. Alameda, California, shares the costs of a joint site on the basis of a use formula in which the expected use for physical education and for recreation is mutually agreed upon in advance. Some cities studied report a procedure whereby land is traded between the two agencies after a joint site is purchased.

Where one of the agencies already owns land needed by the other agencies, some interesting and unusual legal arrangements have been worked out. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, has worked out an arrangement whereby school land is leased for a twenty-year period with an option to renew for another twenty years, if conditions set forth in the lease are met. This arrangement provides a recapture clause in which the schools may have land returned to them when needed for building purposes. The schools agree to a penalty, however. In the event of taking over permanent improvements, methods have been devised to reimburse the recreation agency. Glenview, Illinois, has a lease arrangement by which the park district obtains the use of school land, the consideration for the lease being the agreement of the park agency to do certain maintenance work around the school building involved in the joint site. This particular lease arrangement has a ninety-day recapture clause in the event the school needs the land for buildings.

In Seattle the park agency has arranged ninety-nine-year leases under which the lessee assumes any assessments against the property during the period covered. Leases in other communities have been obtained on a thirty-year and on a forty-year basis.

ONE OF the problems faced in developing a joint site is designing the site so it serves both agencies equally well and provides a coordinated plan. Nine cities studied met this problem by hiring a single landscape architect or architect to design the entire area as a unit. In four other cities a unified design is achieved by joint staff planning, but separate architects are hired to draw up detailed plans and specifications before going to bid. Seven cities reported that each agency designed its portion of the joint areas. Most cities followed the policy of letting separate contracts for their own portion. Only two agencies reported letting a single contract with a division of agreed-upon costs.

In planning new facilities to be used by both recreation and schools, the idea of joint approval of plans for the outdoor areas by both agencies than for indoor areas is more readily accepted. Only five cities have a definite procedure whereby the recreation agency reviews the indoor plans in school buildings to be used for recreation purposes; in three other cities, it is consulted. In two communities the recreation agency lists its needs, but the final decision is left up to the school planning office. In two cities a coordinating committee is utilized to see that the indoor facilities meet certain standards for recreation use.

Advantages of Joint Use

Economy (saves tax dollars)	10 cities
More efficient use of public land	9 "
Avoids duplication	7 "
Develops mutually cooperative understanding	4 "
More adequate areas made possible	4 "
Meets with public approval	2 "
Enhances appearance of areas	2 "

Drawbacks of Joint Use

Possessive attitude of school staff hinders complete cooperative use	5 cities
Changes in personnel bring about different staff attitudes	5 "
School facilities not geared to a varied recreation program	4 "
Process of planning together is a slow one	2 "
Joint use makes it difficult to provide time for necessary maintenance and custodial care	
School staffs resent extra work	
School staff cancels out recreation use at last minute for own use	

Although using school building to advantage, fifteen cities indicated the need for a separate building. Three cities felt a separate building was not needed if the school facilities were properly designed

An attempt was made to find out how various cities di-

vided the responsibility and costs for jointly used facilities. In connection with outdoor areas, eight cities reported that responsibility and cost for maintenance were handled by each agency on its own land; six recreation agencies provide all maintenance on outdoor areas; in four other cities, maintenance is provided by either the schools or recreation with a complete charge-back of the expenses incurred by either agency on behalf of the other.

The assumption of responsibility and costs for the maintenance of indoor facilities follows a more consistent pattern: in thirteen communities the school agency provides all maintenance for indoor facilities used for recreation purposes; in five others the schools make a charge for all or a portion of the extra cost of opening up the indoor facilities as follows: (a) schools reimbursed for heat, light, and janitorial supplies; (b) charge-back for some custodial services and some utilities; (c) recreation charged for all janitorial services (two cities); and (d) semiannual exchange of cost statements which involve both indoor and outdoor facilities. #

WINTER COMFORT OUT-OF-DOORS

THE BASIC element of dressing for winter camping is keeping comfortably cool. Perspiration must be avoided at all costs, for it sharply decreases the insulating value of the clothing. One should dress in many layers rather than in one thick layer.

It might be said that there are three basic principles involved. First, dress in many layers of loosely knit clothing to trap insulating air. Second, cover these layers with a windproof outer cover to minimize body heat loss, and, third, take off or add layers as needed to keep cool and avoid perspiration.

A two-piece pair of wool long Johns, wool ski trousers that do not bind at the knees and are of a smooth finish that will not hold the snow, one light and one medium wool shirt, a good grade windbreaker of tightly woven material (cut generously to avoid pressure resulting in decreased insulation), two pairs of wool socks (one heavy, one medium), a warm ski cap with ear covers, and ski gloves with an inner wool layer covered with waterproof leather or nylon—this is the basic minimum outfit. Boots must be selected for the particular type of winter camping. If you will be using skis, be sure you have an extra pair of boots to keep your feet warm while in camp. Shoe-packs or other similar shoes are wise as you will be moving about. These are rubber-soled, leather-topped shoes—they may be called Maine Guide Boots, Thermal boots, or Korean boots—and are often more comfortable for walking than ski boots. There are many opinions about what, if any, clothing should be worn inside a sleeping bag. Whatever you wear, it must be dry or the insulating value of the bag will be decreased. Just before climbing in, clothing should be changed. Damp clothing may be dried before the fire. All other clothing can be taken into the bag and used under you for added insulation, and it will be prewarmed for use next morning. If you are camping in extremely cold areas, it will be necessary to prevent your boots from freezing. Usually, this necessitates your taking them into the bag with you, or insulating them in some other way. This is one value of the insulated thermal boot. They can be banged against a tree in the morning, and any moisture that has frozen in them will fall out.

Sleeping bags must be carefully selected for winter use. Generally, the down-filled bags are the best, as they give maximum warmth for minimum weight and volume. Down-and-feather bags would be the second-best choice. Two bags are better than one since added insulation is obtained from the trapped air between the bags. Dacron bags are quite heavy, and have a much greater volume than either the down or the down-and-feather mixtures.

Cooking and eating in the out-of-doors is more difficult than it is in the summer, but a little thought and ingenuity can overcome the problems. Water supplies are not always available, but if the snow is clean, it can be melted. Try to start the melting with some water in the pot to speed the process. Stir frequently, for it is very easy to burn out the pot. Allow plenty of time to melt the snow if many people are involved; it is not a fast process. In the winter, it is imperative for each person to drink at least one and a half pints of water daily. Survival researchers have found that without this minimum water intake, there is a sharp loss of vitality and a relaxed "to heck with everything" attitude develops, often proving fatal. This may be the reason we so often hear of people throwing away essential equipment in winter emergency situations. This warning appears in all government survival publications, and should not be overlooked.

Fire building on snow can present quite a problem. An effective way is to tramp the snow down well and build a good foundation of green hardwood logs. Ultimately, the fire will melt the snow around as well as under it. If you are going to be in camp for a while, you will have a clear melted area, which eventually will be big enough to accommodate your whole party.

These are only a few points, but if you read widely, prepare yourself well, take at least the minimum equipment, use common sense, and, if at all possible, go with an experienced person, your winter camping experience should be enjoyable and enlightening. (*See Page 68.*) #

LEISURE-TIME PURSUITS IN COLLEGE

We become increasingly aware, every day, of the need for more research in the field of recreation. This study was made recently in a university.

Agnes M. Hooley

CONSIDERABLE CONCERN is expressed through many media, and by many people, over "leisure time." A few years ago the phrase was taken casually, and certainly considered far too unimportant to warrant serious research. It is a paradox that the leisure time for which men of note have fought since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution has now become a problem in itself.

Unfortunately, the so-called average man has not kept pace. Recently the management of a California factory experimented with a schedule change enabling each worker to have a three-day weekend every second week. The experiment, generally, was a failure, and the plant is now restored to its conventional workweek.

Interviewed workers gave many reasons for their dislike of the plan, including inflexibility within themselves, lack of skill in pursuits that would have made the extra day enjoyable, and complaints by several wives that husbands at home had nothing to do and caused disturbance in the weekday routine. A few of those interviewed had enjoyed the experience, and had profited from it by learning new skills, by pursuing hobbies without the tension induced by lack of time, and by increasing communication among the members of the family.

Despite the general agreement on the importance of recreation in modern society, surprisingly little is known about the use to which men put their leisure time. And even less is known, in a factual way, concerning the uses to which men would put it if opportunities were unlimited.

To clarify this situation, at least in part, the author undertook to discover the desired leisure-time pursuits of one segment of our American population—the students and faculty of a representative Midwestern university. Here is a group being provided with many opportunities; however, these are limited by value judgments made by taxpayers, concerning what is essential and desirable for the education of future leaders.

Conduct of the Study

It was decided that a percent of the faculty and students would be canvassed for their three favorite recreation activities and their least preferred ones.

MISS HOOLEY *is an associate professor at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio. The above article grew out of a research study by the author on this subject.*

Data were recorded for 804 subjects, and represent each segment of the population as follows:

15 percent of the men students for a total of 395 subjects;
15 percent of the women students for a total of 328 subjects;
24 percent of the men faculty for a total of 53 subjects;
50 percent of the women faculty for a total of 28 subjects.

Interviewers were trained in survey techniques by the author, and data was gathered between December, 1957, and March, 1959. Here are some of the details:

Interviewers (upperclassmen or graduate students enrolled in the author's courses in recreation education) were instructed to record answers to two questions:

1) What are your three favorite recreation activities?
2) What are your least preferred recreation activities?

Subjects were given no clues concerning activities and no list to choose from.

Interviewers were instructed to interview people at random and to include their fields and initials on the sheet on which answers were recorded. Whenever a subject was found to have participated in the survey with more than one interviewer, only the first set of answers was included.

Most of the interviews were conducted in halls, offices, residence units, and in the public meeting rooms of various campus buildings. In general, subjects were cooperative, interested, and pleased to have been included. In a few cases, there was extreme surprise upon being questioned. One person interviewed angrily told the interviewer that such a survey was "an invasion of privacy." Only three refused outright to answer.

Favorite Recreation Activities

Male Students. The following twenty-six items represent the rank order listing of preferred leisure-time activities as reported for ten or more men students (.03 of the sample):

Basketball ..... .30 of the sample
Swimming ..... .26
Football ..... .23
Baseball ..... .22
Golf ..... .19
Bowling ..... .15
Tennis ..... .12
Social dance, cards, hunting .08
Handball, fishing ..... .07
Reading, pool, movies ..... .06
Softball ..... .05
Sports spectator, socialize, music in general ..... .04
Track, see TV and hear radio, music, water ski, wrestle, participate in sports, drive cars ..... .03.

Fifty-three additional activities were named by less than ten of the 395 males questioned.

Female Students. The following twenty-five items were

for ten or more women students (.03 of the sample):

Swimming: .53 of the sample
Tennis: .28
Social dance: .27
Bowling: .16
Reading, basketball: .12
Golf: .11
Volleyball: .08
Cards, horseback riding: .07
Music in general, badminton: .06
Socialize: .05
Bridge, hiking, baseball, modern dancing, softball, singing: .04
Spectator sports, participate in sports, field hockey, square dancing, sailing, ice skating: .03

Some fifty-two additional activities were named by less than ten subjects of the 328 women questioned.

Male Faculty. The following seventeen items represent the order listing of preferred leisure-time activities as reported for two or more men faculty members:

Golf: .47 of the sample
Swimming, fishing: .20
Reading: .17
Gardening, baseball, bowling: .13
Tennis: .11
Cards, basketball: .09
Hunting: .07
Bridge, football: .05
Writing, skiing, spectator sports, travel: .03

Female Faculty. The following fourteen items are listed in the same order as for men (.07 of the sample).

Reading: .42 of the sample
Music in general: .21
Swimming, drama, gardening: .17
Research, golf, travel: .10
Spectator sports, ice skating, bicycling, hiking, attend concerts, painting (art): .07

Observations

In studying the lists, one recognizes both active and passive pursuits. However, male students seem to favor active ones and women faculty prefer semiactive or passive activities. It is also interesting to notice the sharp decline in interest expressed from first to second activity choices. For example, women students favored swimming twice as often as its nearest competitor, tennis.

Only four activities appear as preferred among all subjects: golf, reading, watching sports, and swimming. Students share fourteen preferred activities as follows: baseball, basketball, bowling, cards, golf, music in general, participation in sports, reading, social dancing, socializing, softball, spectator sports, swimming, and tennis. Faculty share six as follows: gardening, golf, reading, spectator sports, swimming, and travel. Men, including both students and faculty, share twelve preferred activities: baseball, basketball, bowling, cards, fishing, football, golf, hunting, reading, spectator sports, swimming, and tennis. Women, including both students and faculty, share seven preferred pursuits: golf, hiking, ice skating, music in general, reading, spectator sports, and swimming.

Activities that may be individually enjoyed hold an important place among those favored by adult subjects, while both individual and group activities are found among student subjects. No doubt this reflects the needs of each age group, and their corresponding social aspirations.

Least Preferred Activities

Although subjects were not limited in the number of least preferred activities they might name, they listed few in comparison to the preferred activities.

Male Students. The following four represent the rank order listing of least preferred leisure-time activities as reported for ten or more men students (.03 of the sample): cards, .06 of the sample; track, .04 of the sample; tumbling, baseball, .03.

Some fifty-one additional activities were named by less than ten subjects of the 395 men questioned.

Female Students. The following six items represent the order listing of least preferred leisure time activities for ten or more women students (.03 of the sample): baseball, .06 of the sample; swimming and cards, .04; basketball, field hockey, and golf, .03.

Forty-three additional activities were named by less than ten subjects of the 328 women questioned. They included all active sports.

Male Faculty. The following four items represent the order listing of least preferred leisure time activities as reported for two or more men faculty (.03 of the sample): cards, .11 of the sample; sitting and listening, fishing, all active sports, .03.

Female Faculty. The following four items represent the order listing of least preferred leisure time activities as reported for two or more women faculty (.07 of the sample): cards, all active sports, watching TV, .10 of the sample; baseball, .07.

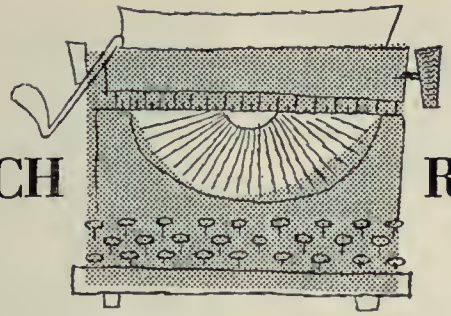
Conclusions

From the facts presented, the following conclusions can be drawn for the population studied:

1. Preferred activities among subject categories approximate one another in quantity when one allows for the variation in sample size from category to category.
2. Generally there is a sharp difference between the percentages of subjects expressing a liking for the first and second activities listed.
3. People enjoy both active and passive activities.
4. There are few activities appearing as preferred leisure-time pursuits among all groups.
5. Preferred student pursuits tend to be more active and more numerous than those preferred by adults.
6. Adults tend to choose activities that can be enjoyed either alone, or in groups. Students favor group activities.
7. Leisure-time pursuits chosen by men tend to be of a more active nature than those chosen by women.
8. Disliked activities among the four subject categories approximate one another, quantitatively, when you allow for the variation in the size of the sample within each category.
9. Generally there is a sharp difference between the percent of subjects expressing a dislike for the first and second nonpreferred activities listed.
10. There is little unanimity of opinion concerning dislikes. Only one—cards—appeared in all categories.
11. Preferred leisure-time pursuits far outnumber disliked ones, especially among adults.

A good recreation program is a vital, constructive, and motivating force on a campus. Institutions everywhere should answer one question honestly: Do we have the kind of program which can be described in those terms? If not, there is a second question: When do we start to build such a program? #

RESEARCH REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS



Need for Year-Round Swimming Programs

After a careful study of the advantages and disadvantages of different types of swimming pools the Utah State Extension Service and Utah Recreation and Parks Association came to the following conclusions:

- Weighing cost against usability, the outdoor-indoor combination pool seems to be the most practical type for the intermountain area. This pool allows year-round use without losing the appeal of outdoor swimming during warm weather.
- Whenever feasible, the school and the community ought to share construction and operating costs in order to insure a cooperative school-community swimming program, making maximum use of the facility.
- The pool should be located as conveniently as possible for both school and community use.
- The swimming program should include required swimming instruction for junior-high- and/or senior-high-school students, instruction classes for adults and young children, competitive swimming, and a reasonable amount of time each day for recreation swimming. Specialized phases such as synchronized swimming and fancy diving should be added when feasible.—From "Utah Needs Year Around School-Community Swimming Programs" by Clayne Jensen.

Constant Vigilance Needed

The preservation of open space is one of the two activities requiring the closest attention of authorities concerned with the development of metropolitan areas, in the opinion of William H. Wilcox, executive director of the Greater Philadelphia Movement. In commenting on highway development he stated:

> When highways preempt parkland the state highway department and the Federal Bureau of Public Roads should reimburse the governmental body for the parkland surrendered for highways in the same way a private owner is reimbursed. I am reliably informed that the Fairmount Park Commission of Philadelphia received not one red cent for the land taken by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways for the Schuykill Expressway. I am also reliably informed that this is the general practice.
>
> This practice should be altered. Governmental bodies which lose parklands to highways should be reimbursed with federal and state highway funds so that new park areas can be acquired to help offset the land used by the highway system.

Ingredients of Effectiveness

The reaction of the people of a community when a recreation executive departs to take a job elsewhere affords a clear indication as to the effectiveness of his service and the value of specfic qualifications, professional attitudes, and abilities. The following comments by the chairman of a local recreation commission, a successful business executive, at a reception for a superintendent of recreation leaving for work in another community, clearly indicates the high regard in which he was held:

> To paraphrase one of Shakespeare's famous lines, but in reverse we have come not to bury Frank, but to praise him—our Little Caesar of recreation. In 1946, when we accepted our respective duties, I saw him pick up a small acorn and develop it into a tree of substantial proportions with branches representing various facets of recreation facilities and activities. While he was bringing the tree to maturity he was slowly but surely endearing himself to the . . . heart of our community. Why do we honor him so? The basic reasons, in my opinion, are these:
>
> 1. Because of his sterling character—one any youth would like to have and any youngster emulate—an attribute befitting a person dealing with people, especially children and youth.
> 2. Because of his quiet, rugged personality, which enabled him to acquire in his soft-spoken, diplomatic way the things he felt necessary to accomplish his ends.
> 3. His fabulous capacity for work. Ten, twelve or even sixteen hours have been his normal workday. Why did he do this? For sheer love of his chosen profession—a truly happy man. To you who don't already know this, I say you are honoring today a most unusual public servant.
> 4. His ability to conceive and carry out recreation programs that tend to contribute to human betterment. This phase of his character is chiefly responsible for the broad range and quality of the program we offer people of all ages in this borough.
> 5. Ability to carry out these programs economically, by utilizing available facilities and enlisting volunteer help. We have been able to get for free what many communities pay for. I can say without fear of contradiction that for every dollar spent for recreation in this borough it has received a dollar's worth plus a substantial dividend.

Mexican Hat Dance enlivens Fiesta de Bellas Artes given by recreation Spanish classes. In background are paintings by class members.

HAVING FUN WITH SPANISH

Marion C. Sparrow

HAVING "Fun with Spanish" is the theme of five recreation Spanish classes in the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Department's East Valley District. To make these classes self-sustaining, a small fee is charged, which covers the cost of instructor, maintenance, and incidentals.

In order to obtain real value from these classes, it is very necessary to have someone not only qualified to teach Spanish but with an appreciation of recreation and leisure-time activities. Los Angeles was fortunate in obtaining the services of Grace E. Reeves. Miss Reeves has her BA from Pomona College and her MA from Claremont College; and is also a graduate student of the University of California, the University of Mexico, and the National Conservatory of Music, Mexico City.

Her wide experience in lecturing, song recitals, radio and television presentations in Spanish, about places and things in Mexico and the Americas, makes her an authority in her field. Miss Reeves teaches her classes to speak Spanish, using recreation methods, thereby creating an atmosphere of fun and relaxation from the outset.

The first lesson is important, especially since this is "recreation" Spanish. Social activities play a big part as lessons progress. Learning how to greet each other is socially important. So, immediately, the phrases "How do you do?" and "How are you?" are taught to the class. This is followed by how to tell time, learning numbers, and so on. The classes are divided into pairs, and the class subject for the day is discussed within this framework. Each student also makes a notebook and copies sentences and words for further practice and use.

If you were to travel in Mexico or the Americas, it would be important for you to know how to ask directions, how to order a meal, how to buy souvenirs, names of places, dates of special events, and what could be more important than how to give proper instructions? How to inquire about lodging is vital too.

As the classes progress, Miss Reeves teaches her pupils how to make grocery lists, the names of colors, seasons of the year, and how to converse about the weather. Current events, business and political situations are also a part of recreation Spanish learning. Miss Reeves says singing tunes up the ear, which is so essential in language training, so singing of Spanish songs has its place also.

All recreation leaders know that the periodic special event gives spice and zest to any recreation program, so many fiestas, teas, and luncheons are planned where costuming is the order of the day. At these special events, on holidays, birthdays, and so on, visual aids are used, with color slides of Spain, Mexico, and the Americas being shown. The food, of course, is typical of the occasion. At these parties and special holiday celebrations words and sentences are related to the event. As the party or event goes on, Miss Reeves enunciates the words and sentences, followed by the class.

These are several examples of special events:

Mañana, 12 (doce) Febrero, será el cumpleaños de un gran presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, Abraham Lincoln. (*Tomorrow, the 12th of Febraury, will be the birthday of a great president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.*)

El viernes 14 (catorce) será el Día de San Valentín. (*Friday, Feb. 14th, will be Valentine's Day.*)

Here are a few rules Miss Reeves has utilized in teaching recreation Spanish:

- Speak only in Spanish during class.
- Speak only to your partner in class during the practice speaking session.
- If you cannot understand your partner say: "Otra vez, por favor." (*Again, please.*)
- If you still cannot understand: "Más despacio, por favor." (*More slowly, please.*)
- If you wish to say something in Spanish and do not know how, do not say it. Change your mind instantly and say something you do know.
- Give your partner an opportunity to ask questions by saying, "Preguntas, por favor." (*Question, please.*)

The number of classes has increased each year, proving "Fun with Spanish" is popular in the recreation field. #

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Brotherhood is one of the most demanding—and most rewarding—principles in our lives. Its application is not limited to our home or to our homeland. The responsibilites of brotherhood stretch around the world; and wherever men dwell, their needs and their successes are for all to share.

—DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

MR. SPARROW *is district director, Department of Recreation and Parks, City of Los Angeles, East Valley District, North Hollywood, California.*

Careful planning and a thorough knowledge of photography went into "catching" this angelfish.

HOSPITAL FISH

Jean Jackson

Pets and their care enrich many leisure hours. The National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped has long recommended that institutions try to include pets in their recreation programs. Fish are simple and easy to care for and create interest and excitement for children and adults alike. Tanks can be set up so that nonambulant patients can feed and watch the fish. Long-term patients who remain in an institution receive much satisfaction in assuming responsibility for an aquarium. Within its four glass walls there is birth and death, an endless world of adventure in flashing colors that draws the attention and creates new vistas.

FOUR FASCINATED CHILDREN bent over the fish tank watching the mating process of the betta fish. Six months ago most of these children did not know that such a thing as a tropical fish existed, nor would most of them have cared. I would like now to enter their names as ardent fish fans. This is a very unusual group; its members are all patients at the Children's Psychiatric Hospital in Ann Arbor, Michigan. These children are emotionally disturbed and under the care of a psychiatrist. That they should be able to rise above their many problems and give the tropicals the fussy care needed was startling.

Our project began in the school at the Children's Hospital. Classrooms are small and compact, accommodating anywhere from four to seven children at a time. Because of our children's emotional problems, it is often difficult to interest them in activities dealing with school. For this reason, a project such as tropicals must be planned carefully.

One of the first operations was to interest the children in the activity which I had planned. To do this I brought in one of my already stocked personal aquariums. Color was important in catching the children's eyes. For this I used a pair of red velvet swordtails, two pair of platys, one pair black and one blue, and several pairs of guppies. I set the aquarium on a table in plain sight and waited for their reactions.

After the aquarium had been in the room for a week, the children began asking questions about the fish and their habits. Then someone asked if it would be possible to get a tank somewhere and set up his own aquarium. I answered that there were tanks enough for all if the children would be willing to fix them up themselves. (We were very fortunate that the University of Michigan fisheries supplied us with discarded tanks the children could repair.)

The aquariums came to us in a battered condition. Most were rusted, without glass, and all leaked. We purchased some aquarium cement, measured and ordered double-strength glass, purchased paint, turpentine, a stiff wire brush, some sandpaper, and went to work.

The first job was removing broken glass and old aquarium cement. In some cases this involved chiseling out the old glass. The rims were brushed with the wire brush and then sanded carefully to remove as much rust as possible. Rims were then given two coats of paint to prevent further rusting. When this was done, the children fitted the glass to their tanks, cementing it in place with the aquarium cement. To make a background for their fish, they then painted the back of one piece of glass.

During this time some interesting things were occurring in the group. Most of our children have a difficult time getting along with each other and other people. As we worked together, the children began to help each other. The I-can-do-it-myself-with-no-help-from-you-or-anybody-else attitude was gradually melting away and a more friendly, reasonable attitude was replacing it. Their relationship with me began to improve as well. This seemed to be the first stirrings of a real group spirit.

When the work on the tanks was finished, we were ready for gravel, plants, and fish. Because of the importance of color to the children, some colored gravel was purchased in addition to the regular gravel. Our budget necessitated using regular gravel primarily, with the colored gravel as lagniappe. The children became quite ingenious at hiding the regular gravel under a layer of colored gravel. They planted the plants and gathered rocks which were carefully boiled before being placed in the tanks.

We used the book *Exotic Aquarium Fishes* as a guide for selecting the fish. After having selected the fish, the children and I made a buying trip. The majority of our purchases were live-bearers, because I thought our children might not have the patience to work with the egg-layers. We did, however, purchase some angel fish and a pair of bettas, the latter for their unique breed-

MISS JACKSON *is on the staff of Children's Psychiatric Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan.* *Condensed and reprinted with permission, from* The Aquarium, *July 1959.*

ing habits and coloring. It would now seem that our tanks were complete, but I had reckoned without the determination of my children.

They now demanded a pump and filters. Busy minds set to work to construct a breeding tank, tables for display purposes, and an elaborate lighting system to display the tanks to their best advantage. Another schoolroom has begun to breed the fish for *commercial* purposes, using the hospital staff as clientele. The money they take in is used to improve the equipment or buy more fish. They are trying to refine several strains of platys and guppies.

About the time things seemed to be going well, we observed a peculiar dotting on the fins of several of the fish. Our fish had developed Ichthyophthirius, or the "Ich." We were unaware, in the beginning, that this disease was serious. This error in judgment cost us ten fish and came close to eradicating our entire stock. We set up one tank as a hospital tank and treated it with salt, a five-percent solution of methylene blue and raised the temperature of the water to eighty-five degrees. After an anxious three weeks the majority of the fish recovered.

All this, of course, took many months of hard work, but the result was extremely satisfactory. Because of the personality problems of our children, we would not have expected that this project would have been received so warmly. The hobby offers endless possibilities for the future and should continue to be a useful tool in helping children back on the road to mental health. If anyone would like to know more about our project or would like to share ideas with us, please write and I will be very happy to answer. #

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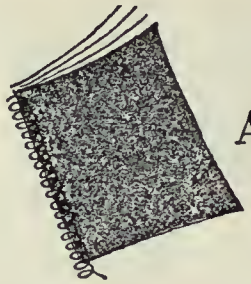
"How can we start a club with only four members?"



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

International Recreation Notes

• The planning fame of Westchester County, New York, has reached as far as Salisbury, Rhodesia, South Africa. The County Recreation Commission received a formal request from the Amenities Department of that community for a copy of Dr. Sal Prezioso's talk, given in Philadelphia last fall, at the annual conference of the American Institute of Park Executives. (Dr. Prezioso is county recreation superintendent.) Salisbury, with a population of 61,760, has been having difficulty planning parks for recreation use. Though most of the inhabitants are natives, they know of Western ways since the British established a settlement there in 1890.

• Unions representing five million out of the more than eight million unionized British workers are starting an intensive drive for a shorter workweek. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress, with which nearly all the unions are affiliated, put its full weight behind this proposal. Britain has a longer workweek than the United States, with the average for men around forty-eight hours, for women and apprentices, about 46.3. But these figures do include overtime. The TUC goal is a forty-hour week, such as France's, Canada's, and Australia's.

The General Council said, "Work is not an end in itself. It is the means to the enjoyment of a higher standard of living and more leisure for rest, recreation, and personal development leading to a fuller and more exciting life."

• An Italian resort has built a ski jump of a spaghettilike plastic for use in year-round competition. In the town of Ponte di Legno, the plastic brushes are laid on the slope in very much the same way a thatched roof is put on. To ensure its slipperiness, the jump is soaked with water. According to *The New York Times*, skiers have found the slope excellent.

This idea sounds like a dandy for those areas of the United States that never see a snowdrop, but yet would like to have skiing.

• Russian children are children, just like any other: they play dodge ball, hopscotch, and jump rope in the streets and parks. In their athletic fields, however, they do calisthenics, seeming to prefer this form of exercise much more than American children. The foregoing notes are from "Russian Children and Their World," in *Child Study*, Winter, 1958-59, by Milton J. E. Senn, MD, as told to Anna W. M. Wolf.

Dr. Senn reported further that he never saw a toy gun and learned that no war toys were sold in the stores. The avid pursuit of culture, he says, is obvious at all age and economic levels: Russians read widely, have many theaters (including four just for children in Moscow), for ballet, opera, and drama, as well as movie theaters. And, naturally, folk music and dancing are very popular.

• One of Canada's most popular small-boy sports last winter was minor hockey in Hamilton, Ontario. The four artificial outdoor ice rinks swarm with youngsters whamming a puck around weekday nights and mornings, coached by their fathers. Program supervisor Earle Johnson, of the Hamilton Recreation Department, is in charge of ice-time allotments and works with various service clubs, which play a large part in Canada's recreation programs, arranging time schedules.

All boys get a chance to play, regardless of ability, and each boy is charged a dime a game, but none has ever been turned away if he didn't have it. Last year, all told, there were about 1,600 boys competing on some sixty teams in

the Hamilton Recreation Department's setup. The teams comprise four divisions—peewee, bantam, midget, and atom or squirt.

The motto of this program is "Keep a boy on ice and you'll keep him out of hot water."

Human Encroachment

Things are getting so crowded, a wading bird can't find a nice, squishy marshland to wade or eat in. National Audubon Society research director Robert P. Allen reported at the society's recent annual convention that such birds as the egret, heron, spoonbill, and flamingo are threatened with depletion and possible extinction by human encroachment on their feeding grounds. They are particularly endangered by the recent growth of housing, industrial, and, yes, recreation, development in former feeding grounds in Florida, Texas, and California. Outboard motorboats also scare them away.

Mr. Allen said the birds might be saved, not by sweeping national measures, but protective procedures worked out according to local conditions and with the cooperation of local authorities. There is food here for thought, if not for the birds.

Meet the People

The seismographs may not have caught the tremors, but there has been a minor retirement earthquake in Chicago Park District recreation personnel since Terry Rose recently retired. As of January 1, George T. Donoghue also retired as general superintendent, as he said, "due to the rigors of administration and the tender age of seventy-five years." He hopes, however, to continue in a consulting capacity.

The highlight of his career was the creation of the Chicago Park District during the dreary depression years. The district at that time was known for its advanced administration methods, highly competent engineering, and an extremcly extensive and progressive public recreation program.

Replacing Mr. Donoghue will be Daniel L. Flaherty, who had been his assistant since 1946. Mr. Flaherty has labored in many different sections of the district, having started as a junior clerk of the old South Park system. During the war Mr. Flaherty was "loaned" to the Chicago Service Men's Centers, the hospitality project that attracted worldwide acclaim. After the war, he was promoted to assistant general superintendent.

Meet the new president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Nick Barack. Born in Yugoslavia, he emigrated to the States in his early teens, where he settled in Columbus, Ohio. He attended local high schools, followed by law study at Ohio State University. For the past sixteen years he has been recreation director in Columbus.

Mr. Barack has been active in the AAU for a number of years in various capacities. Among his interests is boxing, which is reflected as his election as chairman of the national AAU boxing committee from 1954 to 1959 and membership on the United States Olympic Boxing Committee, among others. He is also a past president of the Amateur Softball Association.

Celebration

Up and down the length and breadth of New York State this last year, various kinds of celebrations have been taking place, commemorating the 350th anniversary of the Hudson-Champlain discovery. One such climactic celebration took place at year's end—December 2, to be exact—in Westchester County, New York, with an art exhibition, an exhibit of selected Americana from the collections of Westchester's historians and restorations, and, the icing on the cake, "Inheritors of the Dream," a pageant depicting the history of the county.

These events were presented by the county recreation commission, in coopration with the Westchester Year of History, other public and private organizations, and many, many Westchester citizens. A souvenir journal was prepared, with the usual acknowledgments, lists of committee members, and, containing as well, a capsule report on what various Westchester towns had done as their particular part of the celebration during the year, bits of Westchester and Hudson River history, programs of events, the pageant cast. The cover is reproduced here.

AN OLD ILLUSTRATION OF THE HALF MOON
Courtesy of Westchester Historical Society

In Memoriam

• Mrs. Isabella Osgood, eighty-six, died December 27 of a heart attack at her home in Princeton, New Jersey. She was a past president of the Princeton Garden Club, the Present Day Club, a former National Recreation Association sponsor and contributor for thirty years.

• Dr. Eleanor Anderson Campbell, eighty-two, founder and director for many years of the Judson Health Center on Spring Street, just a few blocks south of NRA headquarters, died December 30, after a long illness. In addition to her medical service at Judson, she founded, at Deering, New Hampshire, where she spent her vacations, the Deering Community Center, for nonsectarian Protestant conferences for young people.

• W. Vernon Gilmore, director of physical education, health, and recreation for the Salem (Oregon) School District and the City of Salem, died suddenly of a heart attack on December 22. He was fifty-two. Mr. Gilmore served the Salem schools for twenty-nine years, and was city recreation director from 1935 on except during the war years. In 1958, he was named acting park director for the city, filling that position until last fall. He belonged to many professional education and recreation associations. #

PERSONNEL

Voluntary Recreation Registration

How the profession is achieving status in New York State.

Over a long period it had become increasingly evident that, if recreation were to achieve status as a profession in the Empire State, it would be necessary for the profession itself to adopt personnel standards and to institute a system to appraise and classify the experience and qualifications of those who were participating in it. In 1957, the New York State Recreation Society took a positive step in this direction when it adopted a voluntary registration plan and appointed a five-man board of examiners to organize and administer this plan.

Board members are chairman Dr. Sal J. Prezioso, superintendent of recreation, Westchester County Recreation Commission; James R. Crugnale, chief of Special Services, Veterans Administration, Albany; Sidney G. Lutzin, regional director, New York State Youth Commission; Peter Mayers, superintendent of recreation, New Rochelle; and Dr. Harlan G. Metcalf, chairman, Department of Recreation Education, Cortland State University. Dr. Edith Ball, associate professor of recreation at New York University, has recently been appointed to a five-year term, replacing Dr. Metcalf. Board members are appointed on overlapping five-year terms with the intention of always having appropriate representation of the Youth Commission, the National Recreation Association, State Education Department, State Department of Civil Service, state college or university with a professional program in recreation, and the Ameriean Recreation Society.

The administrative plan of procedure outlined and adopted by the board of examiners has met with favor among members of the state rccreation society. It was published as part of the recreation personnel standards booklet mailed to all members of the state society. The plan called for three classifications: recreation administrator, recreation supervisor, and recrcation leader. It was decided to issue certificates of registration to each applicant who met the qualifications in any of these classifications. Hereafter, he would be a registcred member of the recreation profcssion in New York State.

The Board of Examiners interpreted their elassifications as follows: A recreation administrator is one who is qualified and certified to direct, control, and manage all recreation affairs of an agency. A recreation supervisor is one who is qualified and certified to assume appropriate supervisory functions under the general direction of the recreation administrator. A recreation leader is one who is qualified and certified to assume appropriate leadership functions under the immcdiate direction of either the supervisor or the administrator, or both.

Standards of knowledge, abilities, education, and experience were set forth for each classification. Reasons for denying or revoking certificates were also enumerated. Registration fees of five dollars for administrators and three dollars for supervisors or leaders were established to finance the plan. Provision was made for applicants to have the privilege of appealing the decision of the board of examiners to the executive committee of the state society. Certificates would remain in effect continuously, except where the holder failed to be actively employed in recreation for a period of five years.

A "blanketing-in" period was established to allow all personnel employed full time, year round, in recreation, to register, without examination, by submitting an application and a registration fee. The application form requested formal education background, paid experience in the recreation field, membership in professional and service organizations, and references. A photograph is also required for identification purposes. Board members investigated the applicants and made recommendations to the entire board which took official action on each application.

The plan has been enthusiastically received by the recreation profession, and, to date, 482 applications have been received and processed as follows:

Classification	Approved	Disapproved	Total Applicants
Administrator	152	106	258
Supervisor	91	11	102
Leader	117	5	122
Totals	360	122	482

Fees received have proved ample to cover printing and incidental expenses involved in the plan.

The board of examiners is aware that some dissatisfaction exists, either because of disapproval of applications or because a number of persons "blanketed-in" do not meet the minimum personnel standards of the New York State Recreation Society. This was inevitable, in order not to exclude those valuable members of the recreation profession who were educated in the "school of experience," but whose formal education would not qualify them by today's standards for positions they now hold. However, the results achieved have exceeded all expectations.

The "blanketing-in" period (one year's grace) has now been closed and the state board is in the process of arranging unassembled examinations for others who might be interested. Some applicants who did not qualify for registration because they were not employed full time, year round.

in the field of recreation, will now become eligible for registration through examination, and many others are also applying. Applicants previously disapproved will not be required to pay an additional fee for reapplication. The proposal to make the registration certificate a prerequisite for civil service examination in the recreation field is now being investigated with the New York State Civil Service Commission. Future plans include publication of a directory listing all registered recreation personnel in the state and a plan for certification.

The New York State Recreation Society is now ready to establish reciprocal agreements with other states having state voluntary registration plans. Four states have already indicated their interest in such reciprocity and the board of examiners of the state society invites others who might be interested. Perhaps the day will come when all fifty states will have established registration plans so a national bureau for registration of recreation personnel will become practical that could absorb all the state registration plans with a "blanketing-in" period. When this dream becomes a reality, the recreation field will truly have achieved the status of a profession.—Dr. Sal J. Prezioso, *chairman of National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement of the National Recreation Association.*

Have You Tried . . .

A FAIRY TALE FESTIVAL?

An idea, usable any time of year . . .

To many Americans Hans Christian Andersen fairy tales are an integral part of Christmas. "The Little Match Girl," "The Little Fir Tree," and "The Stalwart Tin Soldier" are all part of the Yuletide season. Bringing the charm and the international flavor of these tales to the children of the country was a Christmas project of the Arlington, Virginia, County Department of Recreation and Parks, assisted by the public library and the Danish Embassy in nearby Washington, D. C.

One of the department's art instructors, vitally interested in creative art for children, had long dreamed of arranging a series of art exhibits and demonstrations. When she learned of a collection of children's illustrations for the Andersen stories, in Washington, D. C., awaiting shipment home to Denmark, she acted immediately. Collected through the International Union for Child Welfare by the Danish Save the Children organization, the collection was first shown in that country under the patronage of the queen of Denmark. In the United States, the paintings had been on tour for almost two years under the sponsorship of the Smithsonian Institution and the Danish Embassy. The Arlington showing was their final appearance in this country.

Gaily colored and highly imaginative, the paintings were the work of children in some forty countries, some only five years old when their works were chosen to become part of this exhibition. The art instructor selected some seventy-five illustrations, which were hung in the upper hall of the main recreation center and in one large upstairs room.

Billed as a "Fairy Tale Festival," the exhibition opened the Sunday before Christmas. Guest of honor was the cultural attaché of the Danish Embassy, who spoke on the history of the collection and its importance as a means of cultural exchange among the children of many nations. Staff members of the public library told the children some of the more colorful Andersen stories; then the young guests were invited to another room to try their skill at painting their own illustrations.

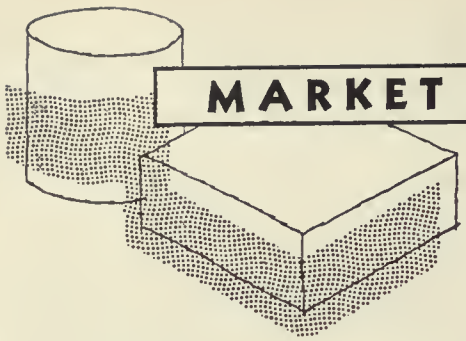
Reprinted with special permission.

"Well, anyway,
we didn't lose any of the balls."

Crayons and large sheets of newsprint paper were waiting. Some artists sat demurely at low tables; others sprawled on the floor. There were so many embryo artists that they had to work in relays, some listening to new stories while others drew. To round out a joyous preholiday festival, the recreation department served punch and cookies. During the two-week exhibition, the story hour was repeated twice, each time with great success.

Despite the season of the year, always crowded with festivities, the combination of art exhibit, storytelling, and do-it-yourself participation proved to be a happy one the department plans to repeat at intervals throughout the year.

While international collections are not frequently available to most recreation departments, local art groups and instructors are usually delighted to set up an exhibit or to arrange for demonstrations of their specialties. Arranging the exhibit or demonstration for maximum audience participation is a big step toward success, especially when the audience is quite young. #



NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

• Refreshments and recreation activities belong together. And, according to Gold Medal Products, makers of concession equipment and supplies, refreshment sales can bring profits equal to ten percent of operating expenses. The company is offering a free, 32-page-booklet, *Refreshments Belong,* which offers detailed information for the beginner and tells how to make a success of refreshment concessions. Topics covered are why sell refreshments, how to operate the concession, what is needed, how to pay for it, and very important, how to justify the venture to any possible critics. Available from Recreation Supply Division, Gold Medal Products Company, 307-11 E. Third Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

• Noise control is a difficult problem to overcome in most large enclosed areas, such as gymnasiums, arenas, auditoriums, large club rooms, and the like. One of the more effective sound insulation materials is a glass fiber insulation blanket. The particular product shown in the photograph here of the Foster Junior High School gymnasium, Seattle, Washington, is Gustin-Bacon Ultralite, selected because of its combination of flexibility, light weight, strength, and noise-reduction properties. The material was hung in a crisscross grid pattern, visually and acoustically effective. The openings permit natural light to come through translucent roof panels. The company also makes molded glass fiber pipe insulation. For complete information, write Gustin-Bacon Manufacturing Company, 210 West Tenth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

• There is a great wealth of literature, most of it free, offered by companies not only about their products, but how to use them, construction details, dimensions and specifications, and, very often, background information. For your convenience, we are listing several, with a capsule description. Do not, however, be limited by these. You can write to the public relations departments of most companies asking for literature.

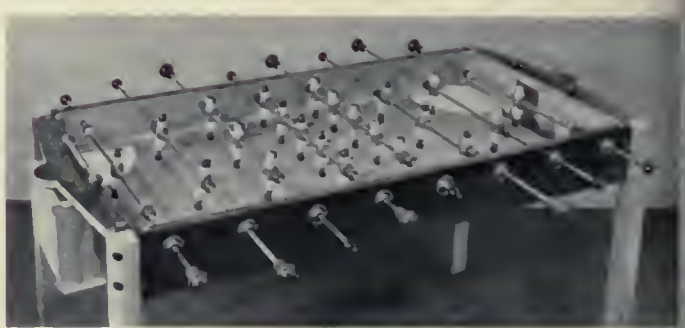
The Berlin Chapman Company, Berlin, Wisconsin, offers a 16-page fully illustrated catalog on Berlin Bleachers, covering EZ-A-Way mechanical folding bleachers and folding chair stands, electrically operated mechanical folding bleachers, and folding wall seats. They also describe their ALL STEEL and aluminum portable bleachers, ALL STEEL hydraulic movable portable bleachers, steel deck, standard permanent and deluxe permanent grandstands, basketball backstops, electrically operated backstops, automatic combination basketball and golf practice cages. Copy upon request from Bleacher Division.

The American Air Filter Company, Louisville 8, Kentucky, offers a number of bulletins of varying lengths about their numerous products. A good one with which to start would be their 16-page composite product bulletin describing their complete line. Bulletin No. 518 illustrates and describes products for air filtering, cooling, heating, cleaning (controlling process dust), moving, exhausting, humidifying and dehumidifying air for the benefit of men, machines, and profits. Also included are descriptions of products manufactured by AAF's Kennard, Herman Nelson, Illinois Engineering, and American Air divisions. The bulletin is available on request from Dept. PD, American Air Filter Company, 215 Central Avenue, Louisville 8, Kentucky. Other bulletins will be described at a later date.

The Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association has made available a new *Specifications Manual* for Northern hard maple, beech, and birch flooring. Single copies of the American Institute of Architects file-size booklet can be obtained free from the MFMA, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1.

• The dead of winter is here, bringing with it thoughts of building refurbishment. A product that could make your various types of recreation buildings cooler this coming summer is a new aluminum roof coating that's said to improve with age. Allied Chemicals' Barrett Division developed this product fundamentally for renovating old composition roofs, to cover cracks and small holes, revitalize and protect the dried-out felt base, but in the process found that it had excellent heat insulating properties because it grew brighter with the passage of time. In this manner, the roof reflects back more and more heat in the summer months and, during the winter, turns inside heat back toward the house. The asphalt-based aluminum coating is available fibrated or unfibrated in five-gallon cans. For complete information write Allied Chemicals, Barrett Division, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, New York.

• A new game in the field of recreation and recreation therapy is Table Soccer. Sturdily constructed of good materials,



the game is available in several different models. As many as eight people can play at one time in an area approximately seven by five feet. The setup is pleasantly designed, maintenance negligible. Several models have been designed for coin operation where so desired. Write Table Soccer Limited, P.O. Box 684, Madison 1, Wisconsin.

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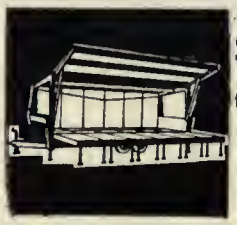

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Magazine Articles

ADULT LEADERSHIP, *December 1959*
A Look at "Creative Thinking," *James S. Winston.*

AMERICAN FORESTS, *December 1959*
How Much Is Enough? (Glacier Peak Wilderness Area).

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *January 1960*
What Shall We Do About Contests? *Burton Wasserman.*
What To Do with Old License Plates, *Yvonne Parks Hunt.*
A Way to Quick-Print, *Margaret Winston Stone* and *Eleanor Ashbough.*

CAMPING MAGAZINE, *December 1959*
Decentralization—Forward Step to Better Camping, *Lois Goodrich.*
Established Camps *Can* Decentralize, *Vern O. Harper.*

MUSIC JOURNAL, *January 1960*
Music's Place in Recreation, *Siebolt H. Frieswyk.*

RECREATION MANAGEMENT, *December 1959*
18th Annual Conference Proceedings.

SENIOR CITIZEN, *January 1960*
The Inevitable Four-day Week, *Edward W. Ziegler.*
Who Goes to White House Conference?

SWIMMING POOL AGE, *December 1959*
3rd Annual Awards Design Competition Winners.

TODAY'S HEALTH, *December 1959*
Everybody's Square Dancing, *James C. G. Conniff.*

Books & Pamphlets Received

Education

AMERICAN DEGREE MILLS, Robert H. Reid. American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 100. Paper, $1.00.

ARTS AND LETTERS: A National Program Needed? Center for Information on America, Washington, Conn. Pp. 4. $.35.

DISAPPEARING PLAYROOM, THE (reprint), Eunice E. Bigelow and Rowena M. Shoemaker. Play Schools Association, 41 W. 57th St., N. Y. 19. Pp. 4. Free.

FIT FOR COLLEGE. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 24. $.50.

GROWTH OF THE MIND, A. K. Koffka. Littlefield, Adams, 128 Oliver St., Paterson 1, N.J. Pp. 427. Paper, $1.95.

HOW GOOD IS OUR KINDERGARTEN? Lorraine Sherer. Association for Childhood Educational International, 1200 15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Pp. 35. $.75.

HOW TO HELP YOUR CHILD IN READING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC, Frieda E. Van Atta. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 374. $4.95.

HOW TO HAVE WHAT YOU WANT IN YOUR FUTURE, Lena Y. deGrummond, Ph.D. and Minns S. Robertson, Ph.D. Pageant Press, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 77. $2.50.

INTEGRATED CLASSROOM, THE, H. Harry Giles. Basic Books, 59 4th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 338. $5.00.

ISSUES IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, Marvin D. Alcorn and James M. Linley, Editors. World Book Co., 313 Park Hill Ave., Yonkers, N.Y. Pp. 420. $5.00.

JUNIOR COLLEGES AND SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES (3rd ed., 1959). Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon St., Boston. Pp. 448. $5.00.

KNOWLEDGE IS NOT ENOUGH, Samuel B. Gould. Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Pp. 232. $3.50.

PRIVATE INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS, 1959 Yearbook. Bunting & Lyon, Wallingford, Conn. Pp. 1059. $7.50.

SPURS TO CREATIVE TEACHING, Laura Zirbes. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 354. $5.75.

Ill and Handicapped

ADVANCES IN PSYCHIATRY, Mabel Blake Cohen, MD, Editor. W. W. Norton, 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 314. $4.95.

ALCOHOLISM: The Nutritional Approach, Roger J. Williams. University of Texas Press, Austin. Pp. 118. $2.50.

CAPE TO CAPE BY WHEEL-CHAIR, Ernest M. Gutman. William-Frederick Press, 391 E. 149th St., New York 55. Pp. 225. $4.75.

EFFECTS OF EARLY BLINDNESS, Seymour Axelrod, PhD. American Foundation for the Blind, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11. Pp. 83. Paper, $1.00.

EMPLOYABILITY OF THE MULTIPLE-HANDICAPPED (Reprint DR-21), William Usdane, PhD. Nat'l Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12. Pp. 6. $.25.

GIVE US THE TOOLS, Henry Viscardi, Jr. Eriksson-Taplinger, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 266. $3.95.

GROUP METHODS IN THERAPY, Jerome D. Frank, MD. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

HANDICAPPED, THE, Adolph A. Apton, MD. Citadel Press, 222 4th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 126. $3.00.

HEARING: a Handbook for Laymen, Norton Canfield, MD. Douhleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 214. $3.50.

HEARING LOSS, Greydon G. Boyd, MD. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia. Pp. 190. Paper, $1.45.

HELEN KELLER STORY, THE, Catherine Owens Peare. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 183. $2.75.

HELP FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED THROUGH VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, Nat'l Assoc. for Retarded Children, 386 Park Ave., S., New York 16. Pp. 24. $.25.

HOME CARE OF THE HEMOPHILIC CHILD, Dorothy W. White. Nat'l Hemophilia Foundation, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 14. $.25.

HOME NURSING HANDBOOK. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York 10. Pp. 29. Free.

HOW RETARDED CHILDREN CAN BE HELPED, Evelyn Hart. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

HOW TO SECURE HELP FOR THOSE WHO NEED IT. Community Council of Greater N. Y., 345 E. 45th St., New York 17. Pp. 32. Free.

I RECLAIMED MY CHILD, Lucille Stout. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 89. $2.75.

IT'S GOOD TO BE ALIVE, Roy Campanella. Little, Brown, 64 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 306. $4.50.

ON THE MYSTERIOUS LEAP FROM THE MIND TO THE BODY, Felix Deutsch, MD, Editor. International Universities Press, 227 W. 13th St., New York 11. Pp. 273. $5.00.

PHYSICAL THERAPY FOR MOTOR DISORDERS RESULTING FROM BRAIN DAMAGE (Reprint DR-22), Sarah Semans. Nat'l Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12. Pp. 11. $.25.

PSYCHOTHERAPY AND SOCIETY, W. G. Eliasberg, MD. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 223. $6.00.

PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH CHILDREN, Clark E. Moustakas. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 324. $5.00.

RECREATION FOR THE MENTALLY ILL, B. E. Phillips, Editor. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 77. $2.00.

SPEECH THERAPY, William T. Daley and E. Milo Pritchett, Editors. Catholic University Press, 620 Michigan Ave., N.E., Washington 17, D. C. Pp. 166. $3.25.

TRUTH ABOUT YOUR EYES, THE (2nd ed.), Derrick Vail, MD. Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 180. $3.50.

TOWARD UNDERSTANDING STUTTERING, Wendell Johnson. Nat'l Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12. Pp. 36. $.25.

WELFARE & HEALTH IN NEW YORK CITY. 1959. Community Council of Greater N. Y., 345 E. 45th St., New York 17. Pp. 64. Free.

WHAT'S IN YOUR FUTURE—A CAREER IN HEALTH? Herbert Yahraes. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

WHEN A FAMILY FACES CANCER, Elizabeth Ogg. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

WHERE SOMERODY CARES, Mother M. Bernadette de Lourdes & others, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 252. $5.00.

Music

ANGLO-AMERICAN FOLKSONG SCHOLARSHIP, D. K. Wilgus. Rutgers University Press, 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, N. J. Pp. 466. $7.50.

ART OF JAZZ, THE, Martin T. Williams, Editor. Oxford University Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 248. $5.00.

COLE PORTER SONG BOOK, THE. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 215. $12.50.

COMPLETE BOOK OF 20TH CENTURY MUSIC, THE (rev. ed.). Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 527. $7.50.

FAVORITE TUNES (for 2- & 3-part treble voices), compiled by Harry W. Seitz. Harold Flammer, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 30. $1.50.

READ 'EM AND WEEP (rev. ed.), Sigmund Spaeth. Arco, 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 248. Paper, $1.25.

SONGS FOR FUN (for 2-part voices), Jerry Wesley Harris. Harold Flammer, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 62. Paper, $1.25.

SONG WITHOUT END, Hilda White. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 300. $3.95.

WHY DO LITTLE CHILDREN SING? E. Hortence Lindorff. Augustana Press, Rock Island, Ill. Pp. 15. $.10.

Sports, Physical Education

BASEBALL PLAY AND STRATEGY, Ethan Allen. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 361. $5.50.

BASEBALL STORIES, Parke Cummings, Editor. Hill & Wang, 104 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 210. $3.00.

BASKETBALL GUIDE Sept. 1959-Sept. 1960, Irma Schalk, Editor. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 160. Paper, $.75.

BASKETBALL—Individual Offensive, "Hot Rod" Hundley. Gainsford Publishing, P. O. Box 2414, Delray Beach, Fla. Unpaged. $1.10.

BEST SPORTS STORIES 1959, Irving T. Marsh and Edward Ehre, Editors. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 336. $3.95.

BETTER BOXING, Edie LaFond and Julie Menendez. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 118. $2.95.

Boating:

1960 OBC STANDARDS MANUAL. Outboard Boating Club of America, 370 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. Pp. 64. Free.

OBC DIGEST OF STATE BOAT TRAILER LAWS (chart). Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. Free.

CATAMARANS, John Fisher, pp. 64; STARTING TO RACE, John Fisher, pp. 64; YACHT RACING RULES, Simplified, Hugh Somerville, pp. 49; COASTAL NAVIGATION WRINKLES, M. J. Rantzen, pp. 61; OCEAN CRUISING, Guy Cole, pp. 64. John deGraff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. $1.25 each.

EASY STEPS TO SAFE SWIMMING, Evelyn Ditton McAllister. Vantage Press, 120 W. 31st St., New York 1. Pp. 83. $2.95.

HOW TO MAKE FISHING LURES, Vlad Evanoff. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 108. $3.50.

HOW TO PLAY SHUFFLEBOARD, Col. P. C. Bullard. 414 Lealman Trailer Ct., 3301 Lealman Ave., N., St. Petersburg, Fla. Pp. 99. $1.43 (add $.04 to Fla. addresses).

INSTRUCTIONS IN SAILING, Hilary Tunstall-Behrens. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 144. $3.75.

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JUMPING SIMPLIFIED, Margaret Cabell Self. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 80. $2.95.

MODERN ADVENTURES UNDER THE SEA, Patrick Pringle. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 240. $3.95.

MODERN SHORT PUNT, THE, Lou Thom Howard. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 181. $4.95.

MUSIC AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION, R. M. Thackray. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 133. $3.50.

POPULAR JUDO, Pat Butler. Associated Bookseller, E. State St., & Maple Ave., Westport, Conn. Pp. 78. $2.50.

RECORDS AND CHAMPIONS, Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 96. Paper, $2.00.

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SAILING PRIMER, W. D. Park. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 109. $3.25.

SOFTBALL WITH OFFICIAL RULES (3rd ed.), Arthur T. Noren. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 139. $2.95.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

The Little Naturalist, Frances Frost. Whittlesey House, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 47, illustrated. $2.50.

The appeal this book of verses will have for children lies in the poet's sensitive approach to nature rather than in any startling use of word patterns. Employing conventional verse forms, Miss Frost caught nature by surprise in the small lives of baby foxes, chipmunks, rabbits, frogs, birds, and insects, and related it all to experiences which are familiar to the human young.

Kurt Werth's generous double-page illustrations, in color and black-and-white, extend the attractiveness of a satisfying format throughout the book and illuminate the imaginative stretch between its covers.—*Elizabeth Culbert, National Recreation Association Library.*

Pantomimes, Charades and Skits, Vernon Howard. Sterling Publishing, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 124, illustrated. $2.50.

This little volume contains suggestions for, and examples of, the three types of dramatic activities mentioned in its title. As an aid to a camp or community center leader, a teacher in church or school, or a rural leader interested in starting a teen-age group in drama, it will be very helpful. The material is well presented, interesting, and in good taste.

Adventures in Making—The Romance of Crafts Around the World, Seon Manley. Vanguard Press, 424 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 180, illustrated. $4.95.

Before the hands can create anything beautiful, the heart must be ready. This book is for the heart. Beautifully illustrated, beautifully printed, it tells of the *romance* of crafts—*how* they started, *why* they started, *where* they started. As the author says, "From the cloaks of the ancient Hawaiian kings to Paul Revere's Liberty Bowl, to the clay jug of a young craftsman today, imagination and craftsmanship are found everywhere, at all times, among all people of the world.

The romance of each craft is developed through the use of a short tale about young boys and girls of many lands and many ages, and leads smoothly into authentic information about the craft itself. Its charm, sympathy, and enthusiasm will help any youngster from around nine to fourteen develop new respect for the work of his hands, and a new interest in the two thousand years of crafts covered here.

The illustrations are gorgeous. They were selected from more than fifty museums and other agencies, and cover the best examples of crafts of the world—down the ages—a truly lovely and remarkable book. Craft leaders should find it valuable in developing interest in the program. Storytellers will find fascinating tales in it. No one starting it, regardless of age, will be able to put it down without reading it.

Gemcraft—How to Cut and Polish Gemstones. Lelande Quick and Hugh Leiper. Chilton Company, 56th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 39. Pp. 182, illustrated. $7.50.

Did you know that gemcutting has been one of the fastest growing hobbies? It is estimated that some three million people follow some phase of "rockology." Some two thousand dealers cater to these hobbyists by supplying such machines, supplies, books, and other needs.

Why such popularity? Because it can be a *family* hobby, can be followed at some time every day, is not seasonal, requires no expensive gear, and provides a real, creative outlet resulting in something beautiful.

This book, beautifully illustrated,

will be welcomed by all "rockhounds" who wish to do more than merely collect specimens. To agencies and departments interested in organizing such a hobby club, it gives valuable information techniques, supplies, and equipment on all phases of gemcutting, from the simple to the most elaborate. Expensive, yes, but worth it.

Be Your Own Judge, M. Emett Wilson. Abelard-Schuman, 404 Park Avenue, South, New York 16. Pp. 192. $3.95.

Dr. Wilson, professor of music history and literature at Ohio State University, has written a provocative little book on the various arts. He makes the safe assumption that art is for people, and that people should feel free to enjoy the arts to the best of their ability. His book contains many fine clues to the enjoyment of the arts. It makes no pretense of being a complete guide. However, the reader will at least feel encouraged to believe that he does not need a complete technical comprehension of the arts before making his own judgments or his own criticism of art. *Be Your Own Judge* provides him with the first steps in assuming the role of critic.

Alcoa's Book of Decorations. Golden Press, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 94, illustrated. $1.95. Paper, $1.00.

This little book, every page filled with gay, colorful photographs and sketches, shows how to use aluminum foil in an amazing number of ways to decorate for parties, special holidays, such as Easter, Halloween, and Christmas, and special occasions, such as Mother's and Father's Day, showers, anniversaries, Valentine's Day, and the like.

It also instructs in foil sculpturing, masks, puppets, and special-theme party decorations. The projects are clever, original, and clearly described.

The Joy of Music, Leonard Bernstein. Simon and Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 303, ill. $5.95.

The *Joy of Music* contains the scripts of seven *Omnibus* telecasts millions of Americans enjoyed. This will give the readers who viewed these lucid and fascinating performances an opportunity to recall and review the fine presentations on "The World of Jazz." "American Musical Comedy," "What Makes Opera Grand?," and other subjects. All of Leonard Bernstein's comments and music are sound and authoritative as one would expect from the famous conductor of the New York Philharmonic.

Most of the commentary is understandable to the layman, and he will feel he is being given a conducted tour of music by a man who not only understands music but understands people as well.

Hearing—Gateway to Music, Adele T. Katz and Ruth Halle Rowen. Summy-Birchard Publishing Company, 1834 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Pp. 172. $5.00. Paper, $3.00.

Here is a thorough and detailed manual on the rudiments of musical practices, based on hearing the elements of music—melody, harmony, rhythm. The book contains 250 examples, many of them complete songs, and numerous additional suggestions. This is both a teacher's and a student's workbook, but in most cases the student will need the help of a good teacher. It is well organized, basic, and will equip the student to come to grips with those changes the twentieth century has effected, as well as increase understanding of music of all the ages.

HERO MONTH

The story hour needs no justification other than the enjoyment it affords both storyteller and listeners. Though there are times in the year propitious for introducing special stories or groups of stories, we must be alert to the danger of allowing a theme to take precedence over the stories themselves.

With this warning about overemphasis on theme, we suggest February as a perfect time for adventuring through history with heroes. It is truly a hero month, with Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays setting the pace, and Brotherhood Week opening out into every age and corner of world literature. It is a good time to invite those older boys and girls who may have begun to feel a bit self-conscious about attending folk- and fairy-tale story hours.

It is a challenge to the storyteller to compare the many fine versions of the classic myths and legends that have been prepared for young people and, drawing upon his own background of reading, to adapt them for telling. The collections listed here are sources that have been tapped many times. The storyteller preparing a program for "hero month" will find riches in them all.—ELIZABETH CULBERT, *librarian, National Recreation Association.*

Begin with Poetry

Book of Americans, Rosemary and Stephen V. Benet (Rinehart, $3.00).

A Way of Knowing (a collection of poems for boys), compiled by Gerald D. McDonald (Crowell, $3.00).

Gods and Heroes

Thunder of the Gods, Dorothy G. Hosford (Holt, $2.50).

Book of Myths: Selections from Bulfinch's Age of Fable, Helen Sewell (Macmillan, $3.50).

Mythology, Edith Hamilton (Little, Brown, $5.00).

Story of King Arthur and His Knights, Howard Pyle (Scribner's, $3.75).

Merry Adventures of Robin Hood, Howard Pyle (Scribner's, $3.75).

Golden Fleece and the Heroes Who Lived Before Achilles, Padraic Colum (Macmillan, $3.50).

The Golden Treasury of Myths and Legends (adapted from the world's great classics), Anne Terry White (Golden Press, $4.95).

Children's Homer: Adventure of Odysseus and the Tale of Troy, Padriac Colum (Macmillan, $3.50).

American Legendary Giants

Yankee Doodle's Cousins, Anne Malcolmson (Houghton, $3.50).

Pecos Bill, the Greatest Cowboy of All Time, James Cloyd Bowman (Whitman, $3.00).

Ol' Paul, the Mighty Logger, Glen Rounds (Holiday House, $2.50).

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TENTATIVE

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DISTRICT	DATES	LOCATION	HOTEL
California and Pacific Southwest	February 14-17	San Jose, California	St. Claire
Middle Atlantic	March 23-25	Pocono Manor, Pa.	Pocono Manor Inn
Southwest	March 30-31-Apr. 1-2	Shreveport, La.	Washington Youree and Capt. Shreve Hotels (connected by arcade)
Great Lakes	April 4-8	St. Paul, Minn.	St. Paul
Midwest	April 6-8	Kansas City, Mo.	President
Southeast	April 18-20	Edgewater Park, Miss.	Edgewater Gulf
Pacific Northwest	April 10-13	Sun Valley, Idaho	The Lodge
New England	May 15-18	Swampscott, Mass.	New Ocean House

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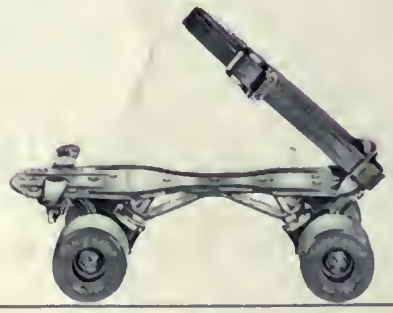

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Recreation

CAMPING ISSUE

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1198. THE COMPLETE BOOK OF CAMPFIRE PROGRAMS. *LaRue A. Thurston.*

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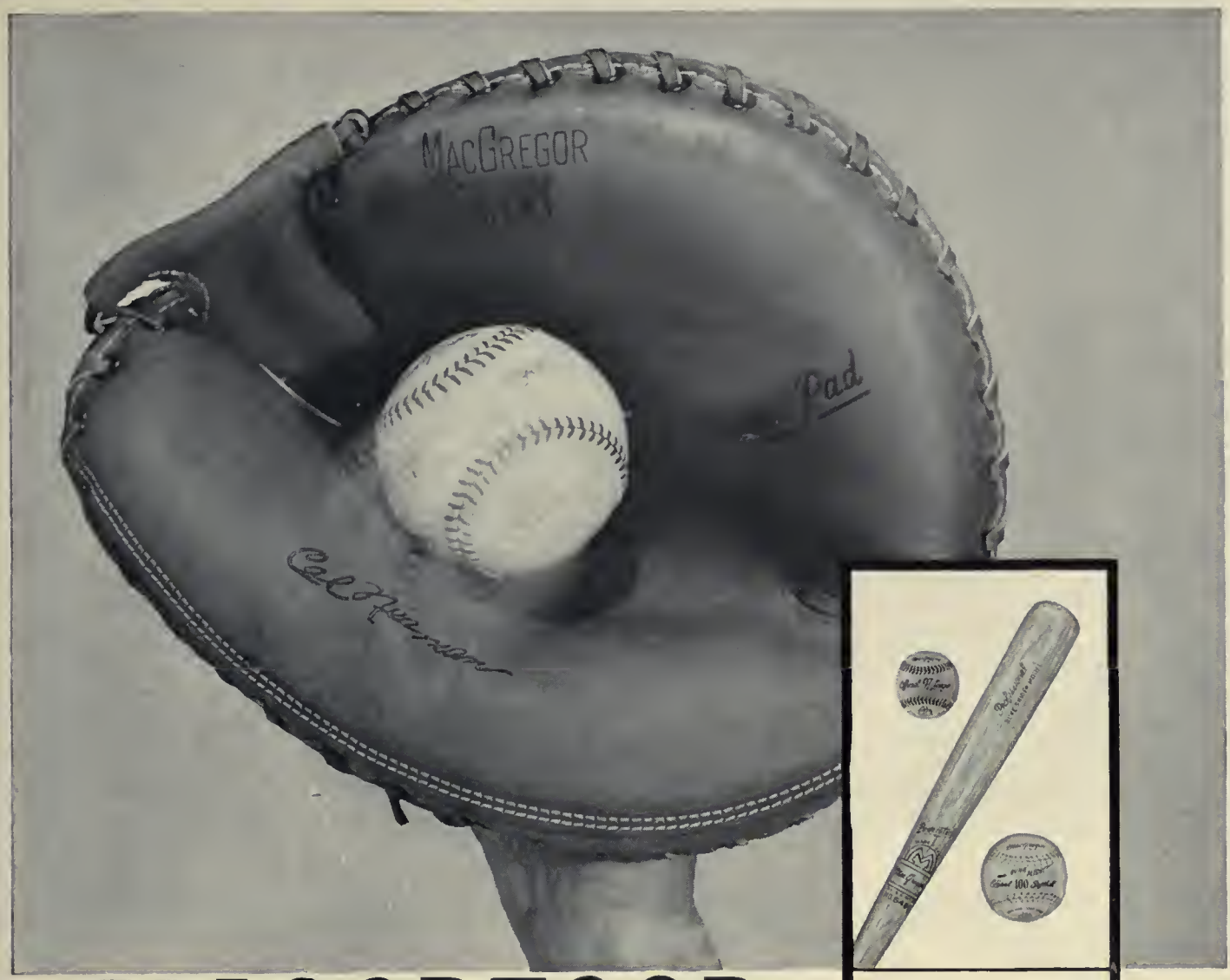

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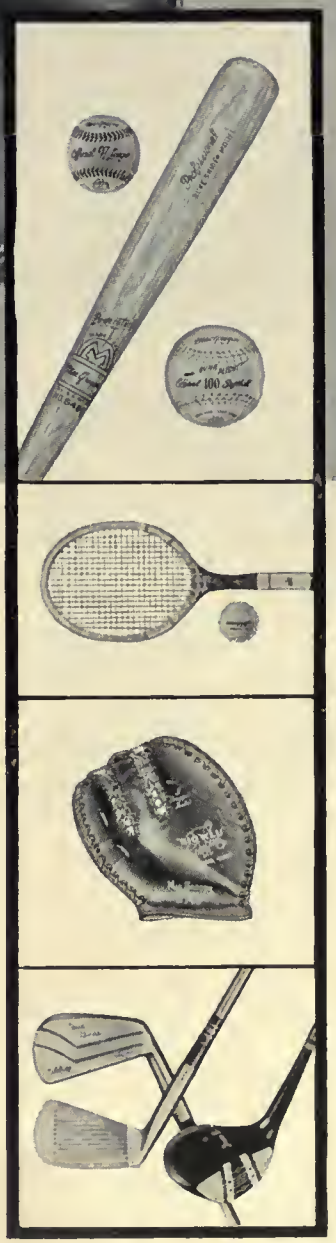

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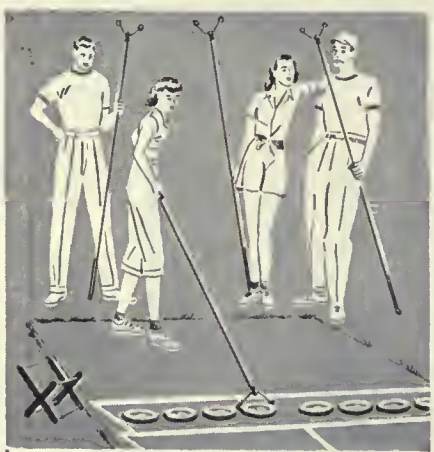

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RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

A Guide to Organizing Family Camps was prepared to help anyone interested in using camp facilities for organized family camping. The information and suggestions came from groups and individuals who have used family camps in Illinois. The 24-page pamphlet gives details of family "camptivity," from organization and setup to programs and activities for family participation as well as individual participation. Available for five cents from College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

The Crisis in Open Land is a valuable contribution to the literature setting forth the need for open space in America. In addition to pointing out the need, however, the committee that prepared this publication urges a program of action and suggests steps that should be taken in order to meet the situation. This profusely illustrated pamph'et merits careful study and is available from the American Institute of Park Executives, Wheeling, West Virginia, for one dollar.

Educational Displays and Exhibits is an attractive, 47-page pamphlet full of suggestions and techniques for better planned displays and exhibits, so important in publicizing your agency and program. Often recreation leaders and directors fail to communicate effectively with their community and the public because they lack good public-relations materials. Here are procedures and ideas for preparing bulletin-board displays, exhibits, and dioramas. As the booklet explains, "In evaluating the effectiveness of a display or an exhibit, the most important questions to consider are: Does it attract attention? Does it arouse and hold interest? The exhibitor, through careful planning, must satisfy these requirements. This he does through the elements of design, line, texture, space, pattern, and color. He may use these elements to achieve, movement, balance, emphasis or contrast, and unity of the overall plan." Available for $2.00 from Visual Instruction Bureau, University of Texas, Austin 12.

MARCH 1960

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
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ASSISTANT EDITORS
JEAN WACHTEL ELVIRA DELANY
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
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VOL. LIII. Price 50 Cents No. 3

On the Cover

Concentrating as only children can, these youngsters go after water bug or fish as part of their camp nature program—an activity *not* found on the city playground. Photo courtesy Drew Morton, from the National Audubon Society.

Next Month

Pixies, pirates, and puppets—you name it, you'll find it, in April's Playground Issue. Here is material ready at hand for playground planning and leadership training. Included are "Uniform Outfits for Leaders?"; "Patterns for Playgrounds"; "A Nautical Play Community," illustrating the importance of careful planning and placing of equipment; and many other useful articles. "Playgrounds Abroad" is a picture story of play areas and facilities in housing projects in Switzerland, Germany, Denmark. Right out of the headlines are recreation trends in today's play areas in America's motels, trailer parks, and housing developments, an article on recreation and delinquency, and the story of a successful community art council in Richmond, Virginia.

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Editorial

CAMPS OR CHANNEL 9?

Elizabeth B. Spear

ORGANIZED CAMPING has proved its value in its first century. It proved itself in its early years in a world relatively ordered and peaceful and, even more convincingly, in later troubled decades. How much more vital is its potential contribution today in a world grown suddenly smaller, a world of tension, of cold war, crime, and confusion.

The American Camping Association is observing its golden jubilee in 1960. And the year 1961 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of probably the first organized camp in the United States.

What has happened in these hundred years that is worthy of commemoration? Revealing answers could be found in the experiences of millions of boys and girls and, in the past few decades, also of families and older people, who have camped under private and public agency and individual auspices.

What can a summer, or even a week or two, in a good camp give to a girl or boy? Camp days can be more or less routine, a continuation of activities campers have been experiencing; or they can open up whole new fields of adventure, exciting interests and skills. It will be a sorry day for camping if the cartoon depicting several campers complaining, "They might at least have told us before they got us up here that they can't get Channel 9," should ever actually reflect camp program patterns.

Friendships, learning of skills, adventure, healthful living, and fun are normal expectations for a camping experience, and perhaps as far as many campers go in anticipation. A children's camp is a child's world into which he goes from an adult world. It is a world that exists solely for him, based on his interests and geared to his needs. He has a part in planning what goes on in his world—a growing experience in itself.

In this world he is a person in his own right; his individual interests, needs, abilities, aspirations count; he isn't forced into the same mold as all of his tent mates. In camp he can develop a measure of independence and self-reliance, with understanding guidance, and yet not be confused by undisciplined liberty.

The camper lives in a setting that provides a favorable climate for reducing differences to a common denominator. Differences in background, whether of color or creed, clothes or the number of cars in the family garage, are of comparatively little consequence—an individual is accepted and respected for himself.

Instead of the clatter, the confusion, and, often, drabness of urban surroundings, he is living in a world of sunshine, bird songs, green trees, blue waters, of timid little animals—a world of beauty and friendliness. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick tells the story of a little girl who on seeing her first rainbow, exclaimed excitedly, "Oh, mother, what's that advertising?"

What better place than camp to counteract this alarmingly increasing emphasis on the material? What better place to encourage the idealism, too often latent, but still there, in children? Spiritual eyes and ears can be opened in the midst of God's handiwork.

Someone has said, "Camp provides good growing weather but we haven't always been good gardeners." The values of camp for a child will depend on the skills, the convictions, and the vision of the camp-staff "gardeners." #

MRS. SPEAR *is director of camping, Division of Program Services, Camp Fire Girls, Inc.*

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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

My Child Was Robbed!

Open letter to all camp directors:

I sent my child to camp last summer, and he was robbed blind! My youngster is an ordinary fellow except to his mother and me.

Like most small boys, his packing would have consisted of a fishing rod, a supply of bent pins, a hunting knife, two or three marbles, and my old army kit bag. His mother naturally managed to insert a few nonessentials like clean socks and underwear, dry shoes. He thought poorly of them all.

"I'm gonna live in the water all day," he stated firmly. "Waddya think I need clean socks and shoes for?"

He had such high hopes for that camp. He was going to fish whenever he wanted, with his bent pins. He was going to whittle a birdhouse and maybe a pipe rack for me. He was going to build a raft and a treehouse, and have a secret club. He was going to learn to ride horseback and swing a rope, like a real cowboy. He was going to cook his dinner in a billy can and sleep on a rock. He was even going to swim across the lake if he felt like it. He'd learn to use a bow and arrow like Robin Hood, and his trusty band would be the scourge of Sherwood. . . .

We assured him that we would not consider him dead if we didn't hear from him, but I know his mother felt a little tearful. Not me, I was thrilled. Now, for once, the boy was going to be on his own—away from his parents who naturally were prejudiced in his favour—away from TV and the predigested books, away from the radio and incessant canned music—away from everything that was turning him into a little vegetable.

What happened? We aren't too sure. The director doesn't seem aware that there was anything unusual about Jim's summer. He looks wonderful—tanned, strong, and an inch taller. His appetite is bigger than one would believe possible. Who knows *what* happened?

"Did you get to play Robin Hood?" we asked.

"Well, yeah, but there was this counselor, see, who was in charge of archery and he said we always had to be very careful when we were shooting, so we did it all to numbers. Then he arranged a big tournament and made a lot of lists and put them on the bulletin board, but I dunno, we didn't seem to want to much. I think he was mad, sort of. Then the counselors put on a demonstration of how you should shoot, but me and Skinny went fishing. And heck, was there ever a row! Mac said we weren't cooperating."

"Did you make your birdhouse and the pipe rack?" we asked again.

"Yeah, they had a dandy craft shop with a whole lot of power tools. Course, they were pretty dangerous, so the counselors used them. When we wanted something cut we took it to the guy in charge of crafts and he did it for us. They had a lot of leatherburning stuff, too, with a little kit with pictures already on the stuff."

"How about the tripping?" we asked a little tentatively. "Good food, I bet."

"Yeah, it was all right, but the second day out it started to rain and Mac came and got us in the truck. The first night out me and Skinny caught some fish and wanted to eat them but the counselor said we were having some of the jiffy-pack stuff you add water to and that we'd better not cook the fish. I kept mine for awhile but it started to stink, so I threw it out."

"What did you like best at camp?" we tried again.

"The swimming, you bet. Really got my dive good and they passed my test. Skinny couldn't dive so good but they passed him too 'cause he wanted to go on the trip and he couldn't without his swimming test. Kinda corny, after I'd worked so hard on mine."

"Did you manage to build your raft and your treehouse?"

"Yeah, well, see, the raft wouldn't work cause the swim area was all roped

off and that was the only safe place to have it. But we built a dandy trechouse. The counselor did all the hard parts like the roof and around the windows, but we carried the boards and sent them up to him on a rope thing he'd rigged up. But we didn't play in it much. . . ."

Faint, but pursuing, we tried once more, "The riding was a big success, though, wasn't it?"

"Oh gosh, that was real good fun. We had to get up early when we were on stable duty and turn the horses out for water. Then we mucked out the stables and put clean bedding down. Then we fed the horses and cleaned them and cleaned tack. Say, did you know there were twenty-two parts to a bridle and they all had to come to pieccs? We had to know all about feeding and care of horses, too. Bill made us takc notes, and, at the end, we had a quiz and I camc second. Those of us who got highest marks got to groom the horses for the big show the last Saturday."

"Weren't you riding in the show?" we inquired.

"Heck no, I wasn't good enough for that. But I sure learned a lot about horses and I want a book for my birthday on care and feeding of horses."

"Any wild animals up there?" we asked.

"Well, I dunno. We saw a couple of tracks and wanted to follow them, but our bunk was supposed to be at canoeing so we couldn't. I looked them up in a book and the guy started telling me all about them, but when I went back to find them they were gone. We saw a deer once, but we were on our way to flag raising so we had to hurry. Us kids had been late three times in a row, and if we'd been late again we wouldn't have got to the movies. . . ."

"Movies?" we asked faintly.

"Yeah, you know, Westerns and stuff like that there. They were keen. We had 'em every Saturday and whenever it rained. And speaking of rain, feel my muscle. I got that building a wall down near the beach. We had this great flood one day, see, and half the bank started washing away, so some of us got out there in our bathing suits and started tossing rocks into the holes. We were having a good time, but of course we could only do the rock part. Mac got some guys from the village and they resodded and planted trees and filled in the rocks with cement."

The director phoned this spring to see if Jim was going back to camp. We asked Jim and he looked doubtful.

"I dunno," he said slowly, "I think I'd like to go to a ranch this summer where they have a horse for every kid and you do all your own work and look after the horses and clean stables, and mend fences and all that kind of thing."

"It's pretty hard work," we countered, "and they don't have all the other things you have at camp. No waterskiing, no sailing, crafts, or riflery."

"Yeah, I know," he answered thoughtfully, "but I think you might really get to learn something. Do you think I could, Dad? Skinny wants to, too."

Perhaps, I thought. Perhaps here, too, they might rob him blind. But it was surely worth a try.—JOYCE BERTRAM, *director, Camp Quareau, Quebec. Condensed with permission, from* Canadian Camping, *June 1959.*

Outdoor Nature Classrooms

Sirs:

Your magazine is doing a fine job, but I would like to see more articles on "outdoor nature classrooms." Our county is just embarking into the field of buying land for forest preserves. Our little grade school just built a new school on a virgin twenty acres, and we intend to landscape the grounds and create an outdoor nature classroom as we have natural logs and can acquire all the trees, shrubs, wildflowers, and mosses native to this area. We have already started a community landscaping project and planted some shrubs and bulbs so as to have spring flowers. If any of your readers have started an outdoor nature classroom we would like to know just what they have done or are doing to create more interest in our natural surroundings.

I was born in Chicago, in 1886, and enjoyed the woods around Chicago as a boy before Chicago and Cook County acquired their now famous forest preserves. I know the value of forest preserves as recreational areas. As a 4-H leader and Boy Scout counselor in forestry, I realize that if more state and communities do not plan on buying up our native woods soon, they will forever lose what God gave us to conserve.

Thousands of nature lovers travel miles to visit the Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Illinois, or Whitnall Park at Halcs Corner, Wisconsin, made available by folks who had foresight enough to save these wonderful spots so our citizens can enjoy them.

WILLIAM R. LAECHELT, *R. R. 2, Box 42, Mundelein, Illinois.*

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Things You Should Know . .

IMPORTANT

READERS ARE ASKED to answer the following important questions: (a) What is your thinking in regard to the most useful type of publications workshop for our National Congress in Washington? Would you attend an editors' problem clinic? A training session? (b) Do you publish any kind of printed material? Annual report? Promotion fliers? Bulletins? Programs? If so, please send us the name of publications, name of editor and length of his term in this capacity, and address. We are making up a mailing list so that people working on publications can exchange information, sample products, get help.
Please send your answer to Dorothy Donaldson, Secretary, National Advisory Committee on Publication of Recreation Materials.

▸ COMING NEXT MONTH! Your annual Playground Issue of RECREATION, with new playground ideas "bustin out all over." See that all members of your staff have their own copy, if they don't now subscribe. ORDER NOW. Use as a resource in your playground planning and in training playground leaders. Supplement with your playground issues of last year and the year before that. They are *still good.*

▸ NEW ATLAS WILL LIST CAMPGROUNDS. Initial printing of a new publication to be called *Campground Atlas,* said to be the first of its kind to include all fifty states, as well as the provinces of Canada, is scheduled to come off press on April 1, 1960. One hundred and sixty information-packed pages will cover over 5,500 campgrounds, including federal, state, county, municipal, and privately owned; numbered and keyed to index of states and provinces; gives detailed directions for reaching each campground.

Coauthors are staff members of a well-known state university. Price will be $3.50 and includes all shipping costs. Order by sending cash, check, or money order to Alpine Geographical Press, Pre-Order Department 21, Station A, Champaign, Illinois.

▸ LOOKING AHEAD to Library Week in April, are your plans for observations completed? Do you promote reading as recreation, use it as background or springboard to program? Well-known educator Hughes Mearns, points out in his book *Creative Power, The Education of Youth in the Creative Arts,** "Reading, including the dramatization that goes with reading, silent or openly played, is one of the important foods of the creative life."

▸ THE CONFERENCE FOR NATIONAL COOPERATION IN AQUATICS, of which the National Recreation Association is a member, is conducting a Study of Successfully Revived Water Cases (persons recovered from the water who are unconscious and not breathing and are ultimately revived). The objective: to gather information (a) on the efficacy of various methods of artificial respiration, (b) a more effective way of rescue, (c) that could be utilized for mass safety education.

Carefully prepared questionnaires have been developed for use in the study. One is intended for the *rescued drowning victim;* the other is to be used by the *rescuer.* An attempt will be made to secure information on a worldwide basis. Readers of RECREATION or NRA members who have any knowledge of instances of successfully revived water cases are requested to participate. Additional information about the study and questionnaire forms may be obtained from Richard L. Brown, American National Red Cross, 18th and E Streets, N.W., Washington 13, D. C.

▸ THE 14TH ANNUAL SHORT COURSE for editors is announced for state commissioners, directors, editors, by Oklahoma State University, from March 21 to 26, 1960. A separate section will be maintained for conservation editors. The conservation section includes intensive study of problems peculiar to the editing of conservation magazines. It will be headed by Bruce Kilgore, editor of

* Dover Publications, (Rev. ed.), paper, $1.50.

National Parks Magazine and assistant to the executive secretary of the National Parks Association, Washington, D. C.

• WANTED: News and stories about any unique or "different" program gimmick or equipment that you used in your Halloween program last year or are planning to use this year. Deadlines: May 1 or June 1—our deadlines for the September and October issues of RECREATION. Please be sure to enclose good, clear, glossy photographs illustrating your story. Good pictures liven up an article or news note.

• NEW EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT of Keep America Beautiful is Allen H. Seed, Jr., assistant director of the National Municipal League for the past ten years, and former president of the National Association of Civic Secretaries.

• A REMINDER THAT the White House Conference on Children and Youth meets at the invitation of President Eisenhower March 27 to April 2, 1960. An entire section will be devoted to the problems of "youth in conflict."

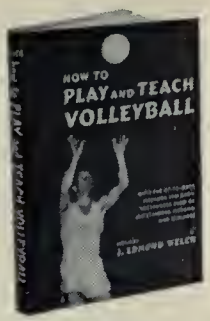
• IN SESSION THIS MONTH: American Camping Association National Convention, California Masonic Temple, San Francisco, March 2 to 5, 1960. This marks the fiftieth anniversary of service by the American Camping Association. Congratulations ACA!

• PLEASE SEND A COPY of your annual report to the National Recreation Association every year. We look forward to seeing these. We use them! Do you remember us?

• MANUSCRIPTS FOR RECREATION MAGAZINE: Please send us the original typed copy of your article, *not* a carbon; and *don't forget* to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you want it returned—in case it is not used.

• DID YOU KNOW THAT your camp-counselor training can earn college credit? Would you be interested in having a college faculty man act as a resource person at your training sessions? If so, read Robert W. Harlan's article in the January 1960 *Camping Magazine*.

ARE YOU ONE OF THE PEOPLE who has picked up Bob Kresge's splendid idea of having your playground contribute to the Joseph Lee Fund? If so, congratulations! This is the time of year to be thinking about it again, for 1960. (*For details see* RECREATION, *April 1958, Page 109*).



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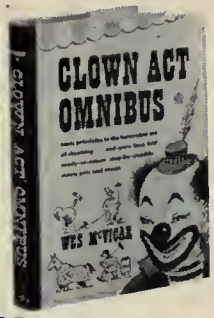

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CAMP WATERFRONT PROGRAMS and MANAGEMENT

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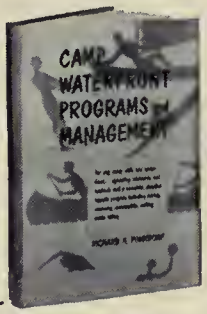

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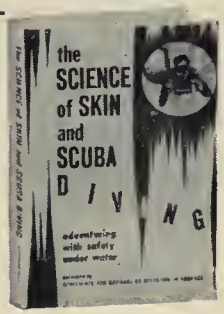
The Science of SKIN and SCUBA DIVING



The complete, official guide to skin and scuba diving, developed by the *Conference for National Co-operation in Aquatics.* Among major subjects treated in detail are: safety; first aid; physical requirements; equipment; skills; planning a dive; organizing a club. For professional and advanced divers, beginning students, teachers, and for anyone who plans to dive. *Illustrated.* $3.95

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What are camper hopes and dreams? Do our camp programs fulfill them adequately?

THE FOUR "F's" OF CAMPING

Julian H. Salomon

In camping we are trying to accomplish two basic aims: to give boys and girls a chance to do some of the things they like to do in ways they like to do them; and, through these activities, to instill qualities and awaken new interests in our campers to help them lead happier and more abundant lives. We need to remember that, while these are compatible, they represent camping from the points of view of the child and of the adult which are, of course, quite different. As a Boy Scout camper is said to have remarked, "Gee, chief, I didn't come to camp to have my character built."

Camping has such a strong appeal to youth that some adults have taken advantage of it and have used the name as a sort of bait to attract boys and girls to programs, which, while they may have worthy motives, having nothing in common with learning how to live simply in the out-of-doors. We have lost some of our older campers because they did not find in the camps they first attended the things they expected, among which are opportunities for freedom and challenging adventure. In altogether too many cases, these so-called camps are far removed from what children have been promised and hope to find in places called by the magic name of camp.

All too often we forget that boys or girls who have never been to camp have some pretty clear ideas as to what a real camp is like and what they want to do when they get there. Fortunately, these things are not difficult or expensive to provide. They do, however, require a director with a love of young people, who is gifted with a lively imagination.

What are some of the things a camper expects of the camp and why do we think it worth while to provide them? First of all, there are the basic experiences; the desire for which grows out of our American historical background. Tales of Indians and pioneers and their adventuresome and romantic ways of life are heard at an early age and make a strong appeal to the child's imagination. These people lived in the out-of-doors and in camps. The children hear stories about them when they are very young and look forward to doing likewise as they grow older. What they want to do when they get to camp is to build a fire, cook a meal over it, and sleep out in a tent or in the open. Unfortunately, many children go to places called camps where opportunities to do these things never occur.

Now, beyond these simple basic experiences, there are other things the campers expect of a camp, but which they may never directly mention. These camper hopes and desires may be called the four "F's." They are: *fun and adventure, freedom, fellowship,* and *food for the spirit.* Outdoor fun and adventure come first because the camper expects to find opportunities for a number of new and joyful experiences in camp. He wants to be a part of nature and to pit himself against the elements. He wants, as far as it is possible to do so today, to relive the life of the Indian and pioneer. He would like the camp to give him the opportunity to become an expert woodsman. He wants his experiences to be *real,* and this becomes particularly important as he gets older. It is the director's and the counselor's job to discover ways of giving him his chance to have real adventures and to have them safely.

Now, there are always some parents and board members who will question the value of such things as woodcraft and camping skills. They will say, "How can such activities possibly prepare a camper for the urban civilization in which he will have to live? Are you not, in your campcraft, Indian lore, and nature study, providing an environment that belongs to the primitive past and an escape from the realities of present-day life?"

One of the most valid objectives of camping is education for leisure time. As industrial progress provides more and more free time, and when the increasing demand for *self-directed* activity during leisure is raising a multitude of problems, the kind of education a real camp can give is most urgently needed.

Family camping is now one of the most popular vacation forms for our young adults and even older ones. The ease of automobile travel is turning so many people to the out-of-doors that national and state parks and forests are having a hard time keeping up with demand for camping facili-

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Mr. Salomon *is a landscape architect, camp consultant, and planner, and a member of both the American Camping Association and the American Society of Landscape Architects.*

ties. Perhaps a minor, but certainly not unimportant, value of these activities is the training they give in survival skills we hope we will never need.

While practical values like these are easy to understand, it is the hidden ones that lie in learning to swim, building campfires, hiking through the woods, learning to know birds, flowers, and trees that develop the power of the imagination. For the child who has had these experiences, life has been broadened and enriched.

School and camp are both concerned with a child's education, but there is a difference in the way they work toward their objectives. The education he receives in school is largely a matter of books, formal instruction, and classrooms. Camping, on the other hand, has to do with living out-of-doors and physical activity. Schooling takes place indoors and is, or should be, mostly hard work. While there is, or should be, hard work in camp, it is part of the fun of living and learning to live in the open. Efforts to combine the two types of education have failed so far to obtain broad acceptance or success.

Though camping is different from formal schooling, it is not less important, and this is a fact we need continually to impress upon the American parent. He has given his children great freedom from responsibility and a great amount of leisure. He then worries about how they are going to spend it. Camp is one of the places where children can learn to make wise use of leisure and have a lot of fun in the learning process. Education for the use of leisure time is one of the most important services the camp can perform.

Freedom is something else the camper wants, needs, and should have—freedom from worry, hurry, and envy. This freedom should be granted in broad degree. Freedom, of course, does not imply anarchy. The freedom we want for ourselves, others also want, so freedom in camp implies and demands a respect for the rights of others. So, in camp, freedom will be granted within broad limits; it will be well regulated but it will be real.

The camper should be free to select activities and to do what he wants without explaining why. He should have opportunities to participate in large and small group activities, but he should also have a chance to do things with one or two other campers or by himself. He should also have time just to "do nothing." This freedom to exercise the power of choice is essential to character building.

Campers should have freedom to participate in program planning and in camp government. A preplanned program, devised entirely by grownups, is generally not good for the campers. Certainly it is not, if campers are directed from one activity to another in which they need do no thinking and get no opportunity to exercise choice or judgment. Camper participation in planning should begin in the tent or cabin group and continue, both in the unit or section and the entire camp, through camper representation on a camp council or similar program planning group. Further opportunities for choice and planning should be given in daily section assemblies or similar meetings.

The camp that operates in an atmosphere of freedom will not need coercion to get a good response from the campers. The campers will readily respond to a program that is really based on their own interests. These interests, in turn, will be aroused and expanded by a campsite that presents a rich and stimulating environment. The fact that the camper comes into a place differing sharply from city and home is bound to evoke a great number of new interests. There should be a time and place where these may be allowed to develop, but this cannot be if the program is so regimented that every moment has been planned for in advance.

We also need to provide more freedom from the city—its games and sports, TV, and spectator amusements. Overemphasis on city sports unwisely limits the development of of new camping interests, such as campcraft, nature, canoeing, mountain climbing, archery, sailing, fishing, tracking, and scouting games. Such formal games and sports as we have should be aimed at helping the beginner become proficient enough to enjoy participation on a par with his fellow campers. Those sports the camper can carry over into later life are the ones to be developed. Camps should not attempt to develop stars or teams whose main purpose is to defeat other camps. Such devices as "color wars," that develop tensions and intense competition, have no place in a well-run camp.

We know from Sanders' famous study that a camp's

Two important "F's" the camper wants are fellowship and food for the spirit.

Campers should have freedom—to help plan their own program, freedom from hurry. There should be no need for haste in the woods. Camp provides scope for self-direction.

greatest failure lies in the possibility of overstrain and overfatigue. The parent whose first concern on sending his child to camp is health and safety may not realize that he is defeating that basic concern by demanding competitive emphasis and the artificial stimulation that goes with the awareness of many prizes. Freedom from worry about not making the grade, freedom from hurry to keep up with the schedule, and freedom from envy of the champion and prize winner—these are the freedoms campers want and need.

Really, the third "F" would be first, had I not been considering these questions from the camper's point of view. For the *fellowship* the camper is asking us to provide is not only that with his fellow campers, but that with the staff. This, of course, implies good leadership, which we all recognize as the most important ingredient in the camping recipe. Without the right kind of leadership, opportunities for the development of new and continuing interests would never occur. Unless there are leaders truly and lovingly interested in children and with enthusiasm for the out-of-doors, the whole effort fails. If, when the camper asks questions, there is not a counselor or director present who has a keen interest in trees and trails, and who can help him find the answers, it is only natural that he will turn away to basketball or baseball as a time killer.

We get a pretty good picture of the kind of adult leadership the camper wants from the *Study of Adolescent Boys* made by the University of Michigan for the Boy Scouts of America. Although the leaders came from various walks of life, had different degrees of education, and were of varied trades, professions, and ages, they all possessed four traits the boys admired. They said (1) "He's a nice guy," (2) "He understands us," (3) "He can do things," and (4) "He has good character."

Both director and counselor should be enthusiastic outdoorsmen who get a sense of adventure from their camping experience. They need to be healthy in mind and body and possessed of the abundant energy camp life demands. Understanding the physical and emotional needs of the campers, they will provide ample opportunities for boys to use their own initiative and carry out their own plans. The camp leaders will try to understand the child's inner drives and be prepared to guide them.

The possibilities for real fellowship between staff and camper depend partly on the size of the camp and its living units or sections. Effectiveness diminishes when any one counselor is given the responsibility for more than eight campers, and when the camp staff is so big that the director has little or no personal contact with the campers. The influence of the director pervades the whole camp and is more important than any other kind of education.

As the camper seeks and desires the fellowship and approval of his counselor and director, so does he also want that of his fellow campers. Camp is an ideal place to learn how to establish satisfactory relationships with one's fellows, and the small tent group is the ideal "class" for teaching the subject. Here, the camper finds out that the business of living is chiefly a matter of getting along with other people. Here, he soon realizes that social techniques can be learned and that one way to learn them is to do his job in such a way that it wins the approval of his group. Thus, the group molds and forms a boy's way of reacting to social situations.

The boy from the city apartment or from a small family does not have the same opportunity for learning these lessons of unselfishness, fair play, and good sportsmanship as did his grandfather, who may have been from a large old-fashioned, country-dwelling family. He may also miss the lessons that are taught by older and younger brothers and sisters. This, by the way, points to an advantage earlier camps possessed, which we might once again provide. That was the practice of having older and younger boys in the same section, because they have so much to contribute to each other in the matter of social adjustment.

The counselor's job is helping campers establish the right relationship to other campers, to teach them high standards of honesty, and develop in them the spirit of cooperation with others. One of the best ways to develop cooperation is through sharing in the work of maintaining the camp. Each camper should have regular chores or otherwise participate in the necessary work of the camp. This is most important as a means of developing self-respect and self-reliance, based on a person's real worth to the community.

There is no doubt that most boys prefer play to work, but it is the business of the camp to keep their interests balanced. In many camps, everything is done to keep the campers excited over athletics, but very little is done to get them to assume their share of the work. We must recognize that the camper needs to learn to take responsibility and to become independent, through doing his share, just as much as he needs team play.

With the introduction of modern machines and methods, we have done away with many of the jobs, such as dishwashing, that were once shared by the campers. It is, I suppose, all a part of the softening process that stems from the American parent's desire to make a child's life easier than his own has been. But in so doing, he weakens rather than strengthens the ability to withstand life's buffetings. As is well

known, in every biological process, "too much may be as fatal to life's prosperity as too little."

The camper looks to the camp to provide *food for the spirit*, too; and here we have one of our finest opportunities. The good camp stresses not only the physical but, perhaps even more emphatically, moral, esthetic, and spiritual training. In camp we have endless opportunities to develop appreciation for all that is noble, fine, and beautiful through quiet hours around the campfire, upon the mountain tops, under the stars, and on still waters. There are opportunities, too, to develop a deepened appreciation for good music, books, and the other arts.

Yet we find camps that assume a hard-boiled attitude toward the lover of the beautiful as a sissy, where cultural appreciation is looked upon as a form of intellectual snobbery. In these places, there is hesitancy in providing beauty and food for the spirit. In such places, we are apt to find ugly buildings, tents or cabins lined up in martial array.

It is the site and structures, as well as the leaders, that create the atmosphere and spirit of the camp. The physical surroundings have a more profound effect on the formation of a camper's attitudes and culture than we might at first assume. We need, therefore, to create camp environment that will enrich spiritual values. Certainly, sensitiveness to beauty, in all its forms, will develop more easily where there is a sense of order, spaciousness, and simplicity.

The manner in which campers live and carry on their activities also has much to do with the growth of the spirit. Mass activities, crowded dining halls, and constant competition create tension. Though everyone may seem to be quite happy, the real test is in the raised voices, the constant fidgetings and bickerings.

We have spoken of the camp as a community and the values of living in the small groups that comprise it, but now we need, again, to consider the individual. The group and the team are important, but we have come to realize that they are made up of individuals, and that the group possesses no strengths or virtues that are not inherent in its individual members. In camp, every individual is entitled to a sense of privacy and the freedom to grow in his own way. We already have too many other influences that are pushing today's youth to achieve safety, security, and conformity as the basic values of life.

Henry David Thoreau, who is one of our great prophets of simple outdoor life, says in *Walden or Life in the Woods*:

"Why should we be in such desperate haste to succeed, and in such desperate enterprises? If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away."

Youth is asking camping to provide for his needs and to fulfill his dreams. It is a challenge that camping has successfully met in its past, and one that should be the guide to an ever-growing and greater future. #

CAMPFIRE PROGRAMS

One or two campfires per week is the recommendation for all camps and an everynight campfire for the small group. These should be carefully planned, with aims clearly in mind.

Campfire time is the most precious moment of the day, an ideal time for getting across the major goals of the camp, and the little objectives or special emphasis for the day. At it we aim for joy, a new experience, a widening of interests, growth of character, inspiration, the unleashing of the shy, closed-up camper. It can spark the creative urge, bring about relaxation and a readiness for sleep, a peace of mind.

The fire should be laid in advance (never with trash) and covered with a piece of canvas to keep it dry. There should be room for each camper to sit, and extra firewood stacked nearby. This is true for the overnight trip campfire as well. Never have a bonfire nor serve food at the all-camp campfire. Go to it quietly and with respect. Always begin the same way.

Start, perhaps, with a ceremony or special song; have games and noisy things near the beginning; and end with soft songs, lullabies, perhaps a prayer, a special hand squeeze. Go quietly to bed with only whispers, no talking.

The small group campfire should be located very near sleeping quarters and children attend in night clothes, all ready for bed. In the small group (one tent or one bunk), each camper feels the warmth of the fire, and has a chance to contribute. Often the camper will open up as never before. The autobiographical night for the small group campfire is excellent. Each tells what home is like and "who I am," and this includes the counselors, too.

One night you might have a special event: a guest to talk to teen-agers on their own vocation (for example, the nurse). Another campfire might be held after the counselor had collected written questions for a week from the campers, about things they want discussed. And then, on the appointed time, the counselor draws one question out of the jar, reads it and answers it; then another question, and another; perhaps on dating or sex, or "what's wrong with my parents?" Or the counselor might discuss problems of the group itself. One evening the teen-agers might, if the leader is tops, try to evaluate themselves.

Campfires form a large part of the campers' memory of the summer. It has been recommended that this *not* be a time for awarding honors, but for encouraging the feeling of togetherness.

A closing quotation: "To his fireside he brought his friends, and friendships grew, and understanding. So hearth became home, and it has little changed over the centuries. What deeper understanding is there than that which stands back to hearth, and faces outer cold and darkness?"—*Presented by* Lois Goodrich, *1959 American Camping Association Region II Convention.*

Not very large but very tasty are the fish caught at one of the St. Paul Bureau of Parks and Recreation day camps.

ST. PAU

Robert A. Lobdell

THE "TWIN CITIES" of Minnesota—Minneapolis and St. Paul—form the nucleus of a large metropolitan area, including a number of suburbs, with a total population of some million and a half persons. These cities have produced many outstanding leaders in the field of parks and recreation, names that have found their way into the history of our movement: Theodore Wirth, Charles Doell, Karl Raymond, Ernest Johnson, and W. LaMont Kaufman.

In St. Paul, recreation was developed by two separate bureaus—one, parks, and one, playgrounds. From 1919 to 1955, Ernest W. Johnson served as guiding hand of the playground bureau. His sound concepts and knowledge of recreation brought St. Paul to a position of prominence in the Midwest. His constant hammering on basic principles, without succumbing to internal pressures, paved the way for public support in the 1953 bond program.

St. Paul is a city with an estimated population of 330,000. It has a commission form of government, with a city council of six elected members presided over by a mayor. A comptroller is elected to handle the financial aspects of the municipal operation. All elected officials serve a two-year term. The city council meets each day, Tuesday through Friday. Each elected council member is appointed by the mayor as the commissioner of a department of city government. It is a full-time job, and the elected officials consider it as such.

The tax structure of the city is unique; some critics even label it archaic. It is categorized as a per capita limitation type. The municipal charter provides two basic limitations in financial operation. First, there is a limitation in the amount that can be levied for taxes, based on the total population or per capita basis. Second, there is the limitation that all municipal expenditures cannot exceed so many dollars per capita. The first limitation, of course, is lower, and the difference must be made up from revenues such as license and permit fees. To change the limitation figures, requires a charter amendment submitted to the voters. In 1959, the state legislature amended the city charter (don't forget the city is only a creature of the state). This changed the required percentage of yes votes for charter amendment from sixty percent to fifty-five percent.

On the other hand, it merely takes a simple majority to pass a bond issue. The irony of this situation was demonstrated at a special election in November 1959. Two issues were proposed to the voters: one for a $23,500,000 bond issue for school capital improvement, needing only a simple majority. The second proposal was a charter amendment that would have increased the current operation budget by about $1,750,000. This amendment needed fifty-five percent of the yes votes to pass. What happened? The bond issue for $23,500,000 received fifty-five percent of the yes votes and the charter amendment for $1,750,000 received 50.3 percent of the yes votes. The bond issue passed; the charter amendment failed.

Immediate financing for capital school improvements and current operation costs was submitted to the electorate following the war. As in all cities, increased financing does not come easily. The dire need for public school expansion and upgrading was sold to the voting public. This was just the beginning. By 1953, a united improvement committee had surveyed the needs of all municipal operations and proposed a $39,000,000 capital-outlay program. After an outstanding job of public salesmanship by all leading organizations in the city, it was successfully passed by the voting public.

Progress and accomplishment have been the theme of the recreation movement in St. Paul's recent history. The bond issue of 1953 helped provide a means for renovating old areas and the development of new to meet the new challenge of the 1950's. The bond program played a secondary role in the overall capital improvement program for recreation facilities. The real contributing factor to our program came from an unforeseen windfall.

At the end of World War II, as in all cities, the need for veterans' housing was acute. Through the foresight of people like Commissioner Holland and Superintendent of Recreation Ernie Johnson, lands that reverted back to the state because of tax delinquency and that were suitable for recreation purposes, were acquired by the playground bureau as tax-forfeited properties. Officials knew funds were not available for development in the foreseeable future, but the old axiom that real estate was a good investment persuaded them to take advantage of the situation.

When sites were needed immediately for veterans' hous

MR. LOBDELL *is general manager of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in St. Paul, Minnesota. The general manager's job, recently established by city ordinance, is to coordinate all activities of the newly consolidated bureau.*

The challenge of the 50's provided a firm foundation for the 60's.

EVITALIZED

ing, the playground bureau said: "Have sites, will build." Result: seven veterans' housing areas constructed and operated by the bureau until, by 1956, there was no longer any need for the project. The state legislature enacted a statute providing that all profits from the veterans' housing operation should be used to develop the sites into recreation areas, and that additional funds could be used for capital improvement throughout the playground system. Approximatcly one million dollars were forthcoming from this source.

Facts and figures are boring but sometimes necessary to illustrate accomplishment. The following is a cold, hard list of projects completed from the combined bond funds and veterans' housing project profits for the playground bureau (which does not include the park bureau): four year-round recreation center buildings; eleven seasonal recreation shelter buildings; nine new playground areas, including excavating, landscaping, apparatus, and fields; thirty new hard-surface tennis courts; twenty new lighted hockey rinks (making a total of forty-five); eighty new baseball and softball backstops; fifteen old recreation center buildings and grounds renovated; and an eight-battery shuffleboard court with lights.

This is one of the eleven seasonal recreation shelter buildings recently constructed with bond issue funds. Cooperative agreements have created other facilities.

An interesting innovation in the construction of year-round recreation centers came about as the result of an agreement between the recreation bureau and the St. Paul Public Housing Authority. The authority wanted to develop a low-rent housing area in one of the blighted districts near the downtown loop. The bureau had an old dilapidated recreation center and grounds directly across from the proposed housing area. After much negotiating, a formal agreement was reached whereby the housing authority would construct a new recreation center on its property, with the bureau paying half the cost. In turn, the bureau received a long-term lease on the completed structure at a dollar a year. The most unusual part of the pact was that the housing authority would reimburse the bureau for one-third the cost of utilities in the operation of the building. In Minnesota, with long, cold winters, heat is a big budget item; hence this was a very lucrative contract to help in the operation of the new recreation center.

Another windfall came from the public housing authority's urban renewal program. Two park and playground areas will be financed and developed and turned over to our bureau at no cost. There is a tremendous future in this area of development as the urban renewal program gains headway.

Perhaps the most significant development of the past few years is the new thinking as to use of school buildings for community recreation. Since 1950, the school board has established an "open door" policy for the recreation bureau to use public school facilities. The bureau uses these schools in three different categories: to supplement regular year-round centers; to serve as recreation centers in areas where the bureau does not have facilities; and for the operation of the indoor municipal athletics program. During 1959, the bureau used thirty-six public school buildings in these three categories. The bureau operates twenty-five year-round, full-time centers, and fourteen seasonal centers, thirty-one weeks a year, in addition to the thirty-six school buildings.

St. Paul's final effort to meet the new challenge has been the consolidation of the three separate bureaus of parks, playgrounds, and refectories into a single St. Paul Bureau of Parks and Recreation. This became effective last October. Such a combined operation will give more service for the tax dollar. Why don't you come to St. Paul and see how we are meeting the challenge? #

St. Paul will serve as host to the Great Lakes District Recreation Conference conducted jointly by the National Recreation Association, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation of the city of St. Paul, and the Minnesota Recreation Association, on April 4-7 this year. Bernard T. Holland, commissioner of parks and recreation, extends a warm invitation to delegates.

DAY CAMP PATTERNS

This roundup of current activity in the day camp field throughout the country shows what's new in program, facilities, standards, and, above all, ideas—new ways of looking at day camping and what it can do for the child who participates.

Day camping has steadily grown since its inception during the early days of the Works Progress Administration (remember the WPA?). Development was fragmentary, standards almost nonexistent, program elemeutary, but, year by year, day camping has improved—in facilities, standards, and program. It would be naive to suggest that improvement is still not needed; in many instances, standards are still minimal and programs too simple-minded, but maturity is on its way.

Among varying emphases in the notes that follow, each adds a new dimension in day camping. Note: An outstandingly popular facet of all these day camps was the presence of animals of all kinds. For your convenience, we are also including a digest of American Camping Association standards for day camps. Happy camping!

At the Farm and Country Day Camp, near Albany, New York, location and conditions practically dictate the program. First of all, it is an operating farm of 150 acres, with fields tilled, animals pastured and cared for, and also contains a forty-acre woodlot where timber and firewood are taken out. In addition, two streams provide swimming holes, paddle pools, and campsites; and birds abound in six-foot tall ferns in a marshland where beaver also build their dams. There are springs, berry patches, and a "sugar bush" of maple trees. Nearby are limestone caves to explore and mountains to climb.

The problem was to organize the program without spoiling the spirit of adventure and also to allow time for relaxation. A solution has been made along the following lines: swimming is the only regimented activity, conducted under strict Red Cross rules and under Red Cross-trained instructors. For the rest of the program, each of the five campsite groups (arranged by approximate ages) is assigned a day to participate in the following activities:

- *Farming.* Chickens fed, watered, eggs collected. Sheep, horses, and other animals given needed attention. Horsemanship, too, is taught on this day.
- *Shop.* Use of tools to make campsites more habitable or to benefit the whole camp with such projects as bridges, flagpoles, weather vanes, birdhouses, garden stakes, and scarecrows.
- *Naturecraft.* A shop, where native clay, rocks, flowers, grasses, nuts, or other natural materials are worked with for pleasure.
- *Campcraft.* Shelter building, fire building, cooking. Use of axes and crosscut saws.
- *Exploration.* Berry patches, marshlands, streams, woods.

Candy Mountain Day Camp in Leonia, New Jersey, has had horseback riding as part of its program for the last ten years without any casualties—refuting insurance experts.

Farm and Country Day Camp near Albany, New York, is an operating farm with fields to till and animals to pasture. Every moment is filled with "a sense of the earth."

Campers and counselors traditionally join in carving an authentic totem pole from a log felled in the woods at Knights Camp, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.

Trips to caves, to climb nearby mountains, or a day at an outpost camp.

Problems are quite different from those confronting resident camps. Leadership for most day camps has to be found locally since the camp does not usually house the staff. Then, too, this leadership needs to be especially camp-minded so as to give every moment of the day a "sense of the earth" and its elements.

The counselor-in-training program may prove a help here. After three seasons of trial, the counselors here are enthusiastic over the freshness and sparkle these teen-agers contribute.—MAUDE L. DRYDEN, *Farm and Country Day Camp, Feura Bush, New York.*

Work Camp for Teen-Age Boys

A fine spirit of interagency cooperation between Fuld Neighborhood House, Newark, New Jersey, and the Essex County Park Commission produced the Work Camp for Teen-Age Boys. The work camp was developed out of experiences with participants at Fuld House in a year-round teen-age program. It had become evident to many staff people that much irresponsible, near-delinquent, or delinquent behavior at this age level is rooted not only in the basic insecurity of home environments, but also in the youngsters' general feeling of being unwanted, unappreciated, with a resulting inability to develop self-esteem and positive orientation.

It seemed in order to offer them a program providing warm but strong leadership, an occupation from which the community would benefit, the self-esteem arising from such an occupation, and an honestly earned income. Once Fuld House evolved this policy, it approached the Essex County Park Commission to help implement it, which the commission did with understanding and generosity. Fuld House, it was decided, would be responsible for selecting participants, educational supervision, and transportation. The commission would provide the location for the project, work assignments, a foreman, tools, and wages for the young camper-workers, approximating two thousand dollars.

The program ran during the summers of 1957 and 1958, but was discontinued last summer because the commission had to cut its budget. Both Fuld House and the commission hope to get it going again in time for summer 1960. It would be a particularly appropriate move in view of the Youth Conservation Act of 1959, passed the end of last year by Congress. The act "authorizes establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men and to advance the conservation, development and management of national resources of timber, soil, and range, and of recreational areas."

For complete details about the work camp, write Dr. Antoinette Fried, former executive director of Fuld Neighborhood House, now director of Group Work and Recreation, James Weldon Johnson Community Center, 1820 Lexington Avenue, New York 29. Martin Livenstein, at Fuld House, 71 Boyd Street, Newark 3, New Jersey, can tell you what the camp's future plans are.

Horseback Riding at Candy Mountain

Candy Mountain Day Camp has had horseback riding for the last ten years without a single serious casualty, despite the admonitions from brokers and insurance companies; it is the camp's most popular activity. The children ride each day in a fully enclosed corral and become remark-

ably proficient within a few weeks. The stable is the most popular place in camp on rainy days, the children vying with each other to curry animals, fix bridles, repair halters, polish saddles, and, yes, even muck out the stalls.

The program is successful only because of a rigid series of rules which receive strict compliance. All riding is done in the enclosed corral under the constant and demanding supervision of a mature horsewoman with many years of experience. Nor are the animals plugs purchased the day before camp. They belong to the riding master and have been with her at least a year before they are permitted to come to Candy Mountain. During that year they are "child-broken" and the ornery and cantankerous weeded out.

In the corral the mounting section is separate from the riding corral proper. There is no confusion between those who are riding and those who are mounting. For the beginners, mounting is done on a specially built mounting block to which the horses have been accustomed before camp opens. For the more advanced, the riding master teaches proper approach and mounting in another section of the corral. Specially mimeographed sheets are distributed through the camp paper, detailing each part of the horse's anatomy, names of each piece of equipment, and other miscellaneous terminology.

For really advanced riders there is a riding clinic during hobby periods, when they are taught advanced riding—seat, posting, animal care, and so on. These are the only children permitted outside the corral on the many lovely trails through the woods.

One of the largest problems has been with the insurance companies, who charge an excessively high, almost prohibitive, rate despite an excellent safety record. However, we intend continuing the riding program at Candy Mountain.—B. DREXLER, *Candy Mountain Day Camp, Leonia, New Jersey.*

Camping Briefs

• Ten years ago Camp J.C.C., in Stepney, Connecticut, had about 100 campers; last year, 550, with approximately 110 counselors. Several factors have promoted this growth: (1) the high ratio of counselors to campers; (2) excellent facilities, plus plenty of wide, open spaces, wooded areas, hills, and gulleys to explore, a brook for frog hunting and catching crawdads; and (3) the most recent innovation, a work-recreation program for the twelve-to-thirteen-year-olds who, after several years of camp, have become pretty blasé about the same old activities. Mornings, they are put to work on projects; afternoons, they are free to pursue any form of recreation they wish. The girls, for example, were assigned as counselors' aides to work with the younger children. The boys' work projects included clearing a large wooded hillside area, which was then converted into a shaded amphitheater. The boys also built bridges across brooks, graded the path up the hill leading to new cabins, decorated the camp barn with murals, among other activities. The satisfaction of seeing the results of their own handiwork has exceeded anything we dreamed of, and this project approach has also developed in our campers a wonderful sense of responsibility and identification with the camp, the latter qualities very necessary at this age level.—ABE RABINOWITZ, *director, Camp J.C.C., owned and maintained by Bridgeport Children's Camp, Inc., operated by Jewish Community Center of Bridgeport.*

• Campers and counselors traditionally join in carving an authentic totem pole from a log felled in the woods belonging to The Knights Day Camp. It is carved, painted, and raised with much ceremony. Among other different projects initiated for the fourteen-year-old boys was the rehabilitation of an old Chevrolet truck. So beat up it had to be towed to camp, it was not long, with the guidance of an enthusiastic counselor, before the motor was taken down, cleaned, put back together again. And, what's more, it ran! The young campers also built themselves a miniature golf course, which gave them an overall sense of accomplishment, both in the actual building as well as the use of it after it was finished. We found it an excellent "quiet" activity for hot days or as an extension of the rest period. We utilize no kits in our crafts program, preferring basic materials. The youngsters use scraps; when they weave baskets they first soak the reeds in the stream.—MAURICE STERNBERG, *director, The Knights Day Camp, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, and chairman, Day Camp Committee, American Camping Association, New York Section.*

• Two years ago the Chicago Park District held an unusual one-day camp institute for its 150 recreation employees, in Columbus Park. The institute was organized along the lines of an eighteen-hole golf course, utilizing the gymnasium, all clubrooms, the grounds, and the lagoon, with a different activity presented at each "green." Each small group was led around by a "caddy," a staff member wearing a red cap, who escorted each group from green to green and kept it on schedule. Canvas caddy bags, made for the occasion, contained mimeoed material and project samples. A committee conducted twenty-minute sessions on the specialty featured at each green. Naturally, there were breaks for snacks and meals. The method was not used so much for its novelty, but to add variety and more intimate contact with lecturers and specialists assigned to each subject. It also provided an orderly, organized way of handling a large number of people, where everyone had an opportunity to ask questions and inspect samples of handcrafts, photographs, posters, and various other camp projects.—JOHN R. DALENBERG, *area supervisor, Chicago Park District.*

Day Camp Standards

The following are among those standards planned to assure a creative, educational camping experience for every participant, as set up for organized day camping by the American Camping Association.

PROGRAM—

The camp program should afford an opportunity for the campers to participate in a creative outdoor group ex-

Camp J.C.C., in Stepney, Connecticut, offers a work-recreation program to appeal to those blasé twelve-to-thirteen-year-olds.

perience in a democratic setting, and should provide for the development of each individual.

A. The camp should develop objectives in the following areas:

1. Outdoor living.
2. Fun and adventure.
3. Social adjustment—for example, the development of independence and reliability, ability to get along with others, and values in group living.
4. An understanding of individuals and groups of varied backgrounds.
5. Improvement of health.
6. Skills and appreciation, particularly as related to the out-of-doors.
7. Spiritual values.

B. The program should be so planned, administered, and supervised as to lead to the achievement of the general objectives of camping and the special objectives of the particular camp. It is recommended that these objectives be stated in writing. Essentially, the program should be related to the central theme of living together in a natural environment and learning to enjoy the out-of-doors.

C. Within the general framework of the program there should be opportunity for cooperative planning of activities by campers and camp staff and an opportunity for some choice of activities by individual campers.

D. Program activities should be geared to the ages, abilities, and interests of the campers.

E. The program should provide opportunity for individual activity, for rest and quiet, for small group activity and for occasions involving the whole camp.

F. The pace, pressure, and intensity of the program should be regulated so that campers will have time for leisure and can participate in activities of their own will and at their own tempo.

G. The program should include occasional parent-participation activities and/or other techniques to strengthen family relationships and parent understanding of program objectives.

H. Camps designed to offer a general program in camping should include a variety of situations in which the camper will have an opportunity:

1. To acquire a feeling of competence and to enjoy himself in the natural outdoor setting through camp skills and other activities common in camp life.
2. To participate in group projects, special events and ceremonies, and social activities.
3. To share in the care of and improvement of the camp.
4. To increase his knowledge and appreciation of the world in which he lives.
5. To learn his relationship to his environment through such media as nature crafts, using native materials, etcetera.

CAMPSITE, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT—

A. The campsite should provide a maximum of privacy and wherever possible be located away from densely populated areas and undesirable resorts. It should be free from unnecessary hazards and be properly drained. It should be located within a reasonable distance from the campers' homes depending upon the transportation available.

B. The site should provide natural resources that will make possible an outdoor living experience.

C. Buildings or other structures should be constructed safely and in accordance with any building code applicable to a given locality and maintained in safe condition.

D. There should be sufficient equipment and facilities kept in safe operating condition, to carry out stated objectives and program.

E. Adequate provision should be made for shelter of campers during inclement weather.

ADMINISTRATION—

A. All published statements, such as brochures, publicity, etcetera, should be accurate and complete.

B. The camp should have the following records:

1. Budget, financial statement, food records, and inventories.
2. All permits required by local and state authorities.
3. Written consent of parents for camper's attendance and participation in activities.
4. Registration card for each camper providing the important information.
5. Record of health examination and a statement by the camper's parent indicating the child's good health and including the disclosure of any limitations which would affect activities.
6. Record of first aid and medical treatment of campers, staff, or other persons.
7. Written agreements with all camp staff receiving salaries or wages.
8. Statement of insurance coverage.
9. Other records of the individual camper during the camp season or period, as deemed desirable by the camp administration. #

Transportation to camp is not just a ride but a get-acquainted adventure.

Handicapped children have the same needs and desires as all children, and they too respond happily to the friendships, adventures, and new experiences even a brief sample of camping offers.

DANIEL BOONE ROAMS AGA

— when the severely handicapped go day camping.

Dorothy Spear, MSW

SINCE 1937, the St. Louis Society for Crippled Children has been sponsoring handicapped children in several residential camps in this area. We have been fortunate in that Camps Wyman, Sherwood Forest, Derricotte, and River Cliff have been in-

Swimming and water fun, a healthy activity for all, requires careful supervision. From small pool some are promoted to larger one.

terested in helping integrate the handicapped child into regular camps. Over this period of time, we found a number of children who could not and should not go to a regular camp. These children had a degree of disability so severe that they could not handle themselves in regular camps and, in some instances, were too immature or had the kind of disabilities that automatically ruled them out.

In 1957, we received a grant to start plans for these children so that they, too, might have a camping experience. We purchased thirty-eight acres in St. Charles County, twenty-five miles from the heart of St. Louis. Since this camp is near Daniel Boone's home, and near the Daniel Boone Highway, the children voted to give the camp his name. We continued to use city and agency camping facilities, reserving Daniel Boone Camp for the severely involved.

We accept all orthopedic diagnoses and have no limitations on the number of children in wheelchairs for a session. We accept children with such diagnoses as spinal bifida, Legg-Perthes, hydrocephalus, postpolio, postencephalitis, post brain-tumor operation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and blindness.

We believe that handicapped children are, first and foremost, children. When we plan day camping for them, we want camping personnel, not specialists in the field of the handicapped. Our children so often have relationships with adults on the basis of ther-

Daniel Boone still proves to be a good shot in the wilderness. Infirmities are quickly forgotten at camp. Here, the handicapped child learns to get along with others and with himself.

handicapped, too, have their hopes dreams which can be fulfilled strengthened when living close to beauties of nature. Their ronment is often too restricted.

The creative urge ignores handicaps, brings individual purpose and satisfaction to everyone alike. In addition to creative arts, there is also singing and storytelling.

apy, through which the child is supposed to achieve. This means the children are being asked to do things. We feel that the youngsters will benefit by good camper-counselor relationships, and this has turned out to be true. Our children relate well to their counselors; here is someone who is paying attention to them just for fun. We have been fortunate in drawing counselors of high calibre; these are young people who, for the most part, are in college, specializing in the humanities. They accept our children wholeheartedly, and there have been no morbid reactions.

Out of this good counselor relationship, and the opportunity for our children to be in an out-of-doors setting and in a group situation, have come some specific physical and emotional benefits. Most important is the heightened morale in child and parent. For example, one youngster, involved in all extremities, without much hope of walking, got tired of crawling across gravel and grass, got up in a walker and the next year, on crutches. Some youngsters, used to being carried around, saw other children walking and became more motivated in their attempts to walk.

CHILDREN have an ingrown growth factor; they grow and learn by play. Recreation to them is truly recreating. A child utilizes his growth in exploring his environment. A handicapped child's environment is often restricted. We found camping a good vehicle for this growth, providing a natural way for the child to learn about it. In facilitating and fostering play opportunities, we are at the same time helping the child to learn to get along with others and with himself. So often, handicapped children are left stranded as others run away.

The camp program for these children is the same as for any others, with some slowing down, but with modifications kept to a minimum. Since our staff is camping-oriented, we provide the basic activities and conduct our program as in a residential camp, except that the children do not stay overnight. We have nature lore, swimming, hikes, rifle shooting, archery, and large mobile toys. We have singing, storytelling, and skits, as well as creative arts. All of this is done out-of-doors. The children rest on pallets on the ground, which the Missouri summer climate makes possible.

We have a small swimming pool, bathhouse, and farmhouse with screened-in side porch, which we use as a dining hall. In addition to our small pool, we use plastic tools for the more handicapped or timid children, some of whom graduate to the larger pool while attending camp. There is a log cabin on the premises with a fireplace and an overhanging roof under which we conduct craft activities. We do not plan for such sedentary activities as TV or movies. When the children are resting, they either rest, read, or have a counselor read to them.

Many of our children come from the center of town; so nature lore is something brand new and wonderful to them. In addition, our farm animals entrance them. We also have a pony and all children who wish to can ride the pony, long leg braces or not. Our ratio is two counselors to five children, but we also have specialists in nature and crafts.

CHILDREN and staff meet at the rehabilitation center and forty-five minutes later are at camp. This is not just travel time, for the children learn songs and riddles and have a chance to become acquainted with the counselors and each other.

Before camp opens, we arrange an orientation meeting with staff, discussing each child and his condition. We also provide the camp staff with a detailed medical-social record. However, we find that those with good camping background go ahead, do not need the record nor detailed medical information. Emergency medical care is planned for in case the family doctor cannot be reached, but in three years no medical care has been necessary.

At present, we plan three sessions of two weeks, each of which permits some age grouping. Our first session is for the younger children, from about six to eight years of age; the second, for those around nine to eleven years; and the third, for teen-agers. We enroll twenty-five children per session.

Campers are accepted only after medical clearance and evaluation of the doctor's recommendations in terms of the child's ability to benefit from camping. In addition to the children in our own rehabilitation program, we accept children who are referred to us from outside sources. One social worker, who has worked for a number of years on camp placements, is assigned to handle all camp applications from outside referrals. She, with the doctor, the family and child, work out camping plans either for regular camp or Daniel Boone. Our experience in integrating children with many different diagnoses, including blind and epileptic children, has demonstrated that this can be done successfully in a camping program as long as groups are small, program flexible, and staff adequately prepared.

WE EXPECT to graduate some children from day camp to regular camp next year. There are some who have been overprotected by parents and others, to the extent that they do not achieve a degree of physically possible independence. These, through Camp Daniel Boone, demonstrate what they can do, to parents and other adults taking care of them. This, in turn, lays the groundwork for both child and parent to face separation next year when the child attends a sleep-away camp.

Handicapped children should not be denied the many interesting facets of nature, which we attempt to provide in our own camp planning. These children go to camp like other children they know—they have something to talk about—they have had a full day and are no trouble to put to bed.

At Daniel Boone, we have tried to provide a setting to foster emotional and physical growth and a love of outdoors. We do not want to baby-sit outdoors. We believe there is a difference between camping and baby-sitting outdoors, and it is our policy to stress camping by hiring counselors equipped to do just that. Handicapped children desperately need this experience; the greater the handicap, the greater the need. #

MRS. SPEAR *is a caseworker for the St. Louis (Missouri) Society for Crippled Children, affiliated with the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.*

A community's effort to stimulate camping in an era of shrinking "open spaces."

KEEP THE CAMPFIRES BURNING

Making camp on above-tidewater sandbar.

Joseph W. Halper

Campers depart from school demonstration area for two-mile hike to waterfront and takeoff by launch for adventure on Pearsall's Hassock.

ATTEMPTS by suburban communities to establish camping programs have been thwarted constantly by the increasing lack of suitable and easily accessible land. The remnants of local wildernesses desired by camping enthusiasts are yielding to housing developments and disappearing from the scene. This problem of vanishing open areas, which compels long trips to reach suitable locations, has been one of the major deterrents to good camping programs in many of the more crowded areas of our country.

In the spring of 1958, the community of Oceanside, New York, moved to solve this problem and develop its own community camping project. Oceanside is a heavily developed, unincorporated suburban community located on the south shore of Long Island, with a population of approximately 32,000. The community recreation department, which is five years old, is under the auspices of the board of education and is financed from the public appropriation for education.

Upon consultation with the Long Island Park Commission, the community was informed, unhappily, that because of the increasing pressure of population growth, Long Island state parks could no longer support such activities as group camping.

Oceanside then turned to its own resources. After careful investigation, two particular areas were selected with specific purposes in mind; the first, for its particular suitability as an area of camping demonstration and education; the second, for its appropriateness as an adventure campsite.

The demonstration site, a plot of eight thousand square feet, is situated in a corner of the high-school athletic field where several good-sized shade trees stand. This area was developed as a joint community project by the Kiwanis Club and the Girl Scouts, who shared the expense. Other community scout agencies assisted the recreation department in planning facilities, which included a fifteen-foot-diameter teepee, an Adirondack leanto, a work shelter, weather station, an ax yard with chopping blocks, park-type fireplaces, several picnic tables, and a handpump well. The area is enclosed by a stockadelike rustic fence.

This facility was planned for the handling of troop- or class-size groups, one of its main functions being to teach camping skills, such as fire building, outdoor cooking, axmanship, meal planning, weather prediction, and other camp crafts in a camplike surrounding. The camp was also intended as a leadership training facility and an outdoor education teaching station for the school system.

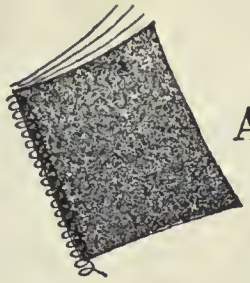
After the basic skills are taught in this demonstration area, the recreation department utilizes an above-tidewater sand bar, two hundred yards off the shore of the community, for the adventure phase of its camping program. This gives campers an opportunity to use the skills and knowledge learned at the demonstration area in practical living experiences.

It was a familiar sight this past summer for residents of Oceanside to see groups of twenty to thirty campers departing from the demonstration area in the high-school grounds, to hike two miles with pack and gear to the waterfront. Here a waiting motor launch transported the groups to Pearsall's Hassock, situated in the middle of Hewlett Channel, where they would spend two days camping in natural surroundings.

The Oceanside School District Recreation Department met with gratifying success in this two-phase camping program and plans to expand the program in seasons to come. The areas are also being reserved by community scouting groups. The camp demonstration area is under the Oceanside Board of Education for control and maintenance. Reservation for its use is made through the school district office in the same manner as other school facilities.

Most communities have plots at least this size, on school grounds or other public lands, that can be developed at costs of less than fifteen hundred dollars, if the talents of the community are properly organized and utilized. Thus, the problem of securing suitable land need not be as great a setback in developing a community camping project as may at first appear. #

MR. HALPER *is director of recreation, Oceanside, New York, Public Schools.*



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

A-Boating They Do Go

• Americans owned 7,800,778 pleasure boats of all kinds at the close of 1959, according to the Mobil Oil Company. Of this total, 4,804,000 were boats specifically designed to use power. This includes inboard gasoline- and diesel-engine boats and those having transoms for outboard motors. The company's latest survey showed 6,709,000 boat motors of all types in the U.S. and its principal territories. By far the largest part of these, 5,845,000 were outboard motors. In addition to boats specifically designed to use power, the survey reported 2,500,000 rowboats and dinghies and 496,000 sailboats. Many of these craft use motors at times.

New York State continued to lead in the total number of power-designed boats with 457,000 (9.52% of the nationwide total). Other states with more than 200,000 power-designed boats each, with their percentage of the national total, were: California, 340,292 (7.08%); Minnesota, 332,467 (6.92%); Illinois, 263,473 (5.48%); Florida, 251,287 (5.23%); Ohio, 250,382 (5.21%); and Texas, 241,090, (5.02%).

• Water-borne "hot-rodders" have become a major headache to waterfront communities across the nation. The New York City Police Department's Harbor Precinct, with a thirteen-launch fleet, has clamped down on violators of the state navigation law: operators of inboard or outboard motorboats who drop refuse in the water or use boats with noisy mufflers or cutouts; speeders and cutups; reckless water skiers and rash surfboard riders. In Fairfield County, Connecticut, police departments have taken to sending their men to classes in waterfront activities to cope with the rise in pleasure boating. Their duties range from preventing juvenile vandalism and rounding up "joy-riders" who abscond with boats to rescuing becalmed Sunday sailors. They are also taking skin-diving lessons for rescue work.

Spotlight on Youth

• Juvenile delinquency cases in Ramsey County, Minnesota, have decreased for the first time in five years and the chief probation officer has commended Bernard T. Holland, commissioner of the St. Paul Bureau of Parks and Recreation, for his help in this area. Probation officer John K. Donahue stated, "Good playground administration does much to reduce delinquency." The county's juvenile delinquency caseload dropped from 1499 in 1958 to 1308 in 1959. (*For other news of St. Paul, see Page 110.*)

• There are tens of thousands of children who literally have never seen a green hillside, and at the rate the countryside is receding, perhaps they never will. Nature Centers for Young America (formerly the National Foundation for Junior Museums) is now conducting programs in some dozen states to aid the establishment of "Green Islands of Nature," before subdivision and development close the gates forever. The organization offers professional advice on how to set up nature centers and organize educational and recreation programs for nature study.

• In a recent New York State Regents examination a student referred to "people bearing the *grunt* of heavy taxation."

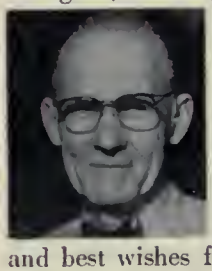
• Authorities in Prince Georges County, Maryland, report that juvenile offenders while away their time in jail reading fan mail from teen-age girls.

People in the News

Howard C. Hites has joined the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation as social and cultural activities director. Until recently Mr. Hites was general manager of the Southeast Recreation and Park District, with headquarters at Norwalk. Previously he held executive recreation and managerial positions in San Marino, with the Welfare Federation of Los Angeles, the city of Beverly Hills, Beverly Hills Youth Center, and Volunteers of America, Los Angeles.

After more than thirty-six years of service as a city of Los Angeles employee, Ernest M. Reeves, senior park foreman, recently retired. Mr. Reeves, who had reached the compulsory retirement age of seventy, entered city service on September 2, 1924, as a laborer in the former park department. He was appointed senior park foreman in 1945.

Los Angeles reports that Edgar C. Lindgren, Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department senior gardener, hasn't used a single day of his sick leave in thirty-two years! Congratulations are in order and best wishes for another thirty-two sickfree years.



Nuclear chemist Glenn Theodore Seaborg knows the difference between an atom and a golf ball but finds them both pesky. When he isn't busy being the chancellor of the University of California in Berkeley and winning international awards (Nobel Prize in chemistry, 1951, and the fifty-thousand-dollar Enrico Fermi Award, 1959), Dr. Seaborg joins his four sons (he also has two daughters) and neighborhood kids in the large lot next to his home in Lafayette. He has converted this into a playground with a baseball diamond and a tennis court that doubles as basketball and volleyball court. A discoverer of the plutonium used in atomic bombs, Dr. Seaborg also tries to be scientific about his golf game.

Mrs. Maurine Evans is the new superintendent of recreation in Spring-

(Continued on Page 121)

1960

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER

Genuine Autographed

BASEBALL BATS

We make them RIGHT. . . Performance makes them FAMOUS.

125 GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. Natural ash white finish. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned white ash. Genuine autographed models of the twenty sluggers listed below comprise the No. 125 line. An assortment of not fewer than six different models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 27 pounds ..... **Each $4.60**

MODELS:

Henry Aaron	Orlando Cepeda	Nelson Fox	Harvey Kuenn	Duke Snider
Richie Ashburn	Bob Cerv	Al Kaline	Mickey Mantle	Frank Thomas
Ernie Banks	Rocky Colavito	Harmon Killebrew	Ed Mathews	Gus Triandos
Yogi Berra	Joe Cunningham	Ted Kluszewski	Jackie Robinson	Ted Williams

125S SPECIAL AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above, but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, Pony Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Listed below are the autographed models in the 125S group. An assortment of not fewer than six different models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/32", 5/33", and 3/34" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $4.60**

MODELS:

Henry Aaron	Rocky Colavito	Harvey Kuenn	Jackie Robinson
Richie Ashburn	Al Kaline	Mickey Mantle	Duke Snider
Yogi Berra	Harmon Killebrew	Ed Mathews	Ted Williams

43 ASH FUNGO. GENUINE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not Illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above. Each carton of one dozen contains three (34") infield and nine (37" and 38") outfield fungoes. Shipping weight, 20 pounds ..... **Each $4.60**

125 EBONY FINISH—GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned timber. Rich ebony finish with gold branding. Six different models are guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 27 pounds ..... **Each $4.60**

150 GRAND SLAM—Natural white finish. Turned from select northern white ash timber. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear. Six different models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $3.60**

150S SPECIAL GRAND SLAM—(Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 150 above, but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, Pony Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six different models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths 4/32", 5/33", and 3/34" bats in carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $3.60**

140S SPECIAL POWER DRIVE. Natural white finish. Turned from fine white ash. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, Pony Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six different models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 25 pounds. **Each $3.10**

Bats for PONY BASEBALL

Numbers 125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S (also the Junior and Little League numbers) are approved for PONY BASEBALL play. These numbers are particularly suitable for players of this age group.

Bats for BABE RUTH LEAGUE

Any baseball bat in the Louisville Slugger line not longer than 34" may be used in BABE RUTH LEAGUE play. However, the "specials" (125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S) are particularly suitable for players of this age group.

HILLERICH & BRADSBY COMPANY, INC., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Also Makers of Grand Slam Golf Clubs

'rinted In U.S.A.

Copyright 1960

H & B BASEBALL BATS

14W SAFE HIT. Finished in natural ash white and supplied in an assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $2.70**

11B BIG LEAGUER. Black finish with white tape grip. An assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Lengths range from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 27 pounds ..... **Each $2.30**

130S SPECIAL SAFE HIT. Turned from ash with rich dark maroon finish. Patterned after original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, Pony Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six different models guaranteed to the carton of one dozen, assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds **Each $2.30**

9 LEADER. Light brown finish. Assorted famous sluggers' models. Assorted lengths, from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 27 pounds ..... **Each $1.80**

LITTLE LEAGUE AND JUNIOR BATS

Performance makes them Famous

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS
HILLERICH & BRADSBY Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

125LL GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Large-size junior bat. Turned from select, open-air-seasoned white ash and hickory. Each carton of one dozen contains approximately half with natural white finish and half with antique finish. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Yogi Berro, Rocky Colovito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle,** and **Ted Williams.** Packed 3/29", 4/30", 3/31", and 2/32" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 21 pounds ..... **Each $3.50**

125BB GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—EBONY FINISH. Large-size junior bat. Turned from select open-air-seasoned timber. Imprinted white tape grip. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Yogi Berra, Rocky Colavito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle,** and **Ted Williams.** Lengths, 3/29", 4/30", 3/31", and 2/32" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 22 pounds ..... **Each $3.10**

125J GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Medium-size junior bat. Turned from select open-air-seasoned ash. Approximately half of the 125J bats have natural finish as shown above; the other half have an ebony finish. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Yogi Berra, Rocky Colovito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle,** and **Ted Williams.** Lengths 3/29", 4/30", 3/31", and 2/32". Shipping weight, 20 pounds **Each $2.70**

JL LITTLE LEAGUE *"It's o Louisville."* Large-size junior bat with two-tone black barrel and white handle finish. Each bat contains the name of one of these famous hitters: **Henry Aaron, Yogi Berro, Rocky Colovito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle,** and **Ted Williams.** Lengths 29" to 32". Shipping weight, 21 pounds ..... **Each $2.30**

J2 LITTLE LEAGUE. Large-size junio. bat Light brown finish. Each bat branded with name of one of these famous hitters: **Henry Aaron, Yogi Berra, Rocky Colavito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle,** and **Ted Williams.** Lengths 29" to 32". Shipping weight, 20 pounds ..... **Each $1.80**

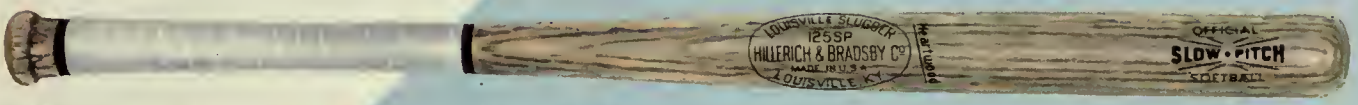
LOUISVILLE SLUGGER

Performance makes them Famous

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS HILLERICH & BRADSBY Co. LOUISVILLE, KY.

SOFTBALL BATS

125Y LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—MODEL 12. For the consistent hitter, a small-barreled bat with gradual taper to small grip. Antique finish. Finest selection of second-growth ash and/or hickory. One dozen to carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds..... **Each $3.60**

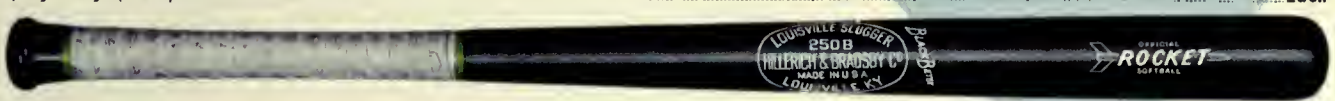


125SP LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "SLOW-PITCH" SOFTBALL BAT—ASSORTED OFFICIAL MODELS. Designed for the rapidly expanding game of slow-pitch softball and the more experienced player preferring a bat with more heft. Antique finish hickory. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 28 pounds..... **Each $3.25**

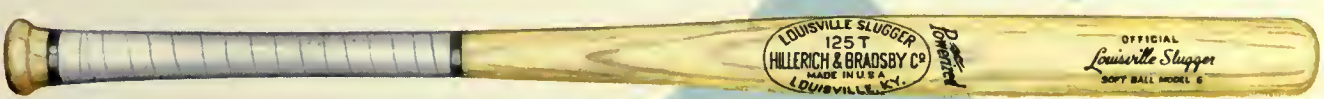
125W LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assortment of popular models packed in carton of one dozen. Turned from select ash and/or hickory, and Powerized. Finished in natural ash-white. Lengths, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds..... **Each $3.25**

125B LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "METEOR" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. A splendid assortment of models that will meet requirements of the various types of hitters. Red maroon finish. Turned from select ash and/or hickory, and Powerized. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds. **Each $3.25**

125C LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—MODEL 8. "Fast-Swing" model for hitting fast pitching. Bottle-shaped large barrel that tapers quickly to small grip. Natural white finish. Turned from select ash and/or hickory, and Powerized. One dozen to carton, 6/31" and 6/32"; shipping weight, 24 pounds..... **Each $3.25**



250B LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "ROCKET" SOFTBALL BAT—ASSORTED OFFICIAL MODELS. A splendid variety of models—answers full team requirements. Ebony finish. Turned from select ash and/or hickory. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds..... **Each $3.25**



125T LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—MODEL 6. For heavy hitters—a bottle-shaped model with large barrel, tapering quickly to a medium grip. Natural white finish. Turned from select ash and Powerized. One dozen to carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds **Each $3.25**

250C LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—MODEL 8. "Fast-Swing" model for hitting fast pitching. Bottle-shaped—large barrel that quickly tapers to small handle. Ebony finish. Turned from select ash and/or hickory and Powerized. Each carton, 6/31" and 6/32". Shipping weight, 25 pounds..... **Each $3.25**

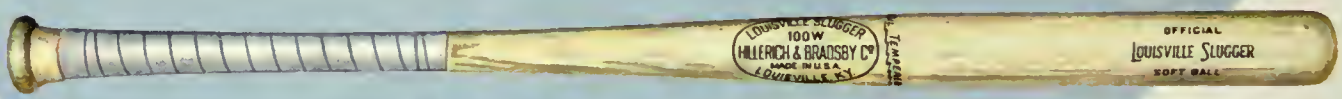
125L LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—MODEL 1. For girl hitters. A small-barreled bat with gradual taper to a small grip. Natural white finish ash and Powerized. One dozen in carton, 33" lengths. Shipping weight, 20 pounds..... **Each $3.25**

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER and H & B SOFTBALL BATS

200A LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Supplied in assorted softball models. Finished in brown antique and Powerized. Turned from high-quality ash and/or hickory. One dozen to carton, 31" and 32" lengths; shipping weight, 22 pounds ..... **Each $2.90**

102 LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted popular softball models of first quality ash and hickory. Oil Tempered and finished in saddle brown. Packed one dozen to carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $2.90**

100SP LOUISVILLE SLUGGER SLOW-PITCH OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Turned from high quality ash and/or hickory and finished in medium brown. One dozen in carton, 6/31" and 6/32"; shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $2.90**



100W LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted popular softball models. Turned from high quality ash and/or hickory. Natural white finish and Oil Tempered. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 22 pounds ..... **Each $2.90**

56 "It's a Louisville" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Natural finish. Ash and/or hickory. Green zapon grip. One dozen assorted models in carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

54 "It's a Louisville" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted models turned from ash and hickory. Brown finish and black zapon grip. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

54C "It's a Louisville" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—Bottle-shaped "Fast Swing" model. Made of ash and hickory, with ebony brown finish. One dozen in carton, 6/31" and 6/32"; shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

54L "It's a Louisville" OFFICIAL GIRLS' MODEL. Natural white finish ash with blue zapon grip. One dozen in carton, 33" length; shipping weight, 19 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

52H OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Turned from ash and/or hickory and finished in ebony. One dozen assorted models to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $1.80**

51H OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Turned from ash and/or hickory with maroon finish and gray zapon grip. Assorted models. One dozen to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight 23 pounds ..... **Each $1.70**

50 OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Brown finish. One dozen assorted models to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight 22 pounds ..... **Each $1.30**

On Softball as in Baseball—One Trademark stands Supreme

field, Illinois, succeeding H. Francis Shuster, who has resigned. Mrs. Evans has been with the playground and recreation commission since 1928 and was recently elected vice-president of the recreation division of the Illinois Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Howard R. Stagner has been named chief naturalist of the National Park Service. He had been assistant chief of the Mission 66 staff in the Washington office of the Service. Mr. Stagner, who joined as a ranger-naturalist in Yellowstone National Park in 1933, succeeds John E. Doerr, now superintendent of Olympic National Park, Washington.

As chief naturalist, Mr. Stagner's duties include direction of the service's development of naturalist's programs in park areas, wildlife, and other natural sciences.

NRA Pacific Southwest district representative John J. Collier was honored recently by the Arizona Recreation Association with its Fellow Award for his outstanding service to the association and the recreation movement in Arizona. Dennis McCarthy, Awards Committee chairman and director of the Arizona State Park Board, said, "I can sincerely say that the stature which the Arizona Recreation Association enjoys today to a great extent can be attributed to this man's great efforts and interest, his vigorous and zealous support for the aims and objectives of the association during the past five years." Well done, John!

Recreation USSR

In a report on social welfare in the Soviet Union, the *Social Welfare Forum, 1959*, reports ". . . other broad areas of social services carried out by the Soviet government include summer camps for children and youth and various recreation clubs (called "pioneer clubs") in after-school hours that are in addition to normal recreational and cultural activities. Activities for adults are largely concentrated in facilities for recreation and education in individual business enterprises, and at so-called 'houses of culture' . . . established through funds collected by the trade unions. The latter provide group recreational activities that include gymnasium and sport activities, libraries, game rooms, and facilities for developing group talent in art, music, and drama. The houses of culture are generally established by particular factory trade-union groups, although other people in the locality may attend. There are some special houses of culture for particular groups, such as the deaf and dumb."

In Memoriam

• A. B. Graham died recently in Columbus, Ohio, at the age of ninety-two, just fifty-eight years after he organized what became the world's first 4-H Club. The movement, which began in Springfield, Ohio, on January 15, 1902, has spread over the world *(see* RECREATION, *February 1960, Page 60)*. Mr. Graham's group, a boys' and girls' agricultural club, joined with similar clubs under the 4-H name in 1930. Mr. Graham was the last survivor of a committee, which, in 1906, prepared the initial plan for junior high schools in this country.

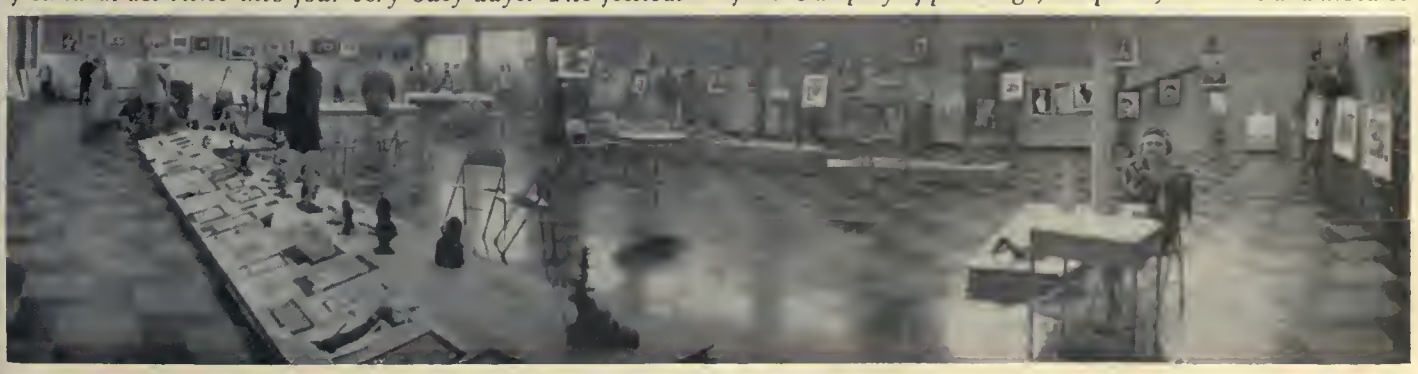
• Eric L. Madisen, Sr., of Appleton, Wisconsin, known in park and recreation circles as the publisher of *Park Maintenance* and *Parks and Recreation in Canada*, died recently after being semiretired for about a year. He was interested in furthering the cause of park improvement and was ever-ready with ideas and help to those who had plans or problems.

• Mrs. Amy Brighthurst Brown deForest of Plainfield, New Jersey, was killed in the recent plane crash in Jamaica, the West Indies, at the age of eighty-two. Mrs. deForest and the late Mr. deForest had aided the National Recreation Association ever since 1913, Mr. deForest having served as a sponsor for thirty-four years.

• Dr. Caleb Guyer Kelly known as the Methodist "baseball missionary," died in Casablanca, Morocco, in January, at the age of seventy-three. Dr. Kelly, who organized 160 ball clubs in Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, and Libya, was also known by thousands of American seamen for whom he organized over two hundred international games. Dr. Kelly once said, "Baseball teaches good sportsmanship and give and take—two qualities badly needed in the world today."

• Henry H. Tryon, a consulting forester, and for twenty-two years director of the Black Rock Forest in New York's Bear Mountain area, died recently at the age of seventy-one. Most of his adult life had been spent in forestry. At one time he was extension forester for South Carolina. #

Community Art Week in Middletown Township, New Jersey, was inaugurated in 1958, and packs a solid calendar of cultural activities into four very busy days. The festival uses the high school while it is vacated for a teachers' convention. The cafeteria is tranformed into an exhibition hall for the display of paintings, sculpture, ceramics and mosaics.



THE FAMILY OUTDOORS

CAMPS AND CAMPING

FAMILY CAMPING is unique in the camping movement because it takes the family as a whole unit and places it in a situation where members have a chance to observe each other in activities other than those of the normal home life. Each has an opportunity to see and appreciate the other's abilities. Family members get to know each other better through this exhibition of skills; the children see their parents take part in events they ordinarily don't engage in. The whole effect is one of increasing family solidarity, contributing to greater family activity as a unit. Thousands of Americans are enjoying this type of vacation every year, discovering for themselves the beauties of the open—woodland and lake, mountains and sea.

Family camping came into existence during the first decade of the twentieth century. There is now a marked trend in the country, in state and national parks, and conservation departments to provide more facilities for family camping.

Forms of Family Camping—Family camping takes many forms. Individual families may camp out in state and national parks. Family camps owned and operated by private or agency organizations may have each family living in cottages or other dwellings. Family camps may have a separate unit for children and another for parents. The latter should not be termed a "family camp." It is, at best, a camp for children and a vacation for parents. This, of course, might be the parents' reason for going to such a camp. There are camps that do not specialize in family camping, but permit families to attend, along with their regular program.

Objectives—The objectives of organized family camping, as set up by the American Camping Association, are: (1) to help family members have fun together, (2) to provide the activities that enrich family living and relationships, (3) to help families develop knowledge and skills for their own, (4) to stimulate personal development through family group planning. National and state parks buzz with families in summer, most of them tent campers, and a growing number of public recreation departments are helping community families to learn more about the arts of camping.

In New Hampshire, Wink Tapply, National Recreation Association district representative, conducts a "Family Camporee" in White Lake State Park after Labor Day. Last year, over sixty-five families, representing twenty-eight New Hampshire communities, attended this weekend of family recreation. In writing about it in *Forest Notes*, New Hampshire conservation magazine, editor Leslie S. Clark says, "I predict that the attendance next year will again increase greatly, with the danger of having no New Hampshire campground big enough to hold all the families that would like to participate. . . . If educational programs were available in the various state camping areas, it would help develop good recreational use of the outdoors and contribute to a better understanding of our water, wildlife, and forest resources." The state operates eight campgrounds.

A FAMILY VACATION NIGHT

EVERY RECREATION director and supervisor hopes to reach as many families in his community as possible. Time and effort devoted to this program are rewarding when large groups participate and return time after time. To achieve this means a constant search for new ideas with public appeal. "Family Vacation Night" is one of these.

Devotees of family camping are numbered not in thousands but in millions. As knowledge spreads, numbers continue to increase. Many who have considered family camping have never put it into practice because they lack the opportunity to see how it is done and to appreciate its possibilities. A "Family Vacation Night," offering speakers, films, slides, exhibitions of equipment and seasoned campers to give first-hand information will kindle the spark for a lively evening.

It is easy to get a stimulating speaker, either from your conservation department, natural history museum, or ranger station. Any scout executive office can furnish a number of individuals with practical experience. They are always willing to cooperate in every way. As an added feature find a shutterbug camper to show his skill with photography of camp subjects. Include films that are loaned or rented for a small sum by conservation departments, states, or regions that wish to advertise their recreation facilities.

Each state will send you detailed information on its camping areas. The National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, and National Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture (both Washington 25, D. C.), will supply you with maps and booklets and tell you where camping is permitted. The National Campers and Hikers Association, 1507 National Newark Building, Newark 2, New Jersey, will contribute copies of *Tent and Trail.* Manufacturers will set up demonstrations of their wares, contribute piles of pamphlets, possibly donate prizes or samples of dehydrated foods.

Undoubtedly, local merchants who handle camp equipment will find it advantageous to demonstrate the latest thing in tents, lanterns, stoves, and gadgets that make outdoor living such an easy and delightful way of life. At a recent meeting one concern demonstrated its stove by serving hot dogs and hamburgers "on the house." The Ford Motor Company has a loan exhibition of every conceivable type of equipment. The neighborhood library, always willing to participate in community activities, will be pleased to send a display of books and publications on camping. All these things furnish material for an unusual evening.

Games for the evening should be suitable for camp use. Contests should be devised that illustrate camp skills and use of equipment. Can you imagine the laughter involved during a skit on how to put up a tent with novice and inexperienced campers as demonstrators? Or the hilarious antics of new camp cooks flipping flapjacks or flapping flipjacks? How about the technique of undoing a bedroll and getting into a sleeping bag?

Additional Activities—Where space permits, a complete campsite might be set up on a playground. Neighbors with experience are more willing to cooperate, exhibit their gear for admiring friends, and so on.

It is not unheard of to plan an actual weekend of camping as a practical demonstration, to further community understanding. You will find more participants than you'd expect. Last year, in Connecticut, five hundred families spent such a weekend camping together. In May this year families from New England and other Eastern states camped in Pennsylvania under NCHA sponsorship.

One vital factor that lends great appeal to family camping is its economy. Lodging is the most expensive item of any vacation, yet a family of six usually pays no more than six dollars a week for a campsite, sometimes less, sometimes nothing! Add the slogan "How to rent a summer home for six dollars a week" to your flyers about "Family Vacation Night," and you certainly extend an intriguing invitation! Better plan plenty of seating capacity for you will have a crowd and you will have fun!—LOUISE MARTIN NESS, *volunteer worker for the National Campers and Hikers Association, Newark, New Jersey.*

SUGGESTED CAMP SWIMMING REGULATIONS

1. No one is to enter the swimming area without checking in and obtaining permission of a waterfront staff member or person in charge of the buddy board.
2. All swimming to be done with a buddy of the same swimming ability.
3. All signals *must* be immediately obeyed.
4. All persons must check in and out of the waterfront by placing their buddy check on the proper board.
5. All changing of buddies, swimming areas, etcetera, *must* be done at the board, each handling his own check.
6. No running, pushing, or horseplay on piers or raft.
7. No one is to push, splash, or bother the lifeguards in any way. Instructions from any lifeguard *must be immediately obeyed. Any refusal to follow instructions while on the waterfront will result in the suspension of waterfront privileges.*
8. No one is allowed to swim under the piers, raft, or on the far side of the rafts.
9. *Any person who makes a false cry for help will be immediately sent from the waterfront and have his waterfront privileges suspended* for a period to be determined by the waterfront director.

Part II

ACCENT ON YOUTH IN AS

A continuation of the story about recreation in the Far East.

Sterling S. Wi

A Chand Tara club member in East Pakistan probably lives in one of the sixty-four thousand villages of a province that is one of the most heavily populated areas of the world. Unlike his countryman in West Pakistan, from whom he is separated by a thousand miles or more, he eats and helps grow rice, whereas his counterpart is more interested in wheat. Both of these Pakistani have many things in common—one of them is a craving for a chance to play and watch soccer football and field hockey. But the delta country of East Pakistan, which is similar to the state of Louisiana, does not always have a sport field at every population center. So the recreation chairman of a Chand Tara club, who could be either a boy or girl from seven to nineteen years of age, finds his ingenuity somewhat stretched in leading activities for fifty to seventy companions in a one-room school or a bamboo-and-matting youth hut on a Saturday afternoon when everyone is full of go.

At this point, he may turn for ideas to the village-aid worker, employed by government as its link with youth clubs, but primarily to help villages improve their economic level, increase agricultural production, and enhance the educational life of the people. The villagers know the worker because he lives in one of the five to ten villages he serves and makes his rounds by foot or sampan or, in the dry season, by bicycle. Besides some ideas about the Chand Tara club, the village elders may turn to the worker for advice on vaccinating cattle, preventing poultry disease, fertilizing rice fields, establishing a cooperative feed shop, sanitizing a water well, or marketing fish. The village-aid worker does not pretend to be a specialist in all of these matters, nor even an expert in the organization and programs of youth clubs. But a government institute, set up by Field Marshall Ayub Khan, has given him a year's training to be a "generalist"—rather than a specialist—in several fields of activity close to village life.

Government envisions the extension of the village-aid program and an increasing amount of attention to Chand Tara clubs since only a portion of East Pakistan youth now have the opportunity to sew, knit, garden, raise poultry, and fish with the inspiration of "doing something together" with their peers. Chand Tara clubs are looked to by village-aid officials as a program of nation building and as a means of encouraging Muslim religious concepts, which are part and parcel of the culture, economy, and political life of Pakistan.

Pakistani youth give a demonstration of "Kabodi" at the Children's Aid Society Lahori Gate Playground in Lahore.

Singapore Is Young

The busy boulevards of the tropical island of Singapore are full of beauty and of young people—half the population is under the age of twenty-one. You should be ready to talk to these youth in Malay, since this language has been adopted officially by the new state government, but to really get acquainted with all of these fine youngsters, you would need to bring along your English, Tamil, Mandarin, or one of several Chinese dialects. The million and a half people living on the island's two hundred square miles, and on adjacent islands, represent many nationalities. But difference in tongues does not keep boys and girls far apart in the recreation experience at youth clubs first established following World War II.

Each of the forty-five youth clubs operating during 1958-59 was an autonomous body, with its own constitution approved by the government's Registrar of Societies and a management committee made up of interested citizens. Government and voluntary agencies were partners in the plan. Club sponsorship, voluntary funds, and some leadership came from the management committees supplemented

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Mr. Winans, *known to his friends in the recreation field as "Skip," has been a recreation consultant in the Far East since 1958 for the Asia Foundation, a private nonprofit organization with headquarters in San Francisco. At present, he is working in Malaya at Kuala Lumpur as honorary recreation advisor to the government.*

by some funds for improvement of premises and equipment from the Ministry of Labor and Welfare (now named the Ministry of Labor and Law) and timely advice from a staff of men and women youth service officers.

Where can we get trained club leaders? Who are qualified to instruct in sewing, folk dancing, woodworking, singing, basketball, and *kuntow* (Chinese art of self-defense)? Who will help us organize a new club? Will anyone lend our club a movie projector or a public address system for our Chinese New Year celebrations? Who will arrange an interclub athletic meet? To supply these needs, the federations of Boys and Girls Clubs, organized several years ago, have displayed commendable initiative. Their training courses for volunteer leaders were so interesting that one hundred young English- and Chinese-speaking adults struggled through a three-month course of lectures and demonstrations and hurdled a qualifying examination. The government's annual financial grant of three thousand dollars and provision of a headquarters office for the Federation of Boys Clubs helped strike a joint blow for youth and club programs.

On almost any late afternoon or evening, you could find boys, girls, or mixed clubs meeting in village halls, community centers, public housing buildings, or in rented premises. If you wanted to be an onlooker at a club on the evening of a talent show or an exhibition you had better postpone your last cup of tea if you want to find breathing space. Even the club leader's desk will be crowded. On a normal evening sixty members would be an average attendance.

Through the Federation of Boys Clubs, leaders and activity instructors received a monthly honorarium from the government of about thirty-five to fifty dollars to cover transportation and incidental expenses. Activity specialists were compensated on an hourly basis. To encourage young citizens in the idea that club membership is something to be respected, the two hundred or more members of each club paid a minimal monthly membership fee of ten cents.

This is not the whole story. During 1958-59, many of the clubs received guidance and some help in improvements and equipment from units of the British Royal Navy, Army, and Royal Air Force. From this interchange of experience, at a personal level, both club members and several men and their families seemed to profit. And so did the everyday policeman who made a monthly contribution to a fund for the support of specific clubs. Rotary Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and other civic organizations underlined their interest in youth clubs in a substantial way, as did the Asia Foundation.

Small quarters for a youth club are not a significant deterrent to intensive use, especially by youngsters who are not in school or who are unemployed. Although the standard of living in Singapore is relatively high as compared to other Asian countries, the new state government, under its young premier, Lee Quan Yew, is striving to increase employment opportunities for both youth and adults. Vocational pursuits of youth clubs may be a cog in this constructive effort of a new state struggling to find itself.

Students at the Home Economics College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan, beat out some rhythm on improvised instruments.

Voices in Unison

Government and voluntary agencies are attuned to the value of recreation experiences for boys and girls as expressed in the accent on youth in several Asian countries. Between recreation experience, on the one hand, and a scheme of recreation activities, on the other, the differential scems to hang on how much stress is levied on the preparation and quality of leaders. Whatever may be the must qualifications of their leaders, clubs for youths between the ages of ten and twenty-one years spice their programs with much more than sports. Making things, putting on plays, singing, playing instrumental music, dancing, picnics and excursions, and, in some countries, camping together are prominent features of programs that vary from a once-a-month menu to a daily diet.

The government's stress on youth is reflected in direct subsidies to clubs or grants to federations of clubs, providing equipment or leadership or all of them for club premises. A striking observation is that most countries are now giving professional status to the club leader. If activities are to be merged into enriching experiences, guidance of clubs cannot rest wholly on the shifting availability of volunteers, however dedicated. The stress on agricultural development in many communities has given a healthy and earthy tinge to youth club organization and program. Some clubs orient their programs to the vocational interests of their members and to language instruction and informal education. In Hong Kong, for example, youth clubs serve as food distribution and relief centers.

Spaciousness, esthetic appeal, and functional design are sought by youth leaders for club premises in community buildings, social welfare centers, public housing estates, schools, rented quarters, and, sometimes, converted business or residential quarters. The minimum in facilities and equipment usually prevails, but from these Asian countries one can learn some lessons about the intensive use of limited space and supplies.

Wherever and however clubs are organized, youth has the magnetism to attract the interest and help of the very finest citizens. An accent on youth is inevitable in the voice of any people. #

FUN WITH NATURE

Exploring the exciting miracles of nature is not only fun, but exposes eager young participants to the wonders of science and the delights of discovery. Many new doors of interest are thrown wide, and young eyes are opened. Curiosity is rewarded with a heightened awareness of the world around us. In fact, nature activities have been known to lead to related careers—in science, conservation, and other fields.

How to Look Inside a Pond

It is rather difficult to look inside a body of water because the water reflects light and makes it hard to see below the surface. Make a waterscope and use it to peer into the water without even getting your hair or face wet. The simplest waterscope is just a large glass jar that you submerge halfway in the water.

Look down through the open top of the jar and perhaps you will see fish and other water animals. The glass bottom will magnify everything.

If you have a stovepipe handy—one about two feet long—you can make a better waterscope, which will go deeper into the water. At the bottom end of the pipe attach a circular piece of plate glass with some putty. If you buy the glass in a hardware store, you might have it cut out for you there. Be sure to let the putty dry before you put your scope into the water.

Also be sure to tape the top of the pipe so the sharp edges won't scratch you when you press your face against it. Use your scope when you are in a rowboat or on a float or bank.

Reprinted with permission from 101 Best Nature Games and Projects, *by* LILLIAN *and* GODFREY FRANKEL. *(New York: Sterling Publishing, $2.50). Mr. Frankel is a director of the Jewish Community Center in Cleveland, Ohio.*

Observation

Here's another observation-type game to play on a hike. The group walks along in single file, with an adult or one of the players acting as leaders.

The leader asks the first player in line (loud enough for all to hear): "What is this?" pointing to an oak tree. If the player knows he gives the answer in a loud voice and remains at the head of the line. If he doesn't know the answer, he goes to the end of the line. The leader then asks the same question of the next player in line, and so on until he gets the right answer. Then he asks another nature question of the player who has answered correctly and has remained at the head. There are no points awarded in this game. The object is simply to stay at the head of the line as long as possible.

Observation can also be played when your group is around a campfire or in a club room. The leader asks questions of each player in turn, but in this case a player receives a point for each right answer. The leader keeps asking a player nature questions until he misses, then he goes to the next player, etcetera.

Often these games develop into stimulating discussions on some curious phase of nature activity.

How to Keep from Getting Lost in the Woods

1. Know the area where you are hiking. Draw a simple map showing groves of trees, clearings, streams, hills, large rocks, and lakes. Show the trails you will take. Mark off the spot you will use as headquarters for camping, resting, or just getting together. With your compass to guide you, mark off directions—north, south, east, and west. See that each member of the group has a copy of the map. Along with the map be sure to have some chalk, small slips of paper, tacks, safety matches, and, of course, a compass. These things will come in handy just in case you do get lost.

2. There may be times when you hike in an area that is unfamiliar to you. If you have no map the first time you cover this territory, you can use another plan to get back to your meeting place. As you hike along, mark with chalk about every fifth tree in your line of walk. Draw a circle around the trunk.

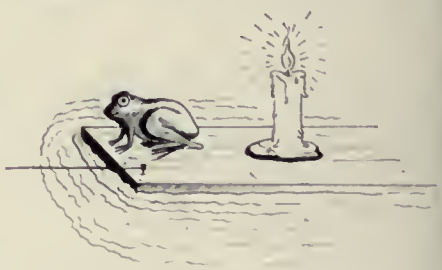
3. If you decide to leave the path and veer off in another direction, mark an arrow on a tree, rock, or stump, or make one out of stones on the ground. Point the arrow in the direction you have turned. If you don't have chalk, use your notepaper and tack it to various trees.

4. In winter, when there is snow on the ground, you can simply retrace your own tracks in the snow.

5. Watch the sun for directions. For example, if the sun is setting you can determine where west is. By facing west you will be able to ascertain all your directions, because then north would be at your right, south at your left, and east would be behind you.

Froggie Ride

If you and your friends would like to have some fun watching frogs in a pond go "boat riding," you can rig up a little contraption like this one. Get a small board about three by two feet. In the center set up a lighted candle.



You can make it stand upright by letting some of the wax drip on the board and then sink the candle in its own drippings, or you can set the candle in some clay. Attach a string to a nail in the board.

At night, set the board afloat, holding on to one end of the string. The light will attract the frogs and some may even hop on the board for a ride. You can pull slowly on the string and board and frogs will come toward you for a closer glimpse. #

A PROGRESSIVE CAMPING PROGRAM

Diane Link

Where the lucky camper can graduate from a traveling day camp to eight days of overnight camping in the mountains.

THE FINAL PHASE of a three-step progressive camping program was completed by the Torrance Recreation Department this past summer with the realization of an eight-day established camping session at Big Bear Lake, California. This three-step program enables children to advance from the most elementary camping skills to advanced camping techniques.

The first step is an introductory two-hour session known as the traveling day camp. The camp staff visits each school and park early in the summer, in hopes of stimulating interest and enthusiasm for the camping program. A simple craft item is made by each child, and flyers explaining both day and mountain camp are distributed. The children are exposed to camp life through craft display boards, lashing demonstrations, live animals borrowed from the city pound, survival techniques, nature games, animal traps, etcetera. There is no charge for the traveling day camp, and all children above six years of age are welcome.

The second phase is day camping, which is coed and limited to the seven-to-twelve-year-age group. The charge is five dollars. Four five-day camping sessions are held at various parks in Torrance during the summer. A session begins on Tuesday and concludes on the following Saturday after breakfast. The campers arrive at 10 AM and return home at 4 PM every day except Friday, when they stay overnight to try out their newly acquired camping skills.

These sessions include all basic camping skills, survival techniques, crafts using native materials, cooking, and an all-day field trip.

The final phase of this program, is an eight-day mountain camp-out at Big Bear Lake. Most of the children participating in the mountain camp program attend one or more of the day-camp sessions, and are ready for the experience of eight days in camp. Mountain camp is limited to the nine-to-thirteen-coed-age group. The thirty-dollar rate includes meals, housing, swimming and boating instruction, craft items, horseback riding, classes in basic and advanced camping skills, and a well-trained and enthusiastic staff with an interest in developing the skills and integrity of the campers.

Day Camp

Early in July, after all the parks and playgrounds of Torrance had been introduced to camping by the traveling day camp, the camping staff began a series of four day-camp sessions. These sessions, lasting five days and one night, are designed to give the child as much camping experience as possible within a limited time and situation—*i.e.* five days in a city environment. Regular classes in basic camping skills are interspersed with games related to the outdoors. At the end of the session campers spend the night in a real camping situation to try out their new skills.

Areas that seemed to attract interest and enthusiasm were the craft program, isolated games, and the overnight experience. The craft program was designed, not around those crafts ordinarily available in the city, but around items that could easily be made in the mountains from natural materials. The staff spent one day in the mountains early in the summer collecting manzanita, pine cones, and other materials which could be incorporated in the craft program. From these, the campers made candle holders, book ends, name pins, earrings, medallions, and tie rings. Candle holders were produced from a piece of manzanita approximately one foot long, having a three-inch diameter and an irregular shape. Three holes were drilled on the top for the candles. It was sanded, lacquered, and candles inserted. Book ends were made from uniform pieces of wood (½″ by 4″ by 5″) gathered by the staff from homes being built around the area. Two pieces of wood are needed to produce one book end. They are sanded well and hammered together to form an L. A pine cone is glued to the bottom of the L, cone and wood are lacquered. For variety a small piece of manzanita is placed on the other half of the pair instead of the pine cone. Earrings, pins, name tags, and tie rings can be made from varied sizes of manzanita cut

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against the grain. After these small round pieces of wood have been well sanded, they can be decorated with tiny delicate shells, macaroni, small bits of rope tied in interesting knots, India ink, paint, and so on. After decorating, apply lacquer and pin backings, tie rings, or whatever is required for completion.

Two games proved most popular in all four of the day-camp sessions, one of which involved using a compass. The day campers were divided into two teams and each was given a piece of paper with a trail on it to follow. Each team had the same distance to travel and same number of compass changes. The trail was laid ahead of time by the staff, and both teams ended at the same point. Compass use was thoroughly explained beforehand. Each number on the trail list included a direction and the number of paces they should go. The campers sighted the given direction on their compasses and proceeded the correct number of steps in that direction. If they miscalculated, they were forced to go back to the previous point.

The results of a day-camp program of this type more than justify the time and effort of production. The campers took home with them not only a completely new experience and many basic camping skills (survival techniques, compass and map reading, knowledge of various plants and trees, fire building, care and use of knife and hatchet, craft ideas using native materials, bed rolling, cookery, trail blazing, and new songs), but, most important, they went home enthusiastic and with a better understanding of the outdoors.

Mountain Camp

The enthusiasm initiated by the day-camp program carried over to the mountain-camp program, which was held during the last week of August at Big Bear Lake, known as Camp Clatawa. This program was geared to a slightly older group—nine to thirteen years of age—and more advanced skills were taught in scheduled morning and afternoon sessions. These were quite flexible classes, chosen by campers, and included signaling, compass work, basic and advanced fire building, crafts, swimming and boating, horseback riding, knife and hatchet, knots and lashing, first aid, and methods of wilderness survival.

Again, crafts using native materials were greatly enjoyed. Special hikes were taken to gather small pine cones, bits of smooth driftwood, colored rocks, dainty ferns, etcetera, to be incorporated in craft items. Transparent, glass-like coasters and bowls were created by putting an even film of lucite crystals over a metal mold in the desired shape. Metal cottage-cheese lids or jar covers make ideal molds. Bits of driftwood, small fern leaves, rocks, etcetera were then placed on the lucite and baked in a 400° oven for five minutes.

Another popular program was the "Cat's Eye Hike." This novelty hike is held at night and creates enthusiasm and high spirits. The campers are divided into teams and start at intervals of ten minutes. Each team is timed. The team that follows the Cat's Eye trail to the end in the shortest period of time wins. The trail is marked by fluorescent tape on rocks, trees, and stumps. The gleam of the campers' flashlights picks up the tape and reveals a note directing them to the general area of the next piece of tape and clue note.

At the concluding campfire, the staff asked the campers what activities they enjoyed most. The answers were quite amazing. They enjoyed having a camp council representative, which made them feel really part of program planning. These representatives were elected from the cabin groups and acted both as cabin leader and liaison with the staff. Each representative met with his own cabin group and made an extensive list of activities wanted while at Camp Clatawa. The staff then met with the representatives and tempered the campers' desires into a well-balanced camp program.

Staff

The entire camping program was planned and operated by a staff of four this past summer: a school teacher and three college students, all of whom had extensive background in both camping techniques and leadership. When this staff was not visiting the various parks and playgrounds with the traveling day camp early in the summer, they were busily kneading out the lumps in their day-camp and mountain-camp program. #

PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING DURING STORMS

Lightning is a statistical phenomenon and its exact behavior under any specific circumstance cannot be predicted. There are certain precautions that can be taken in case of a storm, however.

1. Avoid a completely exposed location on top of hill or mountain.
2. Avoid a location close to isolated trees since they are apt to be struck and sideflash.
3. Locate the camp within or near a place where there are a number of trees, preferably smaller than the others, a short distance away. In this way the chances of a direct hit at the campsite are greatly reduced. If, however, a direct hit should occur, danger to life exists.

There is only one way to make sure that the campsite itself is not struck. String a #6 wire between the trees over the campsite. This wire should be at least twelve feet long, above the highest ground. It should hang down the trees to ground at both ends and trail ten to twenty feet along the ground, away from the campsite. This may sound fantastic, but it is the only safe way. The probability of lightning's striking any specific spot is so slight that, in general, very few persons want to carry a spool of wire along for this purpose.

Use of an aluminum canoe in the woods does not create any special hazard. In case of storm, however, it is recommended that you pull up on shore, get out of the canoe, and camp in a grove of trees, if available, or lie prone if you are on open ground, until the storm has passed.—J. H. Hagenguth, *Pittsfield General Electric High Voltage Engineering Laboratory, Massachusetts.*

Water—to wade in, to camp beside.

DON'T TAKE THE PLAYGROUND TO CAMP

Catherine T. Hammett

WHAT MAKES A camp a camp? No two people will say the same thing, even if both have been in the same camp, but most people will start with two words: people and the out-of-doors. Campers, staff members, committee members will make lists that include trees, turtles, swimming, campfires, hills, open spaces, fun, rocks, boating, adventures, singing, nature—just to begin the list. Few will include apartment houses, fences, city parks, playgrounds, streets, schools, museums—all of which do wonderfully for us all through most of the year, but somehow are to be left behind when we head for that place called camp, be it a day camp, a weekend camp, a two-week, or an all-summer camp.

MISS HAMMETT *is past-president of the American Camping Association; coauthor, with Virginia Musselman, of* The Camp Program Book (Association Press) *and author of other camping books. She is currently on the national staff of the Girl Scouts of the USA.*

Camp is where all of nature is close at hand to give life a new dimension.

Youngsters think mainly in terms of activities, of fun, of doing things that are "different" as well as those that are familiar, of doing things with other boys and girls. Adults add benefits that come from the living situation in an informal happy setting. Parents may think in terms of health, of skills for their children difficult for parents to give them, such as canoeing, mountain climbing, cooking out, and the like.

About this time of year, camp directors are busy selling camp to campers, parents, staff members, perhaps, to board members. We talk about camp as a place that is special, that adds something to the in-town, year-round, school, church, home, and club activity.

We talk about taking advantage of the whole outdoors to experience new things, to enjoy those activities that cannot be experienced to the same degree, if at all, in town; we talk about the living situation in a camper-geared community where young America may practice democracy at his own experience level. We say all this, but sometimes when reports come back it seems all camps do not take advantage of the situation. Sometimes it seems that the playground (wonderful as it is for the stay-in-the-city boys and girls) has been transplanted to camp.

Perhaps that is a black picture. Let's hope that your camp and mine really take advantage of the uniqueness of the camping situation. For camps *are* unique: they aren't homes in the usual sense, they aren't playgrounds, they aren't schools, they aren't in-town centers. They are *camps*, combining many elements to make a special place for special gains. Camps are places where the outdoors predominates (even surrounds); where the tempo is relaxed; where clothes are informal, easy to care for, easy to wear; where the waterfront is just down the trail; where there are counselors close at hand to help, to guide, to teach, to be around all day, although they sometimes keep hands carefully off a project. Camp is where all of nature is close at hand, presenting fascinating possibilities: snails or polliwogs or raccoons to watch; water to swim in, to boat on, or to look through with a waterscope. Camp is where you build fires to cook over or to sit around; make shelters; have hills to climb; find twigs for whistles or pins or towel racks. Camp has the Big Dipper swinging overhead; rain to walk in or to combat; horizons or setting suns to scan—all outdoors!

Why call it a camp, if one doesn't *camp* there? Do we keep faith with our young people when we offer them chances to camp, and don't give them opportunities to experience the joys, the adventures, the wonder that comes of discovering how to live in and with the out-of-doors and how to love it? Do we keep faith with parents, with educators, with our country if we do not make the most of the opportunities to give our campers experiences living with others? Do we give them the chance to grow in independence, to gain a knowledge of and respect for the natural resources of our land.

Camping *can* offer situations for exceptional experiences in growing, and in growing-up. Do we make the most of it? #

RECREATION AFLOAT

William H. Radke

The phenomenal growth in popularity of small boating calls for water-safety education at the grass roots.

OUTBOARD BOATING IN America has taken unbelievable postwar popularity strides to become a front-ranking recreation interest. Perhaps the greatest single factor in its favor is that boating is generally family recreation—and we professionals have placed family recreation on the critical-need list. Also, outboarding is a participation sport.

The Brookfield, Illinois, playground and recreation department has recognized this latent boating value. This village, without navigable waters, agreed that the recreation department should offer guidance in boating to enthusiastic youngsters as a means of providing both recreation for the present and education for the future.

A neighboring community had the navigable but small DesPlaines river. An enterprising boater had opened a nearby sales-and-service shop with a floating service dock. Contact with the new businessman found him enthusiastically willing to conduct an eight-week course in outboarding. He offered his shop as a classroom and his dock and boat as a proving ground for the lessons and himself as the instructor—all free. Together we drew up a program schedule of topics for inclusion in eight one-hour meetings.

With a basic plan to teach rules of outboard operation—safety, care, and maintenance—the Outboard Boating Club of America was contacted for advice and assistance, and was quick to recognize the value of this course to boys and girls in the twelve- to sixteen-age bracket. OBC offered help with pamphlet material, films, consultation, and program presentation.

This combination produced an informative and workable course covering basic fundamentals of outboarding as well as experience on the water in a learning situation. Eight lessons were assigned the following general headings, which may be supplemented by free films from several sources: (1) history of outboarding, lecture plus film; (2) types of boat construction and discussion of advantages as to weight, durability, cost and maintenance; (3) what boat is best for an individual and a water-skiing demonstration; (4) nautical nomenclature and safety rules; (5) matching motors and boats, safety factors, on-the-water experience; (6) safety rules and equipment, on-the-water experience; (7) how to select, use, and maintain a boat trailer; and (8) summary review of general maintenance and care of boats and motors.

Classes were originally restricted to twenty-five members. In consideration of "attendance fallout" for vacations and so on, we added a few as the season progressed. Here, under close supervision, members were afloat and operating an outboard—the first time for most of them.

Members of our weekly classes endorsed the course by such comments as: "Gee, I hope I can get Dad interested in this," and "Gotta start saving for a boat!" The marine dealer supports the class wholeheartedly and is already planning to add a room to his establishment for meetings of groups such as this. He has agreed to do an adult class next spring, as well as a second summer program for the junior boaters.

Brookfield's outboard boating class seems to be the first really landlocked recreation program to join forces with an enthusiastic marine dealer and OBC, seemingly the first to bring to the younger set information they will use and value as they become part of America's nearly eight million boaters—and this at no cost to the recreation department. *(For further information on how Americans are taking to life afloat see Page 120.)*

Boating can be enjoyed at all financial levels, from the simplest outboard-powered rowboat to the fancy family cruiser. The absence of local navigable waters has been circumvented by the development of safe and sturdy boat trailers that know the highway maps as their only limitations. Outboarding, a great relaxer for all ages, is also a step toward other equally absorbing recreation interests including cruising, water-skiing, swimming, fishing, and skin diving. Like camping, boating is an ideal activity for the family.

Look over your community—do you see boating enthusiasts? Is there some way of combining forces with a local know-how man? You can have a worthwhile activity on a minimum budget and meet the challenge of a growing public interest. #

MR. RADKE *is recreation superintendent of the playground and recreation department in Brookfield, Illinois.*

NOTES for the ADMINISTRATOR——

Land-Use Planning

A number of resolutions relating to park and recreation problems were adopted at the 1959 Southeastern Park and Recreation Planning, Maintenance and Operations Workshop, held at the North Carolina State College, cosponsored by six state recreation agencies. Following are excerpts of some of these resolutions:

> (In) city, regional, state, and Federal land-use planning, emphasis (should) be placed on the public acquisition of land so that adequate provision will be made in all such planning to meet the great present and ever greater necessity of the future for public park and recreation areas, and further, that all proposals to divert park and recreation lands to other uses be impartially analyzed and studied to determine whether or not such proposals are, in fact, in the long-range public interest, and that diversion of park and recreation lands to other uses be permitted *only* if such diversion is found to be essential in the long-range public interest, and only if land so diverted to other uses is replaced by land of such quality and so located as to serve that population which is deprived of park and recreation services by diversion of park and recreation land to other uses.

The group further resolved that the sponsors of the workshop "make a seven-state study of vandalism, including the extent to which it exists, what facilities and/or equipment are subject to vandalism, practices effective in reducing vandalism, and an overall analysis." It further enunciated its support of the following policy:

> That there be established in every state of the Union an agency with legal authority and with its primary concern, on a full-time basis, services to the field of recreation. That where constitutionally possible, this state agency be established as a separate and independent agency. . . .
> That where existing agencies are now serving recreation in some special capacity these practices continue, and that a program of cooperation with the legal recreation authority be established through a recreation interagency committee designed to correlate and coordinate the various functions.

The following resolution dealing with metropolitan and county planning for recreation was likewise adopted:

> Whereas if it is found to be more efficient and if it is discovered to provide greater present community services through cooperative use of recreation and education areas and facilities such should be promoted, but in no case is it agreed that joint operation of either recreation or education programs would be in the greatest common interest of the community, and
> Whereas it is further agreed, based on considerable experience, that recreation program aspects which are held in or on school or other local government-owned areas and facilities can, only, be considered as supplementary, in a full recreation program, to that which is centered in those areas and facilities which are acquired, owned, developed and operated, specifically, for public recreation purposes and which are available at all times, as service resources, to the local government's recreation, agency, and
> Whereas it is agreed that one of our greatest local citizen-needs will be served, only, when municipal recreation and park programs are expanded into metropolitan and/or city-county combination plans of recreation finance, organization and administration in agencies whose primary purposes and basic reasons for existence are to serve the recreation needs of local citizens. . . .

Coordinated Planning

The importance of overall coordinated planning of American cities and individual neighborhoods was pointed out in *Forum* (May 1959) in an article by James W. Rouse, president of ACTION (American Committee to Improve Our Neighborhoods). He stated: "A major consideration in every public improvement contemplated by the city should be its effect on the construction or destruction of neighborhoods." After referring to the significant highway developments that are certain to be achieved in the next ten or fifteen years, he added: "Other public works—schools, parks, playgrounds, hospitals—must also be considered for their effect upon neighborhood formation, not merely as isolated departmental projects in themselves."

In commenting on the importance of the comprehensive plan, he added: "I am convinced that it is a far more practical, achievable thing to plan for the whole city than it is to plan small and in pieces. . . . Consider the huge savings to local government if needs are properly projected and sites for schools, public buildings, parks, and highways are plotted and acquired well in advance of need, before land becomes highly developed and prices become prohibitive."

Local Children Get Pool Priority

Through changes in fee schedules, children of local taxpayers are gaining some priority in the use of the municipal swimming pool at Monroe, Wisconsin. Nonresident elementary-grade students pay single admissions of twenty cents and residents ten cents; those of high-school age pay twenty-five cents and fifteen cents, respectively; and adults, fifty and twenty-five cents. Season tickets for elementary-school children also are higher for nonresidents. There are no season tickets available for other out-of-town age groups. Identification cards are issued to Monroe residents who use the daily fee admissions.

The increase in resident and nonresident charges resulted from higher operating costs as well as a growing number of complaints over children coming by busloads from out of town and crowding the pool to capacity while local children waited in line. A survey of thirty-five other pools in the state showed both fees and attendants' salaries were on the low side in Monroe.—*Park Maintenance*, October 1959.

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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR CAMP LAND?

Stanley W. Stocker

MANY ADMINISTRATORS AND leaders in the recreation field have forgotten, or are unaware of, the potential camp lands now in the hands of state and federal government agencies that still can be had for the asking or very little more. In almost every state in the union areas are available that might be considered by town, city, and state recreation departments for community use.

State and federal governments are apt to give group camping use of these lands a high priority, their interest in recreation use of lands going back as far as the founding of Yosemite Park and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, in 1864. This is especially true when the camp is to be operated by a recreation department and open to individual campers as well as to organized groups.

As we all know, available lands for camping are rapidly decreasing, even at high prices. Therefore, the availability of public lands should be thoroughly explored before any other arrangements are made. As a general premise, tax-supported agencies will have first priority; nonprofit agencies and organizations may also obtain use of such lands, at a slightly lower priority.

As of January 1, 1955, there were 308 group camps on public, state-owned lands reported, with a capacity of 35,546. Current reports indicate that many of these camps are not used to capacity at present, and that open time existed last summer. A total of 2,074,765 use days were reported in 1958.

Some of the states have built new camps for group-camp use in the past few years, and many have new group sites in the planning stages to be activated when the demand arises. Any recreation department considering a camping program should certainly initiate early talks with various state park and forest officials in their home state as well as in surrounding states.

The federal government agencies offering possible lands for organization camping are: the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service. The policies and priorities for each of these agencies vary and require direct contact with their local or national offices for further information.

MR. STOCKER, *executive director of the Metropolitan New York Council, American Youth Hostels, recently completed the American Camping Association's national survey of youth camps.*

Bureau of Land Management—The lands involved with the Bureau of Land Management are primarily in the Western states. Recreation use of these lands may be requested by nonprofit corporations and associations and government agencies. No actual facilities are managed by the bureau for camping use. Application for information and procedures to obtain the special land-use permits should be made to the State Supervisor, Bureau of Land Management, in the Western states having such offices, or directly to the Eastern States Supervisor, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Forest Service—The U. S. Forest Service owns some 71 organization camps on Forest Service lands and had 644 special-use permit holders operating organization camps in 1958. Organizations are permitted to construct group camps at suitable locations in the national forests. These permits require construction of fairly substantial camps, adequate sanitation, and compliance with other standards deemed wise to protect the forest as well as the users. Sites available in the national forest regions are well situated and offer excellent campsites. The forest supervisor has the authority to issue special-use permits and can advise interested parties as to the requirements and conditions for the issuance of a special-use permit. Full information about the available areas and sites can be obtained from the specific supervisor of a forest or the regional forester at any of the ten regional offices.

The land-use fees for nonprofit groups are at a minimum, often a dollar a year. All organization camp operators are expected to make full use of their camps or to allow other groups to use them for a charge commensurate with facilities provided. The general basis for action on special-use permits where more than one group is involved is to give the authorization to the group planning a program for the greatest number of persons.

Corps of Engineers—The Corps of Engineers manages only one campsite for organization use, but has two hundred organization camps located under lease or license agreements on these properties. These organization camps range from simple tent facilities to well-constructed and developed year-round campsites. The various district engineers can supply information on any site in their own areas and on the general conditions of licenses and leases. The fees involved are very nominal for nonprofit, youth-serving groups and others providing service to the general public.

Tennessee Valley Authority—The TVA's lands provide good potential areas for organization camping use. Thirty-six group camps were reported in 1958 on the areas under its control. These lands may be sold or leased to quasi-public groups and organizations for recreation use. The prevailing market values are used in the negotiations, but adjustments are made for the public service the group provides or will provide. Information may be obtained by writing to the Division of Reservoir Properties, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Bureau of Reclamation—In seventeen Western states, the bureau operates over one hundred reservoirs, which offer

excellent potential areas for organized camping. As a general rule, operation of recreation sites at these areas is transferred to the most appropriate state department. Lease arrangements on a limited basis are possible on the areas that have not been transferred from the jurisdiction of the bureau. However, full information can be obtained from the Regional Director of the Bureau of Reclamation for the areas involved. The National Park Service has the responsibility for developing a master plan for recreation for each of these reservoirs. The regional director of the National Park Service for the area involved may be contacted for information about these plans.

Fish and Wildlife Service—Organization camps are allowed, under permit, on national wildlife refuges, but less than thirty have been authorized to date. These areas certainly should be considered by local groups and preliminary talks initiated with the refuge manager. Applications may be approved when the primary purpose for which the refuge was established will not be interfered with. The address of the refuge manager may be obtained from the regional office that has jurisdiction over the one involved.

National Park Service—The service operates seven camps maintained for use by various nonprofit groups conducting group camping for children. Possibilities for the construction of organization camps exist on the national recreation areas—Lake Mead, Coulee Dam, and Shadow Mountain (in Rocky Mountain National Park). Groups interested should write the superintendents of these areas.

* * * *

Additional information about these opportunities for the use of existing organization campsites, as well as special arrangements for the constructing of camps, should be obtained before deciding upon any new sites for camping programs. The addresses of the proper officials may be obtained by writing to the department indicated, Washington 25, D. C., with a request for the proper address and name of the official in charge. Each federal agency has published material explaining these services in greater detail. With the ever-increasing land costs and operating budgets, the use of public lands should be fully explored by each community agency before further expanding its camping areas for group use. #

MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS

Three-fourths of 126 replies in a study report indicate that municipal recreation departments have their own maintenance division.

A STUDY OF THE cost of maintaining recreation and park areas facilities was made in 1958 by a subcommittee of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration. Subcommittee chairman is Lorne C. Rickert, superintendent of recreation in Wicomico County, Maryland. The subcommittee's report is based on replies received from 126 cities (many supplied only partial information).

Respondent cities cover a population range from 4,000 to more than 2,000,000; only three, however, have populations under 25,000; more than half are over 50,000. All sections of the country are represented. Replies are equally divided between recreation agencies and park or combined recreation-and-park departments; eight reports were received from school authorities and a few returns from other community agencies.

Three-fourths of the agencies indicated they have their own maintenance division. As might be expected, 82 percent of the park or combined recreation-and-park agencies have such a division, 70 percent of the recreation departments, and 50 percent of the school authorities likewise have one. Maintenance work is usually handled by park or public works departments when the recreation agency is not equipped to handle it. Slightly less than half the cities stated they have an active preventive maintenance program. The impression given is that available manpower must be used to keep up with day-to-day tasks.

Such minor betterments as installation of drinking fountains, new fencing, and small hard-surface areas are considered maintenance items in most cities. The regular maintenance force usually takes care of them, although private contractors are called in occasionally.

Duty hours of the maintenance crew coincide with hours of operation of recreation areas in about half the cities; the coincidence is more marked among recreation agencies (62%) than among park or combined departments (40%). When special programs are conducted outside regular hours of operation of the area, about three-fourths of the departments supply maintenance personnel. Half the cities supply such workers on a split-day basis.

Such routine tasks as lining fields, installing light bulbs, and dragging baselines and infield are nearly always performed by maintenance workers; so usually is the setting up of chairs, though recreation leaders perform this task more often than the other three. Both maintenance workers and recreation leaders are responsible for removal of hazardous obstacles; this is primarily a maintenance duty, but if a recreation leader discovers such a condition, he is expected to rectify it.

In preparing a facility for immediate programing, rec-

reation leaders have authority over the maintenance assignee in only about a quarter of the cities. This authority is usually vested in the maintenance supervisor, a foreman, or department executive. On the other hand, in the absence of the recreation leader, maintenance workers have authority over the facility and its users in three-fourths of the cities, although it occasionally was stated this authority is limited.

Less than half the reporting agencies keep performance records of individual maintenance men to ascertain how much time each spends on such operations as mowing grass, scarifying fields, lining ball diamonds, and so forth. Three-fourths indicated they do not record cost of such work as scarifying and matting an area or keep performance data, such as the number of diamonds scarified and matted per day. Likewise, very few agencies keep cost records of maintaining specific facilities. Where such figures were given, they varied widely from city to city; for example, the annual maintenance cost for a softball diamond with a skinned infield varied from $30 to $2,000. However, median annual maintenance cost of a baseball diamond appears to be slightly less than $300, regardless of whether the infield is turfed or skinned.

Respondents were asked to estimate cost and number of man-hours per year necessary to maintain each of three hypothetical areas. The first area was described as a one-and-a-half-to-two-acre playground with a shelter building, softball field, two apparatus areas, a multipurpose, hard-surface area, and a paved spray area. The median estimate of maintenance time for this area was 720 man-hours per year, although the individual reports varied from 25 to 7,680 man-hours. Maintenance costs per area varied from $60 to $17,280, with a median of $1,456.

For a three-to-four-acre neighborhood playground containing a recreation building, baseball field, two apparatus areas, a multipurpose hard-surface area, and a spray area, median time estimate was 1,216½ man-hours. Maintenance costs varied from $100 to $21,000, with a median of $2,706.

The largest area, a nine-to-ten-acre playfield with a recreation building, baseball field, two softball fields, two apparatus areas, multipurpose hard-surface area, spray area, and six hard-surface tennis courts, would require maintenance time of some 2,180 man-hours per year, according to the estimates of recreation and park executives. Here again, individual cost estimates varied widely, from $250 to $50,000, with a median of $4,848.

Seventy-six agencies complied with maintenance expenditures for the years 1950 and 1958. All but two cities spent more in 1958; many reported budget increases of several hundred percent over the eight-year period. Median rate of increase was approximately one hundred percent, indicating appropriations for maintaining park and recreation properties have kept pace with rising costs and wages.

The response to the subcommittee's questionnaire and nature of the information supplied by the cities seem to point to the following conclusions:

- Most recreation and park authorities keep few accurate records of maintenance costs or the performance of maintenance personnel. A need for more adequate record-keeping procedures is therefore clearly indicated.
- Recreation and park authorities have widely different concepts as to the meaning of the term "maintenance" and the functions it covers, thus indicating need for clarification of terminology in this aspect of recreation.
- The fact that relatively few recreation and park authorities have an active preventive maintenance program suggests the need for more widespread advance planning for recurring maintenance tasks as an aid to budget preparation and better care of recreation property.
- The limited degree to which personnel responsible for the program at recreation areas have direct authority over maintenance workers assigned to these areas raises a question as to the desirability of reviewing the criteria that should determine respective responsibilities and relationships of personnel assigned to recreation areas. #

SUCCESSFUL BOATING EDUCATION

Small-boat safety programs for youngsters have been inaugurated in many communities. In Westport, Connecticut, for instance, a program started by Tom Hutson in 1959 was accredited by the American Red Cross. It was so successful that the Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics is promoting similar programs across the country, in the interests of water safety. The Westport program was an experiment which grew out of the 1958 Conference, of which Tom was chairman.

School Program—A boating club, started in the local junior high school, attracted thirty boys ranging in age from thirteen to fifteen. Their attendance at a course of about ten weeks of lectures was excellent and interest keen. This course was set up and sponsored by the Westport Recreation Commission, the talks were supervised by a faculty advisor and given by members of the United States Power Squadron. Visual aids, demonstrations of knot tying, of small boats and their equipment by the squadron and the American Red Cross enlivened the program considerably.

On-the-Water-Program—On the basis of this experience, two other consecutive ten-lesson ARC "Basic Boating Courses" were set up in July and August under the direction of a town employee trained and qualified by the American Red Cross Small Craft School, for the younger eight-to-twelve-year-old group. The Saugatuck River Power Squadron organized the program, provided the scholarship for training the town instructor. The boating lessons were held at the public beach and yacht basin. At first, beach officials, lifeguards, and dock superintendents were very cool to the idea, but soon became very cooperative as the local enthusiasm grew among parents and children. A small-boat safety program will be in the ARC budget for 1960, and assistants qualified by them will again help the growing program at Westport. #

CONTRACTING FOR RECREATION LEADERSHIP

Charles F. Weckwerth

RECRUITING—THAT IS, inviting others to join your own chosen way of life—is a universal and very old practice. Early Greece recruited only the sons of citizens to be educated; selection, however, played a key role. Early Athens recruited foreigners to take up residence in their fair city. Again, selection played its forceful role.

Constantine the Great built Constantinople—now Istanbul—by recruiting only the best of ideas and of leadership, without which this famous city of culture could not have ruled the East for a thousand years. Columbus had to recruit selectively only those who would dare to follow uncharted ways toward a new life.

Today, we recruit people for political parties, for associations and affiliations, financial and social causes; we recruit teachers, lawyers, doctors, engineers, and nurses; likewise, in our own field of community services, we must recruit potential recreation leaders. Need is evident when value and validity are present; but, unless need is at the source of a new idea, a new problem, a new service, it is futile to waste human time, energy, money, and effort. Therefore, we, the incumbent recreation leadership, must see the need to select and recruit potential leaders — dedicated and inspired with vision; or this effort too, will be futile, and our cause will be lost!

How valid is our need for community recreation leadership then becomes our burden for proving. Let us look, first, at what has happened as a result of man's curiosity. Second, let us take note of the new facts of the day, all of which document our drastic need.

Man has been experimenting with ideas and things for a long time. For example, he invented the *wheel*—which immediately created a need for *power* to run it. Power and the wheel, in turn, made possible other *machines*. These three together caused man to produce the *factory;* and people gathering to work in the factories contributed to the development of the *city*. Cities multiplied, attracting streams of humans away from the rural countryside. Today, urbanization demands recreation leadership.

J. Frederic Dewhurst's Twentieth Century Fund report on our *U.S.A.—in New Dimensions* identifies eight sets of facts to give validity to the need for community recreation leadership and services: the relationship between man, his animals, and his machines; our trek to the city; our great increase of productive power; our increasing income among all families; our rapid growth in population; our new wealth in dwellings, in the mechanical slaves being used in our homes; and, lastly, our new leisure.

The National Recreation Association's *Recreation and Park Yearbook—Mid-Century Edition, 1900-1950,* and George Butler's descriptive overview in *The Social Work Yearbook 1957* identified the values accumulated by public recreation leadership during the first half of the century. A NRA Personnel Service report on the highlights of 1957 also documents the dire need for recreation leadership in today's and tomorrow's market of community services in America.

What Can We Do About Recruiting?

These are four things each one of us, as professional recreation people, *must* do—not might do—about recruiting.

1. Get bitten by the bug—better yet, bite yourself—but see the need for recruiting and generate the desire to do something about it.

2. Spread the contagion. The best and simplest way is to be contagious.

3. Be selective—on all fronts—using all sources of manpower. Pick men of potential influence, men with vision and a mission, men who appear as if they have something to say and seem willing to say it—and with gusto. Don't depend upon the colleges to meet more than twelve to fifteen percent of the need—at least in the near future. Eighty-five percent of the task belongs to you men in the field.

4. Demonstrate your belief to yourself and to others—*in action.* The simplest and best way to do this is by the sweat of your own brow. Make a pact with yourself and to others selected. Decide you will see one person, each week or month or quarter, about recreation as a career. See him anywhere, *but see him.* Bring these selectees together regularly around your community recreation problems. Make them your unofficial advisors. Put the brainstorming method to work. Sign a contract on these two suggestions with yourself. Personally obligate yourself to be supervised by your National Recreation Association district representatives. #

Editor's Note

At the 1959 New England District Recreation, at which Dr. Weckwerth delivered the above address, fifty-two contracts were signed by recreation directors and superintendents. Since then Dr. Weckwerth and Waldo Hainsworth, NRA district representative, have been keeping a cooperative record and promoting the efforts of all who signed these pledges. Records show that the New England administrators followed through and made good on forty-one percent of the contracts at the close of 1959's first quarter.

DR. WECKWERTH *is director of recreation, Youth Leadership and Community Services, Springfield College, Mass.*

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

ALASKA. The new state has directed its department of natural resources to plan, acquire, develop, and administer a system of state parks and recreation facilities, to provide consulting service on local park and recreation programs, and clearinghouse services for other state agencies concerned with park and recreation matters. It authorized the establishment of a separate division within the department to perform these functions.

ARKANSAS. Park development is steamrollering ahead in *North Little Rock* thanks to a $150,000 park improvement bond issue passed in December. C. E. Harrison, chairman of the parks and recreation commission, reports that the major development will be Burns Park and city planners are already mapping and laying out roads in this scenic area, which includes a historic graveyard and monument to the first settlers in the territory of Arkansas. The city also plans to enlarge its much-used nine-hole golf course to eighteen holes. The commission will develop seven small parks this summer and will start soon on an animal shelter with adjacent children's zoo. The commission was also successful in getting the city council to approve an ordinance giving it a maintenance supervisor and four laborers.

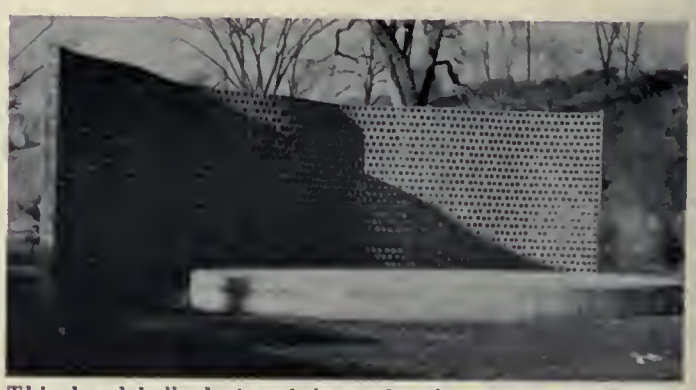
IOWA. Pleasure craft facilities are expanding along the Mississippi. In *Muscatine*, the Levee Improvement Commission is supervising construction of a small boat harbor and marina approved by the U. S. Corps of Engineers. Necessary funds have already been appropriated by Congress and the local city council. *Davenport* has come to the aid of pleasure boaters who have been inconvenienced and handicapped by the shallowness of the harbor there at low stages. The city and the U. S. Corps of Engineers are constructing Credit Island Harbor and improvements will make it one of the finest harbors on the upper Mississippi. *Bettendorf* has a new $175,000 youth center supplied by public subscription.

LOUISIANA. Over 400,000 acres of privately owned forest have been opened to public hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation, the first project in the new FAIR program (federation and industry recreation), under which the National Wildlife Federation will cooperate with industry in opening private lands to sportsmen. The Louisiana FAIR project involves forest holdings of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation near Winnfield and Monroe in north central Louisiana. The 405,000-acre Olin Forest offers squirrel, waterfowl, deer, turkey, and quail hunting, and fishing and boating on several water areas. A new 14,000-acre lake, Lake D'Arbonne, will be built by the state in Union Parish and much of the lake will lie on Olin Forest lands. Sites of scenic and historic interest will be preserved wherever possible.

James Ledbetter, president of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation, said the federation will "seek to promote and develop recreation facilities in the Olin Forest and other lands included in the FAIR program." This may include signs on the areas, preparation of maps, and development of picnic sites, boat launching sites, and other facilities.

Mr. Ledbetter said, "There are millions of acres of private land in Louisiana that offer an immense potential for outdoor recreation. Any lands included in the FAIR program will be open to the public and not just to members of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation." The initial program will be directed by a coordinating committee of officials of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation, Louisiana Forestry Association, Louisiana Forestry Commission, Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

NEW JERSEY. A proposed $220,000,000 jet airport near Chatham in *Morris County* may well be jettisoned by some determined wildlife lovers who are taking legal steps to acquire the entire area as a public park. If the nature lovers get the land first and turn it into a wildlife preserve under county control, the Port of New York Authority could not proceed with its proposed airport. A 1941 law prohibits the authority from condemning public land without permission of the municipality or county. The land in question consists of picturesque countryside, including an area known as the Great Swamp (although much of it is not swampy at all). The swamp, of perhaps five to six thousand acres, extends



This bandshell, designed for a Lambertville, New Jersey, recreation field by Jules Gregory, is constructed from cinder block, called "partition" block, 6"-by-8"-by-18". The red anthracite cinder gives it an oyster color. The concrete platform is elliptical in shape, forming a concentric relationship to the wall used by the town and its schools for concerts, pageants, and graduations. The ten-acre field of this historic town has ballfields, tennis courts, and park area equipped with picnic tables and fireplaces.

into the townships of Harding and Chatham. The authority proposes to use the swamp acreage and peripheral land to construct a 10,000-acre jet airport with four runways, each 12,000 feet long.

The nature lovers are a well-organized group known as Wildlife Preserves, Inc., with membership centered in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, dedicated to acquiring land in the New York metropolitan area for wildlife conservation. The group hopes to acquire the best areas of the wetlands in the central Passaic Valley and already holds title to 450 acres in the Great Swamp and 1,400 acres in the Troy Meadows, both remains of ancient Lake Passaic, believed formed in the last Glacial Age.

NEW YORK. A twenty-acre estate overlooking the Hudson River has been given to the *New York City* Department of Parks for an arboretum. The Perkins-Freeman estate has been at various times the residence of Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain, Arturo Toscanini, and British ambassadors to the United Nations. The parks department must obtain an amendment to the city's administrative code through an act of state legislature in order to accept the bequest because of the specific nature of the proposed park to which access may be limited by a small admittance fee. The site lies in the Riverdale section of the Borough of the Bronx and is owned by Mrs. George Perkins, Sr. and her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Freeman. George W. Perkins, Sr., a financier and partner in J. P. Morgan and Co., who died in 1920, was for many years president of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission (N.J.-N.Y.). George Perkins was president of the commission until his death on January 10, 1960. (His successor is Arthur R. Jube of Orange, New Jersey.)

• The New York State section of *Palisades Interstate Park* has indeed reached its saturation point, necessitating turning away visitors because parking space and other facilities can hold no more. Further development of the area under a ten-year program calls for another 4,000 parking spaces and facilities for 25,000. The original aim of the ten-year program was to accommodate at least 125,000 visitors on a peak day, but the target may have to be upped to 140,000, with an eventual potential of 300,000.

• The town of *Oyster Bay* and the New York State Conservation Department are cooperating to develop five hundred acres of wetlands along the south shore of Long Island as "a conservation model and showpiece for the entire state and nation." The area to be developed is the town's existing Tobay Sanctuary between Jones Beach State Park and Tobay Beach on Great South Bay. The program is the first planned under a new state conservation measure providing financial backing for the preservation of wetlands.

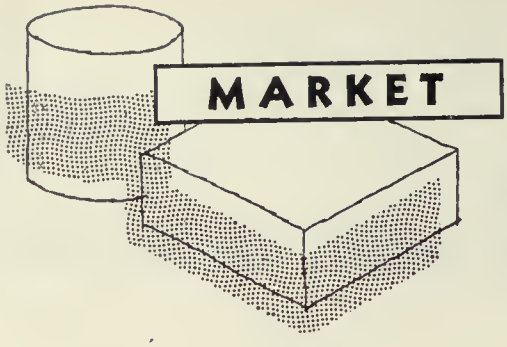
TENNESSEE. Labor unions, Exchange Clubs, the state restaurant association, and the Tennessee Easter Seal Society joined in the construction of a camp for handicapped children on Old Hickory Lake in *Wilson County* about thirty miles from Nashville. The camp will benefit between four hundred and five hundred children each summer. The thirty-acre site was made available by the U.S. Corps of

This island in Lake Ontario, New York, complete with 150 cabins, tents, recreation equipment, meeting hall, boats, and other facilities, including mainland installations, has been presented to the New York State YMCA by the General Electric Company. The island and facilities represent an original cost of more than $1,000,000. It is located fifty-six miles north of Syracuse at Henderson Harbor. For over forty years GE used "Association Island" as a site for its summer workshops and executive training programs. The Y will use it for summer work with young adults and student groups, for leadership training camps, and as a site for YMCA conferences.

Engineers and has thirty-eight hundred feet of shoreline and large level areas for ten buildings. Members of nineteen labor unions volunteered labor, with much of the equipment donated or provided to the society at cost. Labor unions involved included the asbestos workers, boilermakers, bricklayers, carpenters, cement masons, electrical workers, glaziers, elevator constructors, iron workers, hod carriers, lathers, operating engineers, painters, plasterers, plumbers, roofers, sheetmetal workers, steamfitters, and teamsters.

UTAH. The state has launched a $1,000,000 land acquisition program to remedy its dearth of recreation facilities. The Utah Park and Recreation Commission hopes to acquire woodland parks in the Wasatch Range adjacent to populous Salt Lake valley and establish camp-style facilities at Dead Horse Point and Goblin Valley in the Colorado River canyon region. The state park system is still very much in the planning stage, but state, county, and federal cooperation has resulted in the establishment of *Rockport Lake State Park* between the Wasatch and Uinta Mountains and of *Dixie State Park* in Snow Canyon. Rockport Lake, formed by the Bureau of Reclamation's Wanship Dam, offers boat docks, a store, and cluster of cabins. The state commission has also received as a gift a former resort area on Great Salt Lake, Saltair, a small-scale "Coney Island" with a Gay Nineties motif.

• With the help of some of the Western states, Utah was able to get an amendment to Federal Law 387 which had limited the amount of land a state could acquire from the Bureau of Land Management to 640 acres annually. The new amendment provides for raising the limitation to 6,400 acres with a limitation of three areas per year; and, in addition, there is the limit for the years 1960, 1961, and 1962 of 12,800 for each of the three years, plus six areas annually. Utah also received authority to purchase an unlimited number of roadside parks, not exceeding ten acres, on land belonging to the Bureau of Land Management. The bureau administers over 24,000,000 acres of land in Utah (46.8% of the state) on which there is no recreation development. #



NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

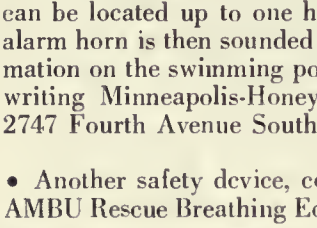
Jean Wachtel

This issue of RECREATION Magazine is devoted, almost exclusively, to camping in all its divers forms. Therefore, items for this column were selected with an eye for their utility in camping; the first three, for water safety.

Three for Safety

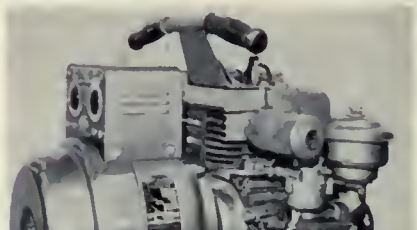
• Naturally, swimming areas are never left unattended during regular swimming periods, but there is always the offchance that some youngster might try a little aquatic experimentation of his own when nobody's looking. In order to help circumvent any possible tragedies, the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company has devised a highly sensitive electronic alarm that can be adjusted so finely is will detect a hand splashing in the water. The system includes a sensing element submerged approximately a foot below the water surface and a remotely located alarm panel (shown next to each other in the picture). Whenever an object falls into the water, the sensing element detects the sound vibrations caused by the splash, then electronically relays a signal to the alarm panel, which can be located up to one hundred feet from the pool. An alarm horn is then sounded to summon aid. Detailed information on the swimming pool alarm system may be had by writing Minneapolis-Honeywell Home Products Division, 2747 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota.

• Another safety device, complete but still portable, is the AMBU Rescue Breathing Equipment, which consists of both a hand-operated resuscitator and a foot-operated suction pump in a plastic carrying case. Lightweight and sturdy, this equipment can be used by virtually anyone, anywhere, without time-wasting setting up, use of electricity, or of compressed gases. Consisting of face mask, self-inflating bag, and nonrebreathing valve, the resuscitator delivers adequate volumes of air with the first squeeze of the bag. The foot-operated suction pump delivers intermittent partial vacuum for fast clearing of the airway, which so often is clogged with water, mucus, or other foreign matter. AMBU is offered as a complete resuscitation-suction unit, but either element may be bought separately. Formerly manufactured in Denmark, the unit has been endorsed by such European agencies as the Bavarian, Swiss, and Austrian alpine rescue organizations, the NATO armies medical corps, the Norwegian air force and merchant navy, and Danish civil defense. For all details, write Air-Shields, Inc., Hatboro, Pennsylvania.



• In the event that you have a near drowning on your hands, in either pool or natural body of water, either this or the preceding resuscitator could prove to be invaluable. The Mira tube, made of molded Tenite polyethylene plastic is a device designed to bring immediate, effective aid to nonbreathing victims of near drowning, asphyxiation, or electric shock, particularly for the rescuer reluctant to use mouth-to-mouth breathing. One end of the tube, which looks like an elongated S, is placed in the victim's mouth (once he has been placed on his back) until the flange rests against his lips or teeth. The rescuer then breathes through the tube at the rate of fifteen to twenty times per minute, interrupting the artificial respiration to permit passive exhalation by the victim. Available in sizes for children and adults, the Mira tube is resistant to most chemicals used in cold sterilization. For complete information, write the Mira Corporation, 2656 North Pasadena, Los Angeles 31, California.

• Power failure is always likely in relatively isolated areas such as camping grounds, in either state and national parks and forests or out in the country. In such instances, stand-by power is mandatory. A unit that fills the bill more than adequately is the Winco Lite Portable Engine Generator, which compact portable power plant delivers up to 3000 watts AC, starting at its rated 2500 watts. The Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle aluminum engine has nationwide service facilities, thus doubling its usefulness. Coming equipped with its own carrying handle and weighing 123 pounds, the Winco Lite offers many other advantages—such as the exclusive AUTOMATIC CONSERV-er Idling Control and full power at either 115 or 230 volts, from one outlet—and versatility. It can also be set up as an extra light source wherever *you* want it, for whatever purpose you want, such as near the pool for a water show. It is also available with stationary base, a Speedy Shift 2-wheel dolly, or carrying cradle. For complete information write the Wincharger Corporation, a subsidiary of Zenith Radio, Sioux City 2, Iowa.



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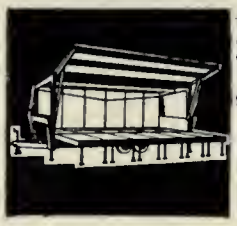

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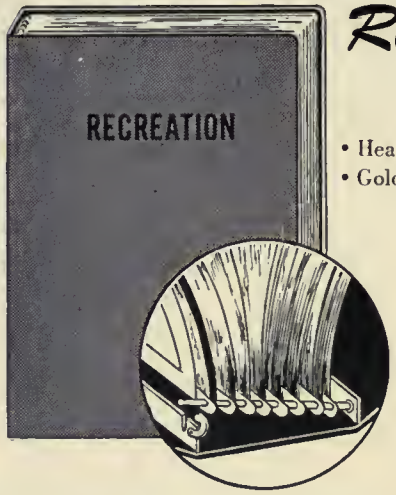

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LISTENING AND VIEWING

Have You Heard This One?

Jim Copp and Ed Brown have done it again, this time with their recording of *Fable Forest,* a reworking of fifteen Aesop fables. Copp narrates clearly and without flourishes, starting with "when the world was very young, and nobody knew how to act," and goes on from there, delightfully, spellbindingly. My seven-year-old assistant critic also got the moral inherent in each fable without feeling clobbered by the obvious.

For example, consider the story of the lion and the mouse. The lion is about to gobble up the mouse, but desists when the mouse promises to help him some day. That day comes when he frees the lion from a trap by gnawing its ropes. As his reward, which the lion says can be anything he wants, the mouse chooses to marry the lion's daughter. During the resulting, reluctant ceremony, the lioness trips and squashes her about-to-be bridegroom. The moral: "Don't overstep yourself." The slightly gory ending is softened by the lion's roaring, "Somebody sweep up that mouse . . . and let's all have a party; everybody dance, everybody sing."

While more uneven in quality and less of a whole than their first record, *Jim Copp Tales* (reviewed September 1959), *Fables* is still an excellent record. Both are suitable for recreation or camp story hour, rainy days, creative dramatics, the sick bay, quiet hour—use limited only by imagination. Available from Playhouse Records, Box 36061, Los Angeles 36, California (Playhouse 202, 12″, 33 1/3, $4.95).

Another charming Caedmon story-telling record recently off the press is the one of Boris Karloff reading "The Ugly Duckling" and five other Hans Christian Andersen stories, some well known, others less so. Among the better known are "The Princess and the Pea" and "The Shepherdess and the Chimney Sweep."

Mr. Karloff is an expert on children's literature, in addition to his acting, and reads with clarity, expression, and great warmth. He utilizes no sound effects nor outside voices, but the pint-sized audience still sits enthralled, ear glued to speaker, listening to every word. Available from Caedmon Records, 277 Fifth Avenue, New York 16 (TC 1109, 12″, 33 1/3, $5.95).—J.W.

Recreation leaders who abhor prefabricated do-it-yourself hobby sets will find *Elektra's Folk Song Kit* a cat of quite another breed. This beginner's guitar instruction course includes manual, chart, and practice record. It should propel those teen-agers who have picked up a chord or two to settle down to something more; would be a fine pick-it-up for servicemen on isolated stations far from a teacher (and even for those in more accessible areas); and a special boon for the hospitalized, homebound, and people cut off from usual channels. One side of the record gives chord instruction by Billy Faier, professional folk singer, accompanist, and editor-publisher of *Caravan Folk Music Magazine;* the other has twenty favorite folk songs played and sung by Milt Okun, teacher, arranger, conductor, and performer. The manual also includes a survey of American folk music by Lee Hays, veteran folk singer (The Weavers) and composer ("Kisses Sweeter than Wine"). Of course, the success of any such course as this is the seriousness of purpose (shown in the seriousness of play) evidenced by the practicer. Available from Elektra Records, 116 West 14th Street, New York 11 (EKL-KIT, 12″, 33 1/3, treated for heavy use, $5.95).—E.D.

Film Flashes

For All the Children is a sensitive and moving film relating the story of the New York *Herald Tribune* Fresh Air Fund's experiment in integrated camping for handicapped and nonhandicapped children at Camp Hidden Valley, Ridgefield, Connecticut. (*See write-*

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up on this camp in June 1955 RECREATION, *Page 260.*)

The film opens with a brief history of the Fresh Air Fund, illustrated by film clips, showing the dismal slum conditions that so shocked the Reverend Willard Parsons, of Sherman, Pennsylvania, that he decided to try to mitigate them in some manner. He founded the FAF in 1877 and served as its first director. Ever since its inception, the Fund has operated under Dr. Parsons' credo: "What is done out of love can never die."

The major part of the film is devoted to the Hidden Valley experiment: the original idea of integrating the handicapped and nonhandicapped; would it work; and how could it be worked out. Ultimately the problems were resolved; the children, previously screened by recognized social-service agencies, packed into buses, off to the country for the first time.

The handicaps covered a wide variety of disorders, but once they came upon the lush greenness of Camp Hidden Valley, "the burdens of disability [were] forgotten." The counselors were regular college material, with some Jay Cees included. All were given a short orientation course to acquaint them with the special needs of the handicapped. The entire experiment has been called "a new concept in social rehabilitation."

Narrator Mary Martin and two youngster actors of For All the Children.

This film was chosen when the United States Information Agency and the National Broadcasting Company were looking for a representative social-service film to show at the American National Exhibit in Moscow, last July.

Though running only eighteen minutes, this 16mm, color film should be an eye-opener to any camp or recreation department that has shied away from the very thought of having the handicapped and nonhandicapped children camping together, utilizing the same facilities. It was produced, directed and coauthored by Leo Trachtenberg and Robert K. Merrick, photographed by Ross Lowell. Available on free loan from Harvest Films, 90 Riverside Drive, New York 24.—J.W.

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RECREATION For The Ill and Handicapped

Since the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped has expanded far beyond the confines of hospitals, this regular column, formerly called "Hospital Capsules," is likewise expanding its title.

✢ The Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association knows of a large number of unfilled positions for recreation workers with the ill and handicapped thoughout the country. It does not have the funds for recruitment, movies, literature, and staff, so it must have *your* help. The Consulting Service is initiating a nationwide recruiting contest. Prizes will be awarded to the three people who recruit the most persons to the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped.

Send the Consulting Service your name if you are interested in becoming a contest participant. Please tell other recreation leaders. If the recruits are not already trained in recreation, persuade them to go to a college or university giving specialized courses in this area. If the recruits are trained in recreation, but not in work with the ill and handicapped the Consulting Service will help them find positions where they will be given careful supervision while working with the ill and handicapped. Prizes, worth over $50 each, have been donated by a kind friend of the field.

Make it a point to speak at the high schools and undergraduate colleges in your community and any other place where you think you are likely to find interest. Everyone of you can recruit at least one person to our field and surely there are many who can recruit more. How about it?

✢ Presidents of the three professional organizations working with the ill and handicapped are having several meetings this spring to develop feasible methods of forming one strong professional organization. Let's hope they will find the answers so in 1961 we may forge ahead as one united force. At the end of February, the three chairmen of the three organizations met at the National Recreation Association and worked out a formal description of recreation for the ill and handicapped, which, in turn, will be sent to the members of their organizations for approval. When this is accomplished, we will have one answer, not three, when asked, "What exactly is recreation in the medical setting?"

✢ An article in the October issue (*Pages 334-335*) discussed the Sussex County Project for a coordinated recreation program for the ill, handicapped, and aged in a rural county. At that time the Consulting Service was trying to find means to finance an on-going program after the project, supported by a foundation grant, had ended. Such means have now been developed and may be applicable in other areas of the country.

The county welfare department has agreed to pay a share of one recreation worker's salary, providing service for three sessions a week in the welfare homes caring for patients. The small general hospital will pay for four sessions, and each of the four proprietary nursing homes will pay for one session a week. This equals thirty hours a week, with the remaining ten for recruiting, training volunteers, and other program responsibilities. The institutions will pay ten dollars for each session, totalling $110 a week. Thus, the worker's salary will be $5200 a year. The automobile allowance equals approximately another $500 a year.

As the project continues this year, the Consulting Service hopes to expand the program to include the noninstitutionalized handicapped and older persons living in boarding homes. It is confident that, once again, the community will come to the rescue and find the means to support this expansion of service. If you have a small hospital and a number of nursing homes in your part of the country, they may be interested in knowing of this project, and how they, too, can provide recreation services.

In another project in which the Consulting Service tried using the same methods found so successful in Sussex County and failed. It was impossible to coordinate six institutions in six different towns, because each town, rather than cooperate with one another, competed. Cooperation is the keynote in any coordinated project.

✢ The NRA Consulting Service has been working with the U.S. Children's Bureau to develop plans for a three-year study of recreation for handicapped children throughout the country. By law, all handicapped children whether mentally or physically handicapped, get educational advantages, but there is little evidence that communities make much effort to include the handicapped child in recreation plans.

✢ Another Consulting Service study concerns methods and techniques to help the professional successfully motivate the chronically ill aged person. The Consulting Service has questioned many eminent authorities on this score. The majority seem to feel that a study in this area will reveal that the personality of the worker and his use of his own assets is the most important factor.

✢ The State of California provides an example of the power of legislation. To be eligible for licensure, it is now mandatory for nursing homes in California to offer some recreation to patients.

✢ The National Association for Retarded Children and the NRA Consulting Service are working on a plan to develop a demonstration of how a center geared to social rehabilitation may aid the mentally retarded. This will prove that many who are considered retardates with no job potential could develop such a potential, once self-confidence has been gained through education and recreation. A place to go and things to do under guidance every day can be a great help, not only to the retardate but also his family. #

MRS. HILL *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CHILD, *January 1960*
Problems Before the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth.

AMERICAN FORESTS, *January 1960*
Let's Go Trail Riding, *Michael Frome.*
The Oregon Dunes, *William B. Morse.*

CAMPING MAGAZINE, *January 1960*
Have You Tried "Spelunking"? *John Seeger.*

HARPER'S *February 1960*
Exploring the Great Deeps (oceanography), *Leonard Engel.*
Men to Match Japan's Mountains, (sumo wrestling), *Allan R. Bosworth.*
The Rebirth of Jonny (childhood schizophrenia), *Mira Rothenberg.*
Housekeeping at the Big Museum (Metropolitan Museum of Art), *Edith Iglauer.*

JOHPER, *January 1960*
Education for Leisure—A Must, *Jay B. Nash.*
First Lessons in Figure Skating, *Barbara Southward.*
NCATE Accredited Institutions Offering Degrees in Health, Physical Education, Recreation.

NEA JOURNAL, *January 1960*
What Is a Good Art Program? *Mary Adeline McKibbin.*
Subtle Learnings of Little Children, *Paul N. Van Ness.*

THE OPTIMIST, *January 1960*
Curling—Hottest Project on Ice.
Bike Safety Hits the Big City, *Barney Singerman.*

PARENTS', *February 1960*
What Makes Teens Try Dope, *Edward R. Bloomquist, MD.*
Friendships by Mail. *Gunhild Gansing.*

PARKS AND RECREATION, *January 1960*
How About a Par 3 Golf Course? *Ben Chlevin.*
Night Needs Light, *Stacy Standley.*
The Playground of Tomorrow, *Frank Caplan.*
Public Boating on Small Lakes, *Norville Hall.*
A Sailing Program for the Public, *Laura Slocombe.*

PARKS AND RECREATION IN CANADA, *January 1960*
Memorial Sports Centre (Oshawa), *R. A. Stencel.*
Outstanding Sarnia Tree Program, *William Palmer.*

RECREATION FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED, *January 1960*
Creative Dance. *Mary London Brooks.*
How to Plan a Carnival, *Ira Hutchinson, Jr.*

Recordings

DAVE VAN RONK SINGS BALLADS, BLUES AND A SPIRITUAL (FS3818). Folkways Records, 117 West 46th Street, New York 36 (12", 33 1/3, $5.95).

Elektra Records

MORSE CODE COURSE (CC-1); FOLK SONGS FROM JUST ABOUT EVERYWHERE (EKL-161), Theodore Bikel and Geula Gill; SONGS OF A RUSSIAN GYPSY (EKL-151), Theodore Bikel; THE LIMELITERS (EKL-180); GOLD COAST SATURDAY NIGHT (EKL-167), Saka Acquaye and His African Ensemble from Ghana (all 33 1/3, 12", $4.98). Elektra Records, 116 West 14th Street, New York 11.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Arts and Crafts

ADVENTURE IN STITCHES (rev. ed.), Mariska Karasz. Funk & Wagnalls, 153 E. 24th St., New York 10. Pp. 127. $7.50.

BEGINNER'S BOOK OF WATERCOLOUR PAINTING, THE, Adrian Hill. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 77. $2.95.

DEVELOPING, C. I. Jacobson. American Photographic Book Publishing, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 327. $4.50.

FUN WITH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Joseph Leeming. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia. Pp. 95. $3.00.

HAND WEAVING, S. A. Zielinski. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 153 E. 24th St., New York 10. Pp. 190. $8.50.

MIRROR WITH A MEMORY (photography), Charles Michael Daugherty. Harcourt Brace, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Pp. 96. $3.25.

MORE PLYWOOD PROJECTS, Robert Scharff. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 184. $5.50.

MOSAICS, Doris and Diane Lee Aller. Lane Publishing, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.95.

1960 INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY YEAR BOOK, Norman Hall, Editor. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 216. $6.95.

ORIGAMI (Book Three), Florence Sakade. Charles E. Tuttle, 28-30 S. Main St., Rutland, Vt. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

POPULAR STYLES OF JAPANESE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT, Lida Webb. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28th St., New York 16. Pp. 124. $2.95.

PRINTMAKING, Gabor Peterdi. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 303. $12.50.

STONEWARE AND PORCELAIN, Daniel Rhodes. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 217. $7.50.

TIN CAN CRAFTING, Sylvia W. Howard. Sterling Publishing, 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 64. $2.50.

VANISHING CRAFTS AND THEIR CRAFTSMEN, Rollin C. Steinmetz and Charles S. Rice. Rutgers Univ. Press, 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, N. J. Pp. 160. $4.75.

Camping, Nature

CAMPING AND OUTDOOR FUN, Maj. Mauno A. Lindholm. Hart Publishing, 74 Fifth Ave., New York 11. Pp. 192. Paper, $1.50.

CAMPING DIGEST, Kenneth Chasey. Box 6247, Lamar Park Sta., Corpus Christi, Tex. Pp. 225. Paper, $2.00.

CAMP SITE DEVELOPMENT, Julian H. Saloman. Girl Scouts of the USA, 830 3rd Ave., New York 22. Pp. 160. $5.00.

CAMPSITE FINDER (Vol. 1—1959), Pacific Coast and Alaska, Richard and Jane Hartesveldt. Naturegraph Publishing, Box 46, San Martin, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.00.

CHILDREN'S ADVENTURE WITH NATURE AND PEOPLE, A. J. William Myers, PhD. Exposition Press, 386 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 108. $3.00.

DEVELOPING CAMP SITES AND FACILITIES, John A. Ledlie, Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 63. Paper, $3.50.

ENDURING PATTERN, THE, Hal Borland. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 247. $5.00.

FIELD GUIDE TO AMERICAN WILDLIFE: East, Central & North, Henry Hill Collins, Jr. Harper & Brothers, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 683. $6.95.

HOW ANIMALS MOVE, James Gray. Cambridge Univ. Press, 32 E. 57th St., New York 22. Pp. 143. Paper, $1.75.

HOW TO SELECT A SUMMER CAMP FOR YOUR CHILD, Irving Horowitz. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 84. $2.95 (paper, $1.95).

LIVING EARTH, Peter Farb. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 172. $3.75.

LIVING WITH OTHERS (teacher's manual plus junior camper's book), Carrie Lou Goddard. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 114. Paper, $1.25.

MANUAL FOR OUTDOOR LABORATORIES, Richard L. Weaver, Editor. Interstate Printers, 19-29 N. Jackson St., Danville, Ill. Pp. 81. Paper, $1.25.

THE NATURAL THING: The Land and Its Citizens, Pieter W. Fosburgh. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 174. $3.75.

NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL, Albert M. Day. Stackpole Co., Cameron & Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 363. $5.75.

101 WILDFLOWERS OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, Grant and Wenonah Sharpe. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle 5. Pp. 40. Paper, $1.00.

OUR GREAT OUTDOORS—What Are We Doing About It? Center for Information on America, Washington, Conn. Pp. 4. $.25.

OUTDOOR REFERENCE GUIDE, Amelia R. Long. Stackpole Co., Cameron and Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 288. $7.50.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST, THE. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 160. $2.50.

PLANTS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD, Bertha S. Dodge. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 183. $3.50.

POCKET FIELD GUIDE TO NATURE—Volume I, Stackpole Co., Cameron & Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.50.

RANGE LAND ANIMAL TALES, Sabina Carlin Pratt. Exposition Press, 386 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 58. $2.50.

SEA AND SHORE, THE, Marion B. Carr. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 57. $1.50.

SECRETS IN THE DUST, Raymond Holden. Dodd, Mead, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 177. $2.75.

SPRING FLOWERS OF THE LOWER COLUMBIA VALLEY, Clara C. Hill. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle 5. Pp. 164. $3.00.

STRANGE PARTNERS (cooperation among animals), Sigmund Lavine. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 106. $2.75.

WORLD OF LIVING THINGS, Paul Griswold Howes. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. 124 E. 30th St., New York 16. Pp. 232. $4.50.

WORLD OF PATTERN, A, Gwen White. Charles T. Branford, 69 Union St., Newton Centre 59, Mass. Pp. 76. $3.95.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Camp Waterfront Programs and Management, Richard Pohndorf. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 256, illustrated. $7.50.

This, the latest addition to the YMCA Aquatic Professional Series, provides long-needed coverage of the problems of waterfront program operation and administration. It is a key resource for almost any phase of aquatic programing in a resident or day-camp setting, whether run by recreation department or private agency. The book does not deal specifically with the YMCA operation; most of the material can be easily adapted to any program. The examples are well selected and provide breadth and scope for intelligent planning.

The seamanship program and standards of proficiency are excellent, especially when the high interest in small-craft ownership and their use by the general public are considered. It is regrettable, however, that some reference to the existing American Red Cross Small Craft Programs was not included. Some of this material can be applied to individual operation of small craft outside the usual camp operation, which is good or bad, depending on your viewpoint.

The somewhat incomplete bibliography of up-to-date references does not detract from the book's overall value.—*Stanley Stocker, Metropolitan New York Council, American Youth Hostels.* (See his article on camp lands, Page 132.)

Your Family Goes Camping, Doris Patterson. Abingdon Press, 201 Eighth Avenue, South, Nashville 2, Tennessee. Pp. 160, illustrated. $2.50.

This summer you will be asked for advice on family camping, if the present trend continues—and it will. Or you may wish to take the family on a cross-country jaunt, camping along the way. In either case, this book will provide answers to such questions as: Where shall I go? What shall I take? What about tents, sleeping bags, cooking, sanitation? It is based on the long camping experience of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson and their four children, all inveterate campers. The style is concise and enthusiastic.

The only criticism of this book concerns two items. Mrs. Patterson does not use the modern mouth-to-mouth method of artificial respiration. She also fails to give sufficient warning about the removal of ticks, those carriers of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. *Never* remove them by hand. Use tweezers; *never* touch ticks with fingers.

Developing Camp Sites and Facilities, Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 63, illustrated. $3.50.

This publication, prepared by the National Commission on YMCA Camp Layouts, Buildings, and Facilities, is another indication of the excellent material on camp design and development that is being issued by youth-serving agencies. Designed to assist those responsible for planning and developing camps, it is largely the result of work done at the First National Consultation of YMCA Camping held in 1957. Many YMCA camp leaders served on committees that prepared the various chapters.

The handbook is profusely illustrated with sketches, photographs, and plans of camp structures and facilities. Of special interest to recreation workers are the sections relating to procedures in developing a camp project, waterfront developments, and program facilities. Most of the information is presented in the form of check lists that facilitate the ready use of the publication.—*G. D. B.*

Light from a Thousand Campfires, Kenneth B. Webb, Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 375, illustrated. $4.95.

This compilation of camping material reflects the light from thousands of personalities and experiences that made up the first thirty-four years of *Camping Magazine* and its predecessors. It is not a how-to-do-it book but rather a distillation of camping philosophy, insights, values, aims, objectives. The book covers four major areas: what is camping and why? the staff, the program, and the many kinds of camps. It certainly should be well thumbed by all camp directors and be available for the camp staff. The wealth of experience and inspiration of many of the pioneers of good camping make this a must for every professional recreation leader who is in any way concerned with day or resident camping. Publication of this volume marks the fiftieth anniversary of the American Camping Association, to be celebrated at its convention in San Francisco this month.—*S. S.*

Curiosities of Animal Life, Maurice Burton, DSc, pp. 128, photographs and drawings, $3.95. **A Butterfly Is Born,** J. P. Vanden Eckhoudt, pp. 90, over 120 photographs, $2.50. **A Bird Is Born,** E. Bosiger and J. M. Guilcher, pp. 92, 111 photographs, $2.50. All from Sterling Publishing Company, 419 Park Avenue, South, New York 16.

How do animals find their way home? What animals have built-in weapons? Can animals talk to each other? In *Curiosities of Animal Life* Dr. Burton pinpoints the answers to these and many other questions. Each bit of information presented is related to other unusual facts and to the whole field of natural history so readers do not get just a miscellany of believe-it-or-not data, but a thorough understanding of animals. Did you know that a cuckoo from Africa migrates to England to breed, and the young birds return to Africa, a land they have never seen? Why? Here is your chance to find the answer. Accompanying the text are 105 black-and-white and sixteen full-color photographs plus wash drawings by Anne Marie Jauss.

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All three books are treasures, have numerous, superb photographs, and will delight any nature leader.

Verses from 1929 On, Ogden Nash. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston. Pp. 522. $5.95.

This comprehensive anthology, selected and revised from six previous Nash volumes, is chock full of wry gripes, unblushing puns, elastic (and snappy) rhymes, all quite gnashy but not nasty. Sample:

Song of the Open Road

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CURRENT

1960 National Recreation Association District Conference Schedule

DISTRICT	DATES	LOCATION	HOTEL
California and Pacific Southwest	February 14-17	San Jose, California	St. Claire
Middle Atlantic	March 23-25	Pocono Manor, Pa.	Pocono Manor Inn
Southwest	March 30-31-Apr. 1-2	Shreveport, La.	Washington Youree and Capt. Shreve Hotels (connected by arcade)
Great Lakes	April 4-7	St. Paul, Minn.	St. Paul
Midwest	April 6-8	Kansas City, Mo.	President
Southeast	April 18-20	Edgewater Park, Miss.	Edgewater Gulf
Pacific Northwest	April 10-12	Sun Valley, Idaho	The Lodge
New England	May 15-18	Swampscott, Mass.	New Ocean House

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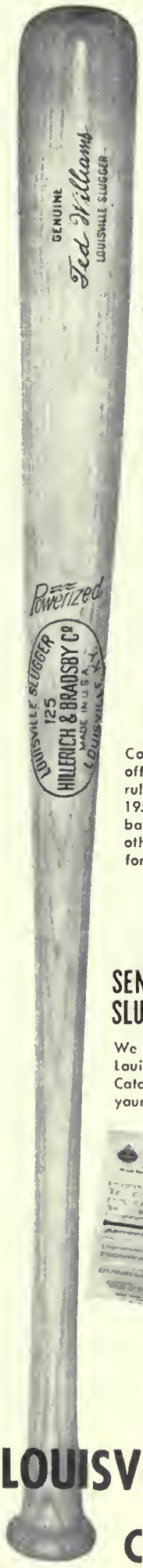

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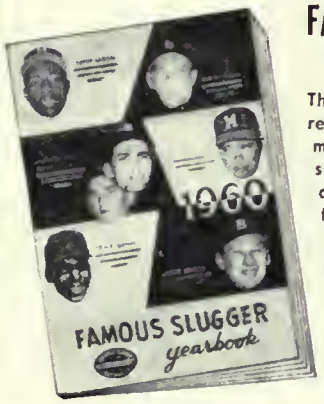

FAMOUS SLUGGER YEARBOOK

This book is a ready reference for major and minor league batting statistics, World Series data, photographs of famous sluggers and historical baseball highlights. Also contains an article "Base Hitting" written expressly by Nelson Fax for this year's Yearbook.

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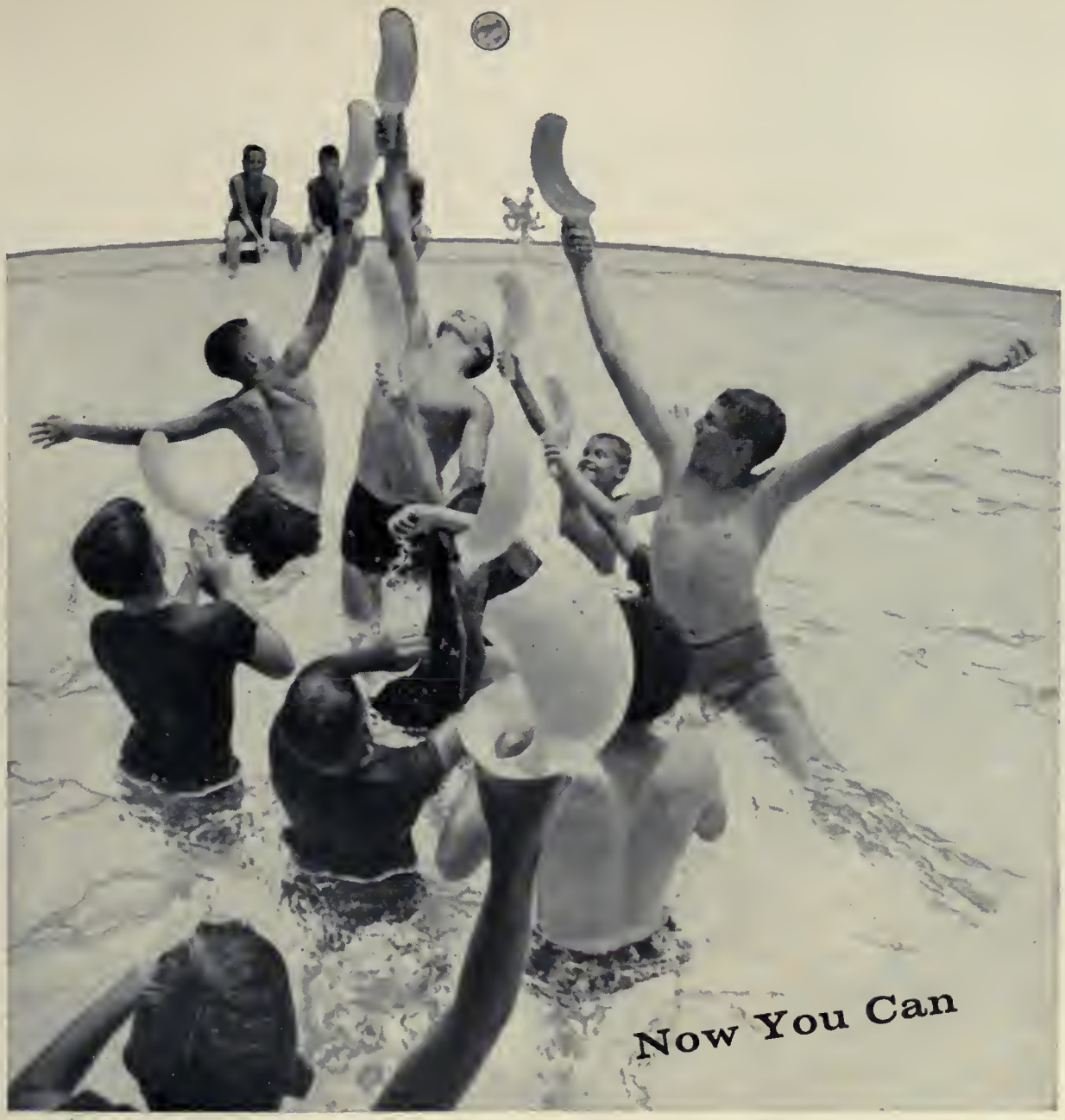

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Things You Should Know . .

▸ A NATIONWIDE TRACK-AND-FIELD program has been announced by the Office of Operation Fitness—USA, as being initiated under the sponsorship of a Coordination-Implementation Committee of Cooperating Organizations and Affiliates of the AAHPER-NEA. The National Recreation Association is one of the organizations cooperating with this program as a member of the committee. The project, designed to continue two years or longer, will develop track-and-field clinics for both children and teachers, stimulate interest in track-and-field activities, and open up increased participation opportunities for millions of children and youth throughout the country. Bulletins, posters, official forms, and other printed materials will be available to leaders without cost as soon as they are off press. For further information, address Operation Fitness—USA, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

▸ A GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM was inaugurated for the education of mentally retarded children, authorized by Public Law 85-926, in September 1958. It will be administered by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Interested persons may apply (1) at the college or university they wish to attend to determine whether it is a participating institution, or (2) at their state department of education. For further information, write to: Exceptional Children and Youth Section, Instruction, Organization, and Services Branch, Division of State and Local School Systems, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

▸ THE DEMAND FOR college and university graduates in recreation continues to increase, according to Frank S. Endicott, Director of Placement, Northwestern University, Evanston Illinois, in the report on his fourteenth annual survey. Companies will seek ten percent more graduates from the 1960 classes than they employed from the classes of 1959; forty-six percent of these companies will visit more schools. Starting salaries will again increase in 1960: average for engineering will be $515 per month; accountants $450 per month; sales $434 per month; general business $424 per month.

▸ IS YOUTH FITNESS A CONCERN of your community? The week beginning May 1, 1960, has been proclaimed by President Eisenhower as National Physical Fitness Week. What are you doing to observe it? Also, what are you planning to do for Physical Fitness Week in June (June 1 to 7) as a part of National Recreation Month? We would appreciate receiving a brief statement about your plans.

▸ YOUR JUNE CALENDAR INCLUDES, in addition to National Recreation Month: Youth Fitness Week, June 1 to 7; National Circus Week, June 1 to 7; "Let's Play Golf" Week, June 4 to 11; Family Recreation Week, June 8 to 14; National Flag Week, June 12 to 19; Recreation-and-the-Arts Week, June 15 to 21; Father's Day, June 19; Recreation-Through-Service Week, June 22 to 30. Summer begins June 21.

▸ AN INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE is now being mailed to recreation leaders by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. We join the National Social Welfare Assembly in urging everyone to fill it out quickly and return promptly in accordance with instructions. Not all workers will receive this, as it is a sample survey, as such is the usual practice of the U. S. Labor Department. All information is kept confidential and appears only in broad summaries.

▸ IF YOU HAVEN'T RECEIVED your *June Is National Recreation Month Kit*, as an associate or affiliate of the National Recreation Association, write for it at once. Sets were mailed early in March. April is the month in which to set up your communitywide National Recreation Month Committee.

▸ IN RELATION TO SWIMMING SAFETY, the National Red Cross announces that since the beginning of its safety services

(Continued on Page 148)

APRIL 1960

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON
ASSISTANT EDITORS
JEAN WACHTEL ELVIRA DELANY
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
Program, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

VOL. LIII. Price 50 Cents No. 4

On the Cover

BLASTING OFF to another world is easy in a paper cutout rocket, with exhaust made of absorbent cotton, galaxies and stars of sugar. Are your 1960 playground plans ready for the launching pad or are you still tinkering with the fuel mixture? April countdown is right around the corner. We are indebted for our cover to Michael Kosinski, who did an article in November 1955 on how to make photograms, of which the cover was an illustrative sketch.

Next Month

While the May emphasis is on the aging American—philosophy and program—the other articles touch on many facets of recreation. The centerspread is a magnificent picture story of flower and garden festivals, conducted all over the United States. George Hjelte writes about parks as a necessity or an amenity, and another piece presents new faces of recreation as exemplified by recreation areas in trailer parks, supermarket parking lots, housing projects, and motels. You will want to read about how to stimulate your softball program, both for youth and the not-quite-middle-aged man; how to get and keep your parks; and you will be fascinated to read of a trampolin program for blind children. Other articles cover quiet adult games, music and recreation, who's who at the forthcoming Congress in Washington, D. C. this fall, and many other subjects.

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1960 REFERENCE BOOK FREE FOR THE ASKING

(Continued from Page 146)

in 1910, 38,000,000 certificates have been issued to persons completing formal courses—21,000,000 in first aid and 17,000,000 in water safety. During the past year, Safety Services spurred its efforts to teach Americans how to live safely. Certificates issued to persons completing Red Cross first-aid and water-safety courses numbered 2,513,300. The past year, the mouth-to-mouth (or mouth-to-nose) technique of artificial respiration was adopted by Red Cross, upon recommendation of the National Academy of Science. National Research Council, as the one most practical for a single rescuer to use. The method was publicized through issuance of a textbook supplement, which also presents modifications of the two manual resuscitation methods.

▸ The 11th National Science Fair, dedicated to inspiring greater interest in science among students, will be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 11 to 14, 1960. For brochure of facts, send to Science Service, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. #

▸ The 1960 National Conference on Social Welfare will be held in Atlantic City, June 5 to 10, according to Charles I. Schotland, conference president. There are fifty-four national organizations participating in the planning. Information and room reservation forms may be secured from the National Conference at 22 West Gay Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

▸ Swimming pool sponsors get a tax break. The IRS rules that nonprofit corporations which build and operate community swimming pools and other recreation facilities, admitting the public for a nominal fee, qualify as tax-exempt charitable organizations. A reason: Such corporations serve a generally recognized public need and so lessen the burden on government units to provide similar tax-supported service, the service noted.

▸ Publications related to the White House Conference on Children and Youth are available for purchase from the Conference, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington 25, D. C. The five books available are: *The Nation's Children*, $6.00 (plus fifty cents postage and handling); *Children in a Changing World*, $1.25 (plus twenty-five cents postage and handling); *State Reports Digest*, $1.50 (plus twenty-five cents postage and handling); *National Organizations Digest*, $1.50 (plus twenty-five cents postage and handling); *Conference Proceedings*, $2.25 (plus twenty-five cents postage and handling).

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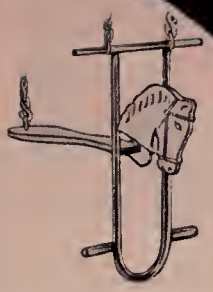

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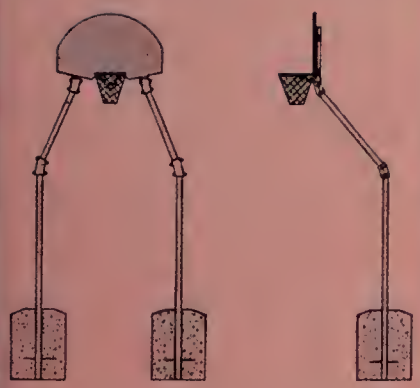

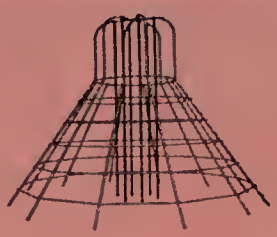

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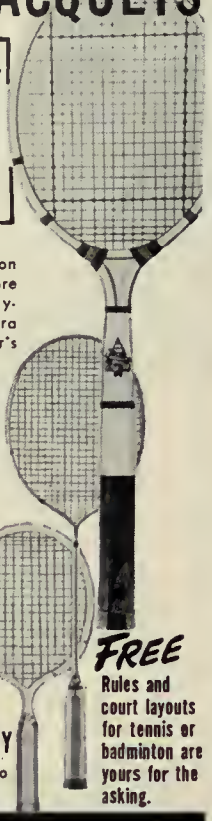

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—The Editors.

Proper Leadership

Sirs:

Youth leadership is in dire need of continuous training programs, both preservice and in-service, for paid and volunteer leaders. The objectives of a youth program should be set down before the program is planned and before the mechanics are set up. Seldom do leaders take into consideration the important objectives and outcomes of a properly planned program.

The long-range outcomes of a program should be studied before a program is put into effect. One should always keep in mind the total child; the entire growth of the child; his mental and social attitudes; the physical body development as well as the carry-over values for the years ahead. Too many leaders are concerned with the immediate program and have little or no thought to the whole child or to the total effects of the program to the future of the child. Many leaders do not possess a professional position they hold, nor do they possess a professional attitude to the child who benefits from their positive leadership or who suffers from their negative leadership.

If continuous and proper preservice and in-service training programs are carried on by competent trained leaders, an education system can be set up, and over the years, leadership objectives and techniques will improve to the point where our children will benefit from positive leadership, and very little negative leadership will appear in our youth programs.

EDSEL B. MARTZ, *Department of Recreation and Parks, Arlington, Virginia.*

New Magazine for Handicapped

Sirs:

Congratulations to you for adding pages for articles and information pertaining to the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped.

I am enclosing a copy of *Accent on Living*—circulation 7,000, in all states and forty-three foreign countries—thinking that perhaps you might want to write a small note about it in RECREATION Magazine. If you would like to mention it, I will be happy to send a free copy to anyone interested.

RAYMOND C. CHEEVER. *Publisher, and Editor, 802 Reinthaler, Bloomington, Illinois.*

Note: Accent on Living is a pocket-sized, national magazine, dedicated to serving all handicapped persons, and has an advisory board composed of medical and rehabilitation specialists.

"A Most Excellent February"

Sirs:

Congratulations on a most excellent February 1960 issue of RECREATION with its international recreation flavor. I have asked my staff members and board members to give me their copies so I might send them to international friends who have visited my department over the years. They are located in all parts of the world.

Keep up the good work you are doing with the magazine!

THOMAS W. LANTZ, *Superintendent, Public Recreation, Mountain Park District, Tacoma, Washington.*

Rave Notice

Sirs:

My December 1959 issue [of RECREATION] is dog-eared already from the constant use it received by our part-time staff during the Christmas vacation period! The variety of subject matter plus the pleasing overall layout of the magazine continues to merit rave notices from our staff.

HARRY B. VAN BELLEHEM, *Director of Recreation, Torrance, California.*

See March issue for article about Torrance's excellent day camp program.—Ed.

In Memoriam

• Dr. Nickolaus L. Engelhardt, well-known educational consultant and good friend to recreation, died February 24 in New York City. He was seventy-seven years old. A senior partner in the educational consulting firm of Engelhardt, Engelhardt, Leggett & Cornell, he was one of the country's leading authorities on conditions in public schools.

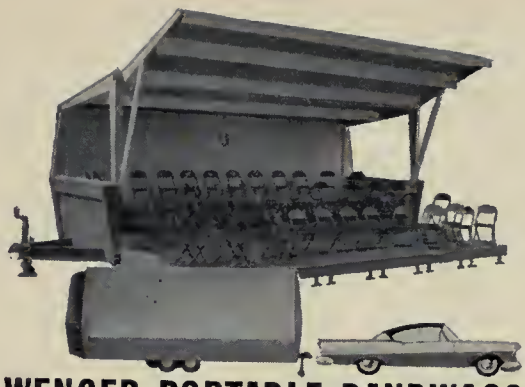
He cooperated with the National Recreation Association in many ways, and, when president of the American Association of School Administrators, he prepared jointly with the Association a leaflet entitled *Planning School Buildings for Community Recreation Use.* This received wide distribution. He also served as a member of the NRA Council on Research in Recreation and spoke at National Recreation Congresses.

• Dr. George Louis Meylan, pioneer in youth camping and physical education and an early advocate of greater attention to the health needs of American youth, died January 15 in New York City. He was eighty-six. During World War I he took a leave of absence as medical director of Columbia University to serve as director of recreation for the French army.

In 1892, Dr. Meylan organized a camp for underprivileged children in Bangor, Maine, one of the earliest camps in the state. This was followed five years later by a YMCA camp in New Hampshire. He also founded his own camps on Sebago Lake, Maine.

• Ovid Butler, influential forest conservationist, died February 20 in Washington, D. C. at the age of seventy-nine. From 1922 to 1948, he was executive director of the American Forestry Association. As *American Forests* magazine said of him a few years ago, "As much as any man of our time, Ovid Butler helped to make conservation a household word. . . ."

His career was marked by many conservation milestones, among them the introduction of a fact-finding survey to reveal to Americans the conditions of their forest resources after the heavy timber strain of World War II. He also initiated publication of a series of books on conservation and forests. #



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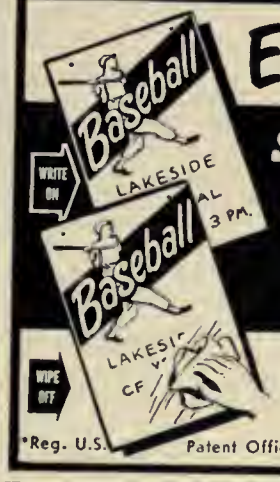

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LOS ANGELES 11

RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

Behind the Headlines outlines a special program technique for studying intergroup relations through a more meaningful use of newspapers. It shows how a knowledge of the relevant facts about news events, plus supplementary reading and discussion, can help develop an understanding of the meanings behind the headlines. The 24-page pamphlet was designed for use by community leaders and discussion groups in programing and conducting practical workshops for adults on the problems within our democracy. Available for fifteen cents from Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22.

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The Art of Shellcraft Instruction combines a beginner's manual with a complete summary of shellcraft and was written by Frank and Marjorie Pelosi who have written previous manuals on this craft. Mrs. Pelosi is shellcraft instructor for the St. Lucie County, Florida, recreation department. This 84-page manual is available for a dollar in a soft cover, in hard cover for $3.00, from the Sand Box Shell Shop, Box 112, Jensen Beach, Florida.

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Conservation, a manual issued by the Camp Fire Girls, is an excellent resource for nature and science leaders in camps, schools, indoor centers and clubs in urban or rural areas. An excellent conservation directory adds to its usefulness. Available for $1.50 from Supply Division, Camp Fire Girls, 450 Avenue of the Americas, New York 11.

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Crouse-Hinds Bulletin 2714 is a pocket-sized edition of the company's floodlight catalog and is available free. Included is material on how to select floodlights of all description: general-purpose, heavy-duty, mercury vapor, special, and for hazardous locations; searchlights, underwater lighting, floodlight poles, accessories, installation suggestions, and lighting calculations. For your copy of this 183-page bulletin write Crouse-Hinds Company, Syracuse 1, New York.

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Remember, Folks! is a folder to remind people to use courtesy and common sense afloat. This would be excellent for distribution at marinas and other family boating centers. Get a free supply from the Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.

Editorial

A LEGACY OF PLAY

Airlie Oaks, Wilmington, North Carolina.

"Thus do I devise and bequeath—"

In 1907—the year this magazine, then THE PLAYGROUND, *was born—the following legacy appeared in these pages. Every once in a while, since then, we have now and again exposed it to the light of day, for it should be eternal and read by all who love children.*

That year, Mr. Lawrence Veiller, chairman of the New York delegation to the Playground Convention in Chicago, called attention to the following will, as printed in the New York Times. *—Ed.*

I GIVE TO good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise, and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously, as the needs of their children may require.

I leave to children, inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely, according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children, the banks of the brooks, and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject neverthcless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

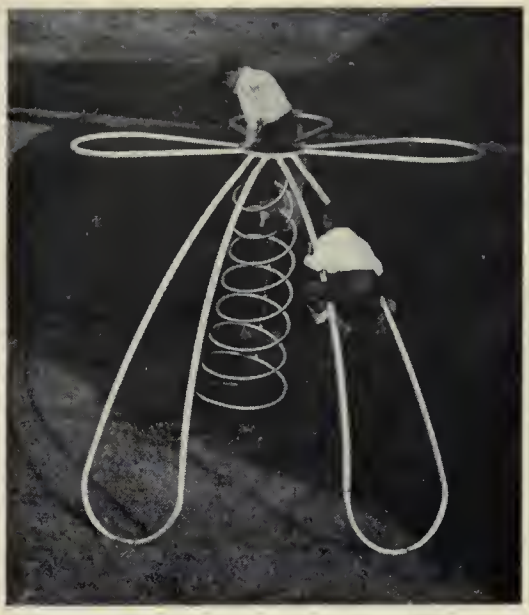
I devise to boys, jointly, all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate; to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof; the woods and their appurtenances; the squirrels and birds, and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance. . . .

To lovers, I devise their imaginary world with whatever they may need: as the stars of the sky; the red roses by the wall; the bloom of the hawthorn; the sweet strains of music and aught elsc they may desire to figure to each other; the lastingness and beauty of their love.

To young mcn, jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude, I give to them the power to make lasting friendships, and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses, to sing with lusty voices.

And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave memory, and I bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live over the old days again, freely and fully, without tithe or diminution.

To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep. #



Climber-slide by Creative Playthings.

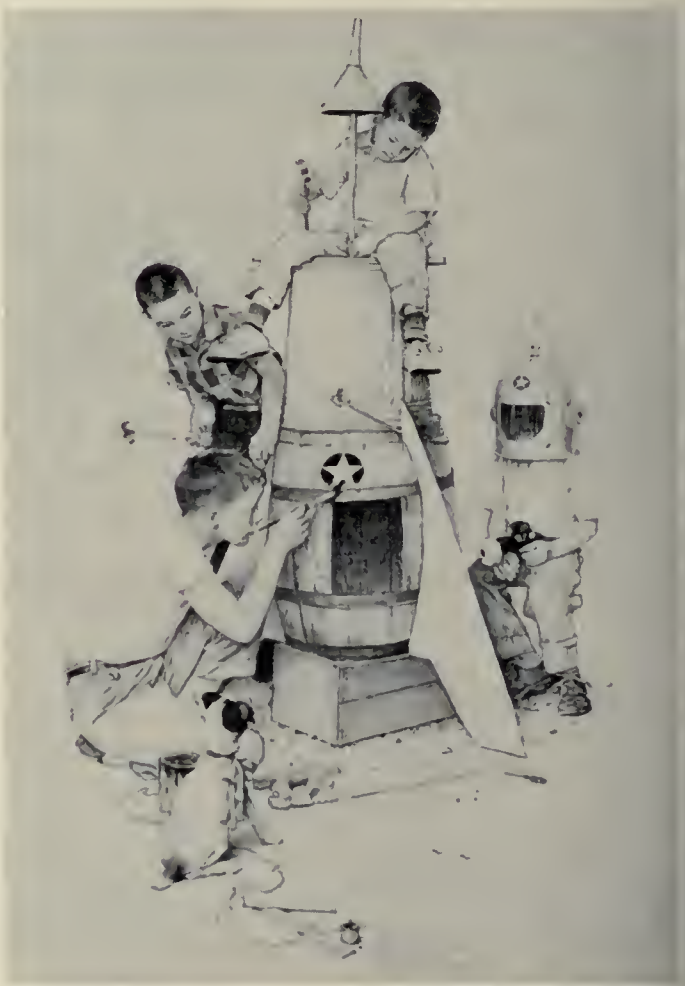
PLAYGROUNDS I

Let's increase our playgrounds! How many communities can report new ones? Long ago, in the days of Joseph Lee, playgrounds were established to bring the children off the streets, and the slogan of the day was "Where shall they play?" If this was a great need in 1906, how much more pressing is that need today!

With our exploding population, crowded living conditions, and vanishing play spaces, it is more important than ever to make sure our children find a bit of ground under the blue summer sky for outdoor play. And that they have careful guidance, by specially trained leaders.

The National Recreation Association *1956 Recreation and Parks Yearbook** figures show that the 1,956 cities reporting had 18,224 playgrounds that year, but today, although their numbers have increased, the need for more playgrounds becomes even more urgent. Let us, by all means, take care to allocate space for these in our communities *now*—for today and tomorrow—before it is too late!

*A new *Yearbook* will be published in 1961.



Norman Rockwell drawing by courtesy of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company

Creative adventure. Playground craft sessions should give children opportunities to explore, build, discover, and express their feelings, fantasies, interests, and ideas. This appealing paper-strip dragon is an example of the animals, insects, birds, people, puppets, and masks children can create on the playground, using only scissors, paste, and paper. He is one of the many creatures to be found in Adventures with Scissors and Paper *(review on Page 192).*

Sputniks and Leis

Put on your space suits, fasten your helmets, and prepare for the countdown. It will soon be time to take off for a summer in outer space—on the playgrounds. Space is one of today's most prevalent themes for everything, and will continue to be so. Sputnik will become Fun-nik on hundreds of playgrounds in the next few months. Are your plans ready for launching?

Some of the playground rockets are coming down in Hawaii, too, and, from there on out, activities will include ukelele playing, singing, Hawaiian dancing, games, making straw hula skirts, leis, and flower crowns and bracelets in the craft groups. We hear, for instance, that all the playgrounds in Tacoma, Washington, are planning to carry the Hawaiian theme this year. Have you considered it?

CTION 1960

Scooting

• In *Hammond, Indiana,* our summer schedule for each playground includes a penny carnival to be held some time during July or August. Over the past few years, our leaders have tried pony rides, pushcart rides, etcetera. Now, motor scooters have become popular and we purchased one that could be taken from playground to playground to be used at the carnivals. Needless to say, it was extremely popular. Each playground used the machine as a money maker for its carnival, charging ten cents a ride.

In regard to controlling the rides, and the individuals driving, the car was geared so that it would go about ten miles per hour. It has a clutch that must be engaged at all times before the car will move, thus enabling children as young as eight to operate it without danger. Another arrangement that helps control the operation is that the car has seats for two, so if one child does not want to drive, he can ride with someone who does. It is surprising how well this works.

It is against the law to operate scooters on the streets in our city, so we have arranged with the police to rope off an area for a given number of hours so that we may be free from traffic and police interference. This is important because it lets the children know there are laws prohibiting scooters, and that they are complying with this law. We, as a department, have not sponsored any races, nor do we intend to do so.—John Higgins, *Administrator, Board of Parks and Recreation, Hammond, Indiana.*

• In *Newington, Connecticut,* Clem Lemire, superintendent of recreation, has just terminated a successful program along the above lines, called "Piston Poppers," in which the youngsters made their own motorized, four-wheeled carts from old power lawnmowers. The Connecticut Safety Commission went on record announcing opposition to miniature motor-vehicle contests and racing events for young children. The "safe-driving education" aspects of such an activity are being vigorously challenged. Mr. Lemire writes the National Recreation Association, "Although our program was never classified as a 'racing program,' we do not want to start a controversy. We will reluctantly curtail operation even though we have enjoyed two years of success."

A number of other communities have found that, with one thing leading to another, the speed aspect of these programs gathers momentum, so to speak, and becomes so intriguing that the practice of safety measures becomes a real problem and the program hazardous in the long run. Some power-driven carts have been known to reach a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, or over—too much for a child.

Books on Summer Playgrounds

Our storytelling program on the playgrounds of Springfield, Missouri, needed to be strengthened. Therefore, Jim Ewing, director of parks and recreation, and Leroy Fox, city librarian, worked out a plan to make reading a part of the summer recreation program.

A park board truck was rebuilt into a bookmobile, and the library supplied it with seven hundred volumes. A section of the bookmobile was devoted to books related to each week's playground theme. The children selected their books and reported on and reviewed them during story hour on the playground. They also handed in a written record if they wanted to participate in the summer reading club. If they reported on five books during the summer they received a reading club pin and certificate. These were given out at the Annual Park Day the final week of the program. Circulation of the books for the summer reached eighty-two hundred. Though the children were not registered, almost all the books were returned.

A most unusual feature of the bookmobile was a 16mm movie projector installed in the front seat of the truck. This projected the movies into a mirror, which then reflected them onto a screen built on the back door of the truck. The children sat behind the truck to watch. The movies, both entertaining and educational, followed the week's theme, lasted ten to twenty minutes.

A local library staff member was assigned to the park playground staff for the summer and was responsible for this program. The bookmobile visited twenty-two playgrounds weekly. This was definitely a plus in new activities added to the Springfield Playground Program during the summer of 1959.—Betty Miller, *Director of Recreation, Springfield, Missouri.*

The Human Touch in Playground Direction

These suggestions are made by someone who cares for kids. They are a series of ideas, taken out of context, from letters sent by Mrs. Kay Brook to Wade Magrum, recreation superintendent in Jasper Place, Alberta, Canada. Mrs. Brook served as a playground director and is obviously a keen observer sympathetic to the needs of the children.

. . . Permanent equipment is a futile hope, but I should enjoy very much seeing every swing in our playground melted down and made into horizontal and climbing bars. I feel very strongly about swings. They bear the same relationship to creative play that coloring books do to creative art—that is, swings foster sterility of expression, repression of creativeness, and a passive, unimaginative attitude to play.

. . . I should like to see at least four sets of jungle-gym or horizontal-bar sets, or climbing sets. I realize that these items are very expensive. However, effective substitutes can be worked out by using "junk"—for example, old concrete sewer pipes, cemented in varying heights and connected with cemented old steel rods.

. . . Tiny children would love some really huge blocks of wood, in various interesting shapes, sanded and painted, that could be hauled around, built, sat on, climbed on, and jumped over. A great, big concrete checkerboard, with pushable checkers, would probably add to the fun. →

. . . . The most popular art craft on our playground [last] year is mask-and-puppet making from asbestos mixed with stick-fast dry paste. We found that one hundred pounds is barely enough. . . . got ours for about three dollars from a wholesale roofing firm. It's quite common stuff, and is called "shorts." Even mixed with water, it's nice and clean. The children made some fabulous masks.

. . . Twelve-year-old girls are so helpful, they nearly drive me nuts. I believe that other leaders have discovered this phenomenon. In addition, they have a tendency to get crushes on "teacher," and if two of them are present at the same time, Teacher is loved to pieces, and can't move for her eager and madly jealous little helpers. I've never had more than two at a time, thank heaven.

. . . If a twelve-year-old boy is the only boy of his age on the playground, and the other children are small folk, this boy has a very good time doing action songs. If one other boy arrives, they sit up on the swing frames and make funny remarks at everybody. If more than two twelve-year-old boys are present, the gang wouldn't join in Rig-a-dig-jig "if you paid us a million, trillion dollars."

. . . Safety rules: Too arbitrary. Telling a wide-awake eleven-year-old, who is bursting to set challenges for himself, that he can't go up the slide backwards, that he can't climb the swing-frames, that he can't stand on his head on the swing-seat and swing, is asking for him to put his considerable powers of ingenuity for torture to make the leader's life for the next few hours hell-among-the-trees. Of course, children love rules—the more and the more complicated, the happier they are to try and break them. Also, rules make them feel very secure. Then they know someone loves them. However, rules that strangle a dynamic child's own natural urges merely fill him with a gnawing ache to get back at the "old lady" who is squashing him. . . . *Condensed with permission from* Leisure, *October 1959.* #

UNIQUE SPRAY POOL

In May 1958, the city of Stockton, California, dedicated a combination spray and wading pool in McKinley Park. Built by the South Stockton Lions Club and the city parks and recreation department, the pool represented an investment of approximately $3,000 and actually cost the city about $800. Ten yards of concrete were given to the Lions Club by Stockton Building Materials and all other materials were donated by club members or secured by them. Thirty-two club members, working under the direction of president Allen Dexter and Hap Crowl, dug the hole, which might be considered shallow to all but those doing the digging. Men from the city crews, under direction of Emil Seifert, director of parks and recreation, built the forms and finished the concrete.

The pool has a diameter of thirty feet, a minimum depth of five inches and a maximum depth of fourteen inches. The width of the deck, which slopes toward the pool, varies from eight feet to approximately ten feet. The pool is filled by a pipe leading from the main water supply at the spray and drinking fountain area into the side wall of the pool. Flow into the pool is controlled by a valve in a box located in the spray area. There is a sand trap at the center of the pool and a simple overflow outlet in the side wall. The pool itself has been painted a light blue and the walls in pastel shades.

The pool is surrounded by a low wall, which acts as a divider between the pool and surrounding play areas and also provides a place for adults and youngsters to sit. It also gives the pool a certain amount of protection at night. The wading pool is close enough to the swimming pool to allow for general supervision by the guards or other city personnel. When the weather is very hot, or the pool is crowded, the spray may be turned on, adding to the youngsters' enjoyment. As use of the pool slackens, or if the wind comes up, the spray is turned off.

The pool was officially dedicated last May, with speeches and appropriate credit to those individuals who had made the pool possible.

Accepting for the city were the metropolitan parks and recreation commissioner A. J. "Bart" Dentoni and the Honorable F. L. Bitterman, acting mayor. Within three minutes after the pool was opened and the water turned on by Joe Seklecki of the park department, children of the area "accepted" the pool joyously and moistly—as befits a wading and spray pool. #

Maze for wheelchairs provides a real challenge, but does not faze the children as they whiz by.

This setup gives sense of security as youngsters can grasp bars below and above them at all times.

Equipment must arouse a spirit of adventure, yet not be too frightening.

Fun house is spread out to prevent any feeling of being cramped or boxed in.

Learning to navigate "bridges and tunnels," a child loses fear of slopes.

"WATCH ME CLIMB THE MOUNTAIN"

"It's a house!"

"I'm a bird!"

Children's voices ripple happily over the playground at Rancho del Valle in California's San Fernando Valley. Their shouts express the special sense of joyous freedom they find on this playground, maintained by the Crippled Children's Society of Los Angeles County, designed specifically to encourage imaginative and creative play. The layout offers broad play possibilities. Standard equipment has been reorganized to give handicapped children a feeling of freedom bolstered with a sense of security while they explore new avenues of play. It also offers opportunities for normal and handicapped children to play together. The equipment is arranged to accommodate wheelchairs, crutches, and braces. The playground is the happy brainchild of Jack Lear, executive director of the county's Center for Crippled Children and Adults. Designer Dave Aaron did the site planning and arrangement of equipment and ambulatory devices.

With their exhilaration in grappling, clambering, and scrambling, through their successful play, the children achieve a new sense of self-esteem, develop a new attitude towards themselves, are motivated to attempt the untried, and glory in difficult attainment. #

RECREATION and DELINQUENCY

Does organized recreation prevent juvenile misbehavior?

> The people will not listen to the plea that the desperate needs of youth be met with adequate services. It is easier to punish. One important requirement is *supervised recreation* (italics ours)—sports programs and clubhouses that would enable the youngsters to develop under the watchful eyes of *trained personnel.—The Reverend C. Kilmer Myers, vicar, for seven years, of the Lower East Side Mission of Trinity Episcopal Parish, New York City, after a serious outbreak of teen-age gang violence in that neighborhood last August.*

NEXT TO THE international situation and the constant interest in the latest political developments, there is perhaps no other issue that attracts more discussion, more Sunday supplement stories, more editorials than the question of juvenile delinquency in the United States.

While there may be a rare variation, the general picture these statements, editorials, television programs, and word-of-mouth discussions present is a discouraging, depressing image of the young people of America rapidly degenerating into a mob of unruly, violent, disorderly teen-agers. A peculiar emotion seems to develop whenever adults take to the soapbox or editorial page to discuss juvenile delinquency. Nothing seems to irritate adults more than irreverent or disrespectful adolescents. Words like "teen-age mobsters," "hoodlums," "ferocious wolf packs," and other similarly endearing terms have become standard copy in most accounts of juvenile misbehavior.

The role of recreation in preventing, or alleviating, juvenile delinquency is and has been questionable. The pros and cons are violently opposed. There has been a general assumption that providing adequate recreation facilities for youth is, in its broadest sense, preventive in keeping youngsters out of trouble. Many community programs have been deliberately trying to "prevent juvenile delinquency." This has been a mistake. Recreation should be an end in itself. The entire community should have the opportunity for good recreation experiences for the joy and satisfaction they bring. These activities do not have to be coupled with a vague generalization that they might "prevent juvenile delinquency." There is no objective evidence that a playground or recreation program in itself has prevented any great amount of juvenile misbehavior. But first let me supply some background for this discussion.

In the midst of all this barrage of statements about the present juvenile members of society, it is truly amazing how little is actually known about the real extent of the problem, the nature of its origin, or the ways in which it seems to persist in our society. Everyone seems to have an answer to the problem of juvenile delinquency. The police "don't crack down enough," "the do-gooders" are too soft on "hoodlums"—these and other statements flow from the lips of citizens in all walks of life. This is part of the problem: everyone has an opinion about the problem of delinquency but has very little concrete idea what's involved in doing something about it.

AN INCREASING number of social scientists and others have studied or are studying the problem, and the information gathered shows a certain degree of consistency. We know a great deal about this phenomenon, but we still do not have one single theory, which has been tested and proved, to explain satisfactorily all those types of juvenile behavior called delinquencies.

The problem is made more complex because delinquency is a complex of both individual behavior on the part of young people and the amount of community tolerance or acceptance on the part of adults in the community. The same act, such as breaking windows, may be tolerated in one community, where the child's family will make restitution. In another, this act might mean calling police and charging the child with juvenile delinquency.

Most scholars in the field who have studied the problem of juvenile behavior in recent years, generally agree upon

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DR. KINDELSPERGER *is executive officer of the Syracuse University Youth Development Center, New York. He was one of the speakers at the 41st National Recreation Congress in Chicago last year on this same subject.*

Action in a teen-league softball game in Euclid, Ohio. Recreation should be an end in itself and not be coupled with the generalization that it might "prevent juvenile delinquency."

Kenneth W. Kindelsperger

certain facts. In the first place, there is a marked difference between boys and girls in the extent to which they get into difficulty with the law. Approximately five times as many boys as girls come to the attention of local police systems for various acts of misbehavior. We also know that, although some children begin to show delinquent behavior at an early age, it remains relatively rare until the ages of thirteen through seventeen. Several studies indicate the peak of behavior difficulties, in terms of apprehension by police, occurs somewhere between the fourteenth and fifteenth year. Most offenders appearing before police officers seem to overcome their difficulties and do not reappear.

We also know that there is a higher proportion of children living in cities or concentrated urban areas who get into difficulty than those who come from suburban and rural settings. Some studies have indicated an increase in the suburban and rural types of delinquent behavior, but this is still only a small proportion of total youngsters in difficulty. There are also quite marked differences in the types of offenses committed by youngsters living in suburban or semirural areas than those living in concentrated urban areas. The city's size also seems to have some relationship, the larger cities having a higher concentration of organized gangs than medium-sized smaller cities. Not too many studies have been made of delinquency rates in relation to city size, but there seems to be some evidence that the rate tends to diminish correspondingly to the decrease in city size.

Even within the city itself, there are marked differences in certain areas. Some census tracts will have a rate ten or fifteen times higher in proportion to youth population than other tracts. Depressed areas consistently produce an inordinately higher rate of delinquency than areas of a higher socio-economic status. Whichever racial or nationality group occupies the lower socio-economic rung at any particular time seems to produce a greater number of children who get into difficulty with the law.

Even the above information suffers from the fact that it is based upon a system of reporting by various law enforcement groups, with a consequent high degree of unreliability. Delinquency rates can be influenced by a number of factors, primarily the attitude of the community or of the police enforcement agencies. At any given time, when an order for a crackdown comes, juvenile delinquency rates increase. If there is more tolerance of deviant behavior, the rate goes down.

MANY DEPARTMENTS of recreation have become increasingly concerned about the role they might play in helping to reduce troublesome behavior in their community in a prescribed and organized fashion. This is not something to be entered into casually or with any assumption that mere extension of existing services will meet the particular needs of the more troublesome youth. Sometimes, the continuation of traditional recreation activities in difficult areas can actually increase the opportunity for youngsters to participate in delinquent activities. In a great many ways delinquency *is* recreation (the wrong kind), but certain other concrete procedures have to be adopted if a recreation program is to meet a particular community's need in reducing troublesome behavior.

In the first place, any recreation program particularly geared to this type of area must be free to adapt its program to meet the needs of these youngsters. In a large urban center this implies working with street gangs in nontraditional settings *(see Page 162)*. It calls for small group activities, with decreased emphasis on mass activities. It means experimental use of different types of recreation activities, such as programs involving automobiles and participation in work-camp experiences. Many of these activities must be carried on away from the traditional community center or recreation facility.

In the second place, there has to be distinct consideration given to special leadership. Workers going into high-delinquency areas need additional training in understanding group process, handling aggressive behavior, and an ability to function in potentially dangerous situations. These abilities are more closely related to the kinds of training received by social workers. Training in itself, however, is not the whole answer. Personalities who can operate effectively in these settings must also be very carefully selected. ➟

Finally, this kind of recreation program has to be carefully integrated into the total community services, on a planned basis. This involves frequent consultation with such groups as police officers, social workers, and neighborhood organizations. This also implies some conscious plan of interagency cooperation so that emergencies may be handled in a constructive way. A planned program of recreation services in a highly delinquent area must involve a large degree of this kind of cooperation.

All this adds up to the rather blunt statement that if a recreation department or agency wants to get involved in a serious program related to the specific problem of reducing troublesome and delinquent behavior, it should do it with its eyes open and with a realization of the difficulties involved. A fuzzy-minded approach with rather general goals often does more harm than good. A recreation program does not have to be defended in terms of its ability to prevent delinquency. It has a legitimate and intrinsic function in its own right in the general welfare of the community. When it does specifically focus on high-delinquency areas, however, recreation can be a very significant part of the total community approach to this problem, if some of the safeguards mentioned above are built into the program.

One final comment seems appropriate. Our knowledge about the forces that propel young people into deviant or delinquent behavior is rapidly increasing. There still is a lot we do not know. Any organized community program specifically geared to the reduction of delinquent behavior has a responsibility to build into its function a dedication to research and scientific inquiry.

We can achieve this only through organized research involving the use of social scientists as participating team members in our efforts. Critical evaluation may prove disastrous to some of our traditional assumptions in the recreation field, particularly in this area of working with the more troublesome and delinquent youngsters. But in the long pull, careful programing, with honest appraisal of what we do while we are doing it, will give us a much firmer base from which to deal with future problems. We may never eliminate the problem of juvenile delinquency, but we can make some substantial strides in reducing the amount of delinquency. #

MORE FUN IN PENN'S WOODS

The following letter, in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin *of January 9, 1960, describes state action which might well be used as a pattern for other parts of the country. Contemplation of such expansion was first evidenced in 1958, when Pennsylvania commissioned the National Recreation Association to make a study of existing state recreation areas. It is reprinted with permission of the* Bulletin.

I WAS HIGHLY pleased to note the editorial entitled "An Appreciated Asset" . . . describing the skyrocketing use being made of Pennsylvania's State Park system.

As you well know, the interest in outdoor recreation has increased by leaps and bounds in the past decade. In Pennsylvania, alone, it has more than tripled. One amazing statistic: In the first nine months of 1959, more people bought new boats in California than purchased new automobiles.

To my mind, however, such statistics reflect more than the simple fact that Americans like to have a good time. For the first time in history, our society affords enough leisure, high enough wages, and good enough transportation to make it possible for everyone to enjoy the "good life."

Today's Americans look for recreational facilities, just as they look for good schools and transportation, before they choose the place they want to live. Industry, well aware of this, selects plant sites where its employees can find the parks they want. Parks have become, therefore, a very important part of the economic picture in Pennsylvania. We must provide these facilities if we want to remain competitive with other states for new industry and new growth.

Particularly, we need recreational areas ringing our great metropolitan areas. I am extremely gratified, therefore, that the legislature has appropriated $2,000,000 for the Department of Forests and Waters to acquire lands around Pittsburgh and Philadelphia for regional parks. This is the beginning of an important policy—a policy that has yet to be adopted in other states. That is, the policy of acquiring land for parks before it is swallowed up by suburban sprawl. If we do not meet this need now, the land will not be available a few years hence and people will look elsewhere for a place to live and industries will look West for a locality where they can expand.

I am convinced that we are on our way to meeting the needs around Philadelphia. The plan proposed by my department for the Brandywine Basin in Chester County which will provide, when constructed, three new state parks for the Philadelphia area, combined with the parks that will be built around reservoirs to be proposed shortly by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the Delaware River, will help. But we will need more.

It is time that parks, along with many other needs, be made an integral part of planning for the future of the Philadelphia metropolitan region.—*Maurice K. Goddard, State Secretary of Forests & Waters, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

MAY IS SENIOR CITIZENS MONTH

INSTITUTE ON PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

W. C. Sutherland

FOUR of the nation's foremost personnel specialists will deal with the recreation executive's most important problem, "Personnel Administration," at the fifth Annual National Institute on Recreation Administration, September 24-25 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. This will be held the weekend prior to the 42nd National Recreation Congress so executives will have time to attend Congress sessions.

Executives attending past institutes have chosen this year's theme wisely when we consider that three-fourths or more of the recreation budget may go for salaries and wages. The subject takes on serious, sobering and significant meaning when we realize some executives claim that nine-tenths or more of their day-to-day problems deal with personnel. With one-third of the total tax dollar going to pay the cost of employees at all government levels, the public is demanding increasingly that executives be trained in modern management and be highly skilled in human relations and the high art of leadership.

The Institute will deal with many important aspects of personnel including:

LEADERSHIP—New concepts of leadership, human relations, motivation, supervision, leadership development.

JOB EVALUATION AND PAY ADMINISTRATION—Job design, organization of work, job analysis, job descriptions, standards of performance, evaluations of pay plans.

SELECTION AND PLACEMENT—Recruiting, selection, placement, promotion, proper utilization of staff, merit system forms, other central systems, departmental systems.

STAFF DEVELOPMENTS—On-the-job training, off-the-job education, coaching, performance standards, employee evaluation, appraisal and motivation counseling.

KENNETH O. WARNER will cover selection, placement, and personnel systems.

He is director of the Public Personnel Association; editor of *Public Personnel Review, Personnel News,* and *Personnel Man;* vice-chairman of the public-service committee of the President's Committee for Employment for the Physically Handicapped; and member of the American Committee on Inter-Municipal Cooperation, and the Conference on Public Service. His academic posts have included chairmanship of the Department of Political Science, University of Tennessee; and lectureships at American University, Florida State University, University of Chicago, and Northwestern University.

The session on job evaluation and pay administration will have LOUIS J. KROEGER, executive vice-president of Griffenhagen-Kroeger, Inc., management consultants, San Francisco. His former positions include those of consultant to the federal Bureau of the Budget and the U.S. Civil Service Commission; executive officer of California State Personnel Board; and personnel director, city of Berkeley, California. He has taught public administration and personnel administration in the Graduate School, University of California; Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and University of California Extension Division.

CECIL E. GOODE will serve as instructor for the session on leadership. Mr. Goode is interim executive director, National Civil Service League; author of *Personnel Research Frontiers;* and editor of *Personnel Administration,* bimonthly magazine of the Society for Personnel Administration. He was staff director of the Second Hoover Commission's Committee on Special Personnel Problems of the Department of Defense.

Staff development will be interpreted by O. GLENN STAHL, director of the Bureau of Programs and Standards, U.S. Civil Service Commission; professor of public administration at American University; and author of *Public Personnel Administration,* a popular publication among personnel directors and leading textbook in its field. An outstanding speaker and leader in the personnel area, he taught government at New York University and has been a visiting lecturer at six other universities.

The National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement is sponsoring the Institute, to be held the weekend prior to the 42nd National Recreation Congress. Admission is by advance registration only; enrollment is limited. Inquiries about the Institute should be directed to W. C. Sutherland, director, NRA Recreation Personnel Service, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11. #

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the Recreation Personnel Service of the National Recreation Association.*

"ROVING LEADERS" EXTEND OUR REACH

Interesting experimental program in the 42nd National Recreation Congress city—Washington, D. C. The Congress will be held Sept. 25-29 at the Hotel Shoreham.

Edward H. Thacker

THE AGENCIES AND citizens of Washington, D. C., like those in most large cities, have been increasingly concerned with the problem of juvenile delinquency. Several programs have been instituted in an effort to deal with this problem. In 1953 the district commissioners created the Commissioners' Youth Council, an organization of dedicated citizens, who, with the heads of district departments concerned with youth, sought to develop programs to reduce and control juvenile delinquency in the area. Through use of area boards representing neighborhood volunteers and professional workers, this program reaches the grass roots of the community.

Several private voluntary agencies, with the help of special grants, organized pilot projects in critical areas using the "detached worker" approach. Although helpful, these programs were abandoned for lack of funds. The youth council then turned to the district recreation department for assistance. The council wanted a detached worker for assignment in "Washington's wickedest precinct." After careful consideration, the department developed a program it believed fell legitimately into the realm of recreation service.

A recreation leader with a thorough knowledge of the problems of youth in the neighborhood was assigned to this project on an experimental basis. He was instructed to use recreation activities and leadership techniques as an opening wedge to acceptance by the groups in the area. The area board and all related agencies serving the neighborhood gave their support. It was soon evident that this approach was effective and the department sought and obtained funds to broaden the program into other neighborhoods.

Washington's detached workers are called "roving leaders." The name implies their function: to rove, to seek out, to meet away from an organized center, to serve those youths who do not frequent the public or private recreation agencies in the city. Such a concept includes not only the delinquent and predelinquent, but also the shy, retiring, introverted youths who are just as much in need of constructive activities.

SO FAR the roving leaders have concentrated on the delinquent and potential delinquent. They have contacted most of the known groups or gangs in the city and have identified those which require more immediate action. As rapport is established and confidence gained, the leaders have often redirected the activities and attitudes of these groups.

In addition to direct contact with the youngsters, the roving leader frequently visits parents, discussing home and family problems, and relating these problems to behavior. Referral of parents and children to agencies equipped to help solve these problems is a regular occurence.

Administratively, the roving leaders are under the supervision of the assistant director of the neighborhood centers division. This is the program division which conducts recreation programs at neighborhood playgrounds and recreation centers. Weekly staff meetings provide a forum for the exchange of information and discussion of problems and techniques. A psychologist is available for consultation on the technique of dealing with especially difficult behavior problems.

The roving leader works very closely with regional and unit directors so they may know of his activities and exchange information which may be of mutual help. Roving leaders have access to all playground facilities after regular hours for use by their groups. Generally, there is a minimum of intermixing between these groups and the regular participants in a recreation program. When these groups are ready, the roving leader and unit leader work together in the transition back into the regular playground program.

One of the roving leader's principal responsibilities is to maintain close relationships with all community agencies concerned with youth. Since the area boards of the youth council represent a reliable cross-section of inter-

MR. THACKER *is a recreation analyst in the District of Columbia Recreation Department. (See his article "Research in Action," RECREATION, January 1958.)*

Narcia Allen (left) checks training schedule with Mrs. Kay Caul, director of neighborhood centers. Mrs. Allen is believed to be the country's first woman roving gang leader.

ests in youth, these boards are most helpful. Some boards have a "gangs committee" and gather useful information for the roving leaders. These contacts often provide special services for the groups and individuals with whom the roving leader is working: tickets for athletic events, movies, and so on. Sometimes access is provided to private organizations for use of their facilities, such as bowling or gymnasium, or these organizations donate supplies and equipment for use by the groups: a radio or record player for a dance, refreshments, bus transportation, uniforms.

The youth-aid division of the police department is also a willing ally. There is constant but confidential exchange of information related to identification of gangs, their leaders, hangouts, problems, and possible solutions. Care is taken that problem youths do not associate the roving leader with the police to the extent that he is no longer accepted by them as trustworthy.

A similar relationship is maintained with social workers from the juvenile court, welfare department, and attendance officers from the public schools. Referrals are frequently made to appropriate offices of the public employment service and clinics of the health department. Although roving leaders are not fully trained counselors, they can frequently discover the basic problems of their youths and refer them to the proper agency for solution. The employment problem is often encountered and, at the request of the recreation department, the local employment service has assigned a staff member to handle requests for tests and placement of persons referred by the roving leaders.

SELECTION AND TRAINING of roving leaders is especially important. They must have strong character and possess those personal qualities that appeal to youth: they must be understanding, democratic, reliable, trustworthy, and friendly. It is necessary that a roving leader have a sound background in recreation leadership techniques. Actual experience in working with youth is better than education alone. Education is important, however, with special emphasis on behavioral psychology, sociology, and group work.

Once appointed, the roving leader gets a comprehensive training course in methods and techniques, his relationships with the department and other staff members, and with necessary resources in the community. Conferences with or visits to welfare, police, juvenile court, and other agencies are vital parts of this training.

Since the initial experimental assignment of a roving leader in 1956, the program has become a topic of interest to all youth-serving agencies in the city. Many area boards have sought one for their neighborhoods. Public officials have recognized the value of this program and have actively supported the department's requests for additional funds. Congressional appropriations committees have indicated their endorsement by approving funds for additional leaders, so today there are seven roving leaders serving a broad segment of the city.

Recently a female roving leader was appointed since some gangs have their female counterparts. It was thought that a female leader working with the male leader might be an effective team, so the department has added what it believes to be the first such woman leader in the country. The department thus has a "roving" roving leader who moves from neighborhood to neighborhood as needed. This woman leader is also concerned with preventive measures, hoping to uncover a girl's latent antisocial behavior before a pattern is established. This requires personal attention to each girl individually as well as to a group of which she may be a part. Time alone will judge the effectiveness of this plan.

RESULTS ARE NOT easy to measure. There are too many factors to be considered, all interrelated, to permit an honest appraisal of success or failure. Rather than claiming success for its own program, the department believes that any reduction in delinquency rate or gang incidents is the result of coordinated action of youth-serving agencies, both public and private, and the dedicated interest and concern of many citizens serving actively in many capacities.

Just as delinquency has no single cause, neither has delinquency prevention any single solution. (*See also "Recreation and Delinquency," Page 158.)* The success of a preventive program rests with a united approach with all forces in the community meeting the problem head on. #

The efforts of adolescents to achieve maturity plus the effects of resistance they meet in themselves and others combine to produce great confusion for them. It is no wonder that they are mixed up and aimless. . . . They are eager for whatever adult privileges they can get, but are not so eager to accept the responsibilities that go with them. Young people are great seekers after pleasure but have strong aversions to work or anything that limits or disciplines their desires.—REUEL L. HOWE *in* The Creative Years *(Seabury Press, 1959).*

Siebolt H. Frieswyk

Cultural Coexistence in

"TO HELP THOSE who help themselves" has been for many years the basic philosophy of the Richmond, Virginia, Department of Recreation and Parks. The application of this philosophy has led to the development, expansion, and stability of its programs, projects, and consultation services to organized groups. In particular, it has been demonstrated through the organization of and assistance to the Federated Arts of Richmond. All too often municipal recreation is baseball and basketball, games and crafts, folk dancing and social dancing. In Richmond, recreation services offered by the recreation department include assistance by the department staff as well as lending materials to local organized nonprofit groups. Such assistance, given through the division of special services and events of the Richmond Department of Recreation and Parks since 1947, also led, in 1949, to the establishment of a Committee for the Coordination of Cultural Entertainment. This subsequently changed its name to the Federated Arts of Richmond and is recognized as the arts council for this metropolitan community of 385,000.

Federated Arts is an organization composed of nonprofit organized groups in the Richmond area, working and interested in the cultural life of the city. Fields of activity at present include music, drama, art, dance, and literature. Active current membership consists of nine musical organizations, ranging from symphony to barbershop; four drama groups; three art organizations; two dance societies; and one literature group. All are actively performing or exhibiting. In addition, there are eight associate member groups interested in furthering community cultural life.

The major purpose of Federated Arts is to perpetuate and strengthen the arts in Richmond. Its methods are varied, and it maintains a strict policy of artistic neutrality in relation to its member groups, with a guarantee of no interference in their internal operations. Plans are big and exciting and, based on the experiences of other communities, should result in complete stabilization of the arts in the hands of the community's citizens.

The Richmond Department of Recreation and Parks can take full credit as the parent of Federated Arts. In the latter stages of World War II two interest groups—one in music and one in children's theater—were reactivated and chartered. Both organizations asked that the then Division of Parks and Recreation assist their programs by furnishing supervision and, often, direction. The division accepted the invitation because it felt that a vital, citywide interest in such creative fields is an important and necessary part of a community's heritage.

After World War II more groups of similar nature organized, and some of them turned to the parks and recreation department for similar assistance. By 1949 scheduling conflicts were rampant and the eight staff members in the department's division of special services and events were bearing a great deal of the burden. Effective service could not be given, for example, when two groups scheduled major production on consecutive nights. The department also discovered that members of some of the groups were being caught in a giant squeeze play. Competition for the time of some participants was great, and there was ill feeling regardless of the participant's choice of activities. Audiences also were disturbed. A spate of cultural activities one month and a drought the next month produced an unbalanced diet and strained pocketbooks. The economic picture of local groups was indeed erratic for no one group could count on a sizable audience. Consequently, some smaller groups found it necessary to disband almost before they had started.

Something had to be done, and the Department of Recreation and Parks took the initiative. It called together the presidents of music and drama groups—schools, colleges, commercial and nonprofit—and suggested that representatives of the groups meet together several times a year to list production dates and resolve possible conflicts. The department offered to mimeograph the schedule as a calendar of events so that groups could have the listings at their fingertips as a guide when they wished to add or change dates of their productions. Groups were also encouraged to call at any time to check the master schedule. Commercial interests said that availability of artists controlled their programs, but that they would list their dates with the department so that others might work around them. Schools and colleges felt that since their programs primarily concerned their institutions, they should not be included.

Nonprofit groups readily agreed to the proposal and, looking to the future, suggested that art and dance be included. They also selected the name of the Committee for the Coordination of Cultural Entertainment in Richmond.

MR. FRIESWYK *is consultant for the performing arts, National Recreation Association.*

Richmond

How a recreation department can help community groups to help themselves in stabilizing the arts.

and appointed a music critic of a local newspaper as chairman. Scheduling continued, as it does today, but its effect has been much more far-reaching than solving the problem of conflict of dates. It did not happen all at once, however.

The department of recreation realized that if the unhealthy competition, suspicion, and jealousy were overcome, the arts in Richmond could become a compelling influence. It also realized that this would be a long process; nothing could be forced; there must be a natural overcoming of these obstacles.

EARLIER MEETINGS of the Committee for the Coordination of Cultural Entertainment in Richmond were marked by a reserve and coolness on the part of some of the representatives. But by 1952 some of the suspicion had been overcome, and after a listing of dates one evening a casual conversation started about some of the groups' more obvious problems. Before the meeting adjourned it had been agreed that a survey of member groups be made, that the committee become an organization with a charter and by-laws, and a temporary president and secretary were elected. The secretary was a staff member of the recreation department. The department was also requested to mimeograph the survey form and compile the results.

This survey included such questions as program, expenditures including cost of professional leadership, clerical help and rentals, methods of financing, major problems, long-term plans and objectives, and whether or not the organization was solvent at the end of the previous season. Results indicated that nine out of twelve groups needed a place of some sort. Of the three groups which did not need a place, two were art museums. The third rented space on the third floor of a downtown store. The other nine groups needed workshops, rehearsal space, meeting places, and even performance space that would be available when the group needed it.

A second common problem concerned finances. Groups were not presenting the programs they felt were needed and desired because they lacked sufficient funds. Some of the groups, because of the caliber and scale of their work, had no margin of profit to cover unexpected expenses.

In 1953 the name of The Federated Arts of Richmond was selected, and each of the groups which had been meeting together was given the opportunity to join the new organization and elect a representative to the board of directors. The temporary president and secretary became two of the regular officers, and headquarters was established at the department of recreation and parks. Federated Arts also decided that a survey of existing and perhaps available facilities in Richmond should be made to see if at least a part of the needs for space could be satisfied and rental costs reduced.

The second survey showed that to renovate and adapt any existing available facility for use by Federated Arts groups would be as expensive as constructing an entirely new and more ideal facility. Thus, thoughts turned to fund raising. Several things happened, however, to postpone this for a while.

The first was an announcement that the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts had received a bequest for the construction of a theater wing. The museum, quite active in Federated Arts, stated this wing would be used exclusively by the museum for a state program and would not be available for use by Richmond's groups as such. This was, of course, thoroughly understood by Federated Arts, but it was felt that Richmond's average citizens, who must necessarily be asked to contribute to the construction of a Federated Arts Center, would not understand until the museum's program was really in action.

The second factor was the presence in Richmond at that time of a professional fund-raising organization which advised that Federated Arts and its individual member groups needed a very full publicity program for at least one year so all citizens would become more aware of the organizations, their programs, and needs.

Again, sitting around the table in the recreation office, it was agreed that publicity was the first thing. Someone mentioned the "adventure days" of the thirties, and imagination was fired. The first annual festival of arts was thus evolved to make the groups' programs known to the general public. A week of free programs, during which each performing group gave a forty-five-minute demonstration of its type of work, was coordinated, supervised, and stage-managed by the recreation and parks department.

A FEW WEEKS later Richmond was asked to participate in a one-day regional arts council conference in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and to describe how it had managed to coordinate the local groups into the festival of arts peacefully. The secretary attended this conference and explained

that the municipal recreation department had been responsible for coordinating the festival, and that there had been no problems. The Winston-Salem meeting opened greater doors to Federated Arts for it became aware of many other possible features and aims for its organization.

For many years the recreation department had coordinated and directed a series of pop concerts at the Carillon, Virginia's World War I memorial. The State Department of Conservation and Economic Development had sponsored these concerts and the Recording Industry Trust Fund had presented one or two concerts in addition. The recreation department had also sponsored and produced a Sunday afternoon series of children's plays in an adjoining "ravine" called Dogwood Dell. The department looked forward to the day when an amphitheater would be constructed at the site. But the construction seemed to be a long way off, if the planning commission's recommendations were followed in sequence.

The Richmond-Jamestown Festival Committee, with the support of Federated Arts, was instrumental in getting the amphitheater constructed by the city in time for the summer of the 1957 Jamestown Festival celebrated by all Virginia communities. When additional funds were made available through the committee, Federated Arts agreed to lend its Festival of Arts name to an eight-week summer program. Member groups performed on various nights and were joined in the festival by the pop concert and children's play series. The Recording Industry Trust Fund increased the number of its concerts and the State Department of Conservation and Economic Development provided additional funds so that the bells of the carillon could be played each night. The entire festival was presented by Federated Arts. This pattern has continued each summer since 1957, with a local bank taking the place of the Richmond-Jamestown Festival Committee as sponsor. Attendance at the free programs during the summer is estimated at about fifty thousand as compared to twenty-five hundred for the first festival presented indoors in the spring.

Federated Arts uses the recreation department's mailing address. Its mimeographing is done by the department on stationery now happily furnished by the arts council. Until July 1959 a staff member, using the title of executive secretary, for convenience of communication, served officially on office time. July brought a reorganization of the department and a promotion to this staff member, so that she now is the volunteer executive secretary doing most of the work on her own time. This does not mean that the department has dropped its assistance to Federated Arts, for clerical services are still available as well as consultation services through the new division of central program services.

The arts in the community are also growing, with more interest being shown on the part of citizens. Attendance figures are larger and member groups and possible participants are more concerned now with stabilizing the picture than with organizing new groups which duplicate services. Federated Arts knows that it is closer to realizing some of its long-range plans, which will help its member groups to increase in stature and strength as the years go by.

THE DAY IS rapidly approaching when Federated Arts will initiate fund raising and some type of building program. It is on the brink of a limited funds appeal to set up its own office and professional staff. When this is done, Federated Arts can offer more vital and continuing services to its twenty-eight member groups and, depending upon the requests of the groups, will include central clerical and filing services, mailing, and publicity as a start, in addition to the services mentioned earlier. When this day arrives, the recreation department expects to assume its place as a mere associate member, but will continue its interest and helpfulness and, if necessary, guidance.

With an office of its own established, the next step for Federated Arts should be coordinated or united fund-raising campaigns to supply needed money to member groups and to finance the establishment of an arts center containing an auditorium, studios, rehearsal and meeting rooms, workshops, and display area. But Federated Arts is also finding the time to help in the growth of the arts and of arts councils throughout the country. In September 1959 arts councils and about-to-be arts councils in the three-state area of North and South Carolina and Virginia met for a conference in Winston-Salem. The groups present, which included representatives of sixteen cities and towns, decided to form a tristate arts council. Subsequent committee meetings have led to some definite plans for the tristate, including a survey of the arts in each of the three states to determine what is already in existence. It is a known fact that industry, thinking of moving into a new community, looks at the total picture of the community, and that arts activities are carefully scrutinized.

THE DIE is already cast for Federated Arts. It knows that it is the only organized arts council in Virginia. It knows that at least three other communities in the state are thinking seriously of or are in the process of organizing arts councils. It definitely wants company from its own state just as the recreation and parks department wants company from other departments in the arts movement.

But the tristate organization is only a part of the national arts picture. The annual June convention of the American Symphony Orchestra League has for the past eight years included a simultaneous meeting of and for arts councils. It is felt that in the not-too-distant future these councils, with the blessing of the ASOL and several other national associations, will become a separate organization called the International Arts Council and will provide the means by which the movement will strengthen even more in Canada and the United States.

Richmond feels that the arts are important in a community and it feels that the recreation profession should accept them as a part of its responsibility. It is proud it can say that it has contributed some stability to the arts in Richmond. It is convinced that recreation is baseball and basketball, games and crafts, folk dancing and social dancing, and music, drama, art and other dance forms, for all ages in the community including those enthusiasts who have organized to help themselves. #

"WAKE UP AND READ, YOUNG AMERICA!"

Iris Vinton

Promote reading along with sports. Start some new project to stimulate young people's reading during National Library Week, April 3-9, 1960.

THE GREATEST NUMBER of drop-offs and drop-outs in reading occur during the teen years. At fourteen a boy no longer reads books of high adventure to which he had been devoted at ten or the stories of space travel and books of "plain facts" to which he had turned his attention at eleven, twelve, and thirteen. At fourteen he tells his Boys' Club librarian that he has no time to read. Oh, he reads, but only "for assignments."

Why has he dropped his voluntary reading to only a few books a year? The disclination to read for the pure joy of it or for personal satisfaction infects far too many teen-agers. We know that lack of books in the home environment, absence of an atmosphere conducive to reading, and want of positive attitudes toward books and reading, particularly among their peers, are factors associated with teen-age drop-offs.

For almost a hundred years now (the Boys' Club of America movement started in New England in the 1860's), individual Boys' Clubs have been encouraging boys from eight to eighteen to read by providing books they like in an atmosphere where reading was an activity —one of the things to do in free time.

The clubs have utilized many money-raising schemes to buy books in the past, but last year a new project was inaugurated that could be utilized by any recreation department or club interested in building its library and in inspiring youngsters' desire to read. Last year the Boys' Clubs of America were fortunate in having a group of people undertake a project aimed at inculcating teen-agers with a taste for reading. Called "Wake Up and Read, Young America," this project involved a large number of nationwide Boys' Clubs. A local sponsor was selected to make the gift presentation to a Boys' Club, on behalf of the group of donors of a basic library of fifty paperback books. These presentations were scheduled to take place during National Library Week or near that date.

Each club alerted newspapers, radio, and TV stations to the gift, and to the intent of the project. In every instance, the club received wholehearted response from all mass media in the area. A ceremony was held the day the local sponsor presented the gift to the Boys' Club library, and the event was given all the fanfare accompanying an important local sports affair. Sponsors, club executives, and young readers (as though they were on varsity teams) got their pictures in the newspaper, heard their voices over the radio, and saw themselves on television. Some sixty of these events took place all over the country during this period.

What did these ceremonial events do for reading? They made books and reading *important* in each of those communities—not important as culture or as something valuable ten years hence, but important to one's own peers right here and now. A reader was not someone alone and apart; he was recognized as a participant. And nothing so appeals to the teen-ager as participation.

One result of this special project—and its concomitant fanfare—was the tremendous rise in reading interest, not of club books alone, either. Local libraries reported a rise in books borrowed by teen-age youngsters. Many clubs said the books from the project were loaned out almost immediately, and club leaders and directors were appealing for more books—any kind.

The boys' general reaction may be summed up in this comment from a sixteen-year-old: "All of us were standing around looking through the books on the table in the library. Some of the boys started to read, and I did, too. I took the book home and finished it."

It was a case of "me too," for that boy, and many another, who had often remarked that he was not much of a reader and could not get interested in books. The fact is that he, as well as many men and women, needs only to have others do something to want to do it too. As a teen-ager, however, he is much more influenced by the approval or disapproval of his peers than is an adult.

Reports from clubs everywhere were enthusiastic about the project. If its success has any overall meaning whatsoever, it is simply this: a gift of books made in an important manner to any youth center will capture their attention and arouse interest in reading. Donors might prove hard to get if the gift is thought of in terms of hundreds of dollars. But when prospective donors are told that for about twenty dollars they can purchase a whole library of books for their favorite youth group and have all the real enjoyment that goes with making an important gift, they are not at all scarce. Civic clubs and groups as well as individuals seldom have an opportunity to give so much for so little. The average cost of the titles in the "Wake Up and Read, Young America" gift library, sent to Boys' Clubs last year, was forty cents; the highest priced book, seventy-five cents. #

For the titles of the fifty paperbacks, together with their authors and publishers, see Page 192.

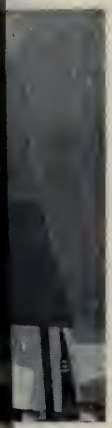
MISS VINTON *is director of the Boys' Clubs of America Publications Service.*

Today's European playgrounds
sports, and muscle stretching.
grounds, wherein children used
planned as "building sites" (ski
amazing technical skill. At Cop
hundred small houses with gard

PLAYGROUNDS ABROAD

Small spring located on ground
with stones and made into a
their sand castles. Logs and se
ground is hard surfaced for
pavilion with seats serves as
ances. The cooperative playgr
While there is no universally
how twelve countries on four
and locations in building their

ss creative and artistic activities as much as games, mark has progressed from its postwar "junk" play- rubble and debris for "constructing," to play areas nellegeplads). *The children continue to display an* gen-Emdrup *(left) the children have built about one These are dismantled and stored during the winter.*



Wendy Houses (left), displayed at an exhibition playground in Sweden, were constructed at different levels over a sandpit and joined by wooden walks.

This material is reproduced, with permission, from *Creative Playgrounds and Recreation Centers* (New York: Frederick A. Praeger). Authors are Dr. Alfred Ledermann of the Swiss Pro Juventute Foundation and Alfred Trachsel, Zurich city planner and architect.

"All nations play and they play remarkably alike."
—JOHAN HUIZINGA.

housing project in Switzerland (left) was lined pool from which the children carry water for pes are very popular. A large part of the play- games, unobstructed by any equipment. An open er for mothers and has a stage for perform- was constructed in 1951-55 by voluntary labor. blueprint for good playgrounds, the authors show nts have tackled the problem of different sites ile and imaginative play centers for all children.

A Zurich housing development, designed by the municipal building department, offers a large continuous green belt for recreation purposes. Its playground (above) is in a sunken area sheltered by the surrounding buildings. The sandpit contains a tree-airplane. A wading pool consists of eight circles.

Indians and the Wild West excite the German children as much as their American counterparts. A stretch of wasteland in Mannheim, Germany, lent itself to a "Red Indian" playground (left). Contour and vegetation offer natural habitat for stalking games. Large pond is surrounded by rows of stone seats.

Walls of one of the "Red Indian" huts are covered with clay blocks (below) in which children incise designs. Their ideas of the American Indian are certainly free-wheeling and wild.

DUNGAREE DAUBERS

"Creative expression knows no season" in this Long Island children's recreation art program.

Joyce and John McGinn

THE DUNGAREE DAUBERS are a free-swinging, wildly inventive group of elementary-school-age children in Hewlett, New York, interested in working in varied art media in a loosely controlled, creatively stimulating atmosphere. The program evolved from Gramma Drama, a workshop in creative dramatics which flourishes in the fall and winter months in the recreation building. As a result of interest expressed by young participants, whose creative expression knew no season, this workshop simply became an art class utilizing the techniques of Gramma Drama and moved outdoors for the spring session. From the start, the program has been a success and the amount of effort put into such a program is insignificant compared to satisfactions derived and results produced.

Initially, the program was aimed at first- and second-grade children, but as the program progressed, more and more young children were anxious to participate. On an ordinary Saturday morning, the size of the group will range from thirty to seventy-five. Mothers bring the children and end up handing out supplies. Preschoolers come to watch or be watched and wind up as pint-sized Picassos. A local doctor arrived three years ago, chauffeuring his three children, and is still with us, teaching the techniques of ceramics to a vastly enlarged family. An interesting sidelight to Dr. John R. Herman's participation is that the public-address system in the recreation building is turned on, with the microphone placed next to the telephone, with a speaker by the window, to permit him to receive emergency phone calls. Once he had to remove the clay in order to scrub up for an operation.

Dr. John R. Herman arrived one day to drop off his children, and remained to teach ceramics. He labels his own efforts in this medium "psychoceramics."

MR. MCGINN *is director of the department of recreation, Union Free School District No. 14, Hewlett, New York. He claims Dungaree Daubers are actually* MRS. MCGINN'S *creation, "The techniques and teaching procedures . . . all stem from her and I serve mostly in an administrative function and . . . muscle man . . . ." The school district's recreation formula appeared in a double-spread article, "Are Your School's Play Facilities Working Full Time?" in* Today's Living, *Sunday supplement of* The New York Herald Tribune, *5/24/59.*

The program takes place on Saturday mornings at the recreation building, rain or shine, calm or windy, indoors or outdoors, occasionally both. Although the group started working in paint and clay, the children will take on any basic material and their inventiveness knows no bounds. Wire coat hangers, quantities of colored paper, scissors, and string produced mobiles Calder never dreamed up. White tissue paper, scissors, and a folding and cutting session sprinkled every window in the building with snowflakes. Wet newsprint and colored chalks produced a brand-new dimension in impressionistic painting.

No restrictions are placed upon the amount of work produced or time spent on a creative effort. Emphasis is placed on individuality and a relaxed atmosphere. The two instructors act chiefly as consultants, thought provokers, idea encouragers, and general factotums, rather than as teachers.

The children enjoy taking themselves, their materials, and friends off to a shady tree where they commune with art and nature to their hearts' content. After early sessions, horizons broaden and the subject matter is literally limitless. There have been epidemics of swarming butterflies, Zorros with and without horses, spatter designs better than Armstrong ever created, and many ships—ocean, space, and otherwise. Although the program stresses the doing and not necessarily what is done, the child has the right to destroy, take home, or preserve his masterpiece. The young artists work with the simplest materials: 18″-by-24″ sheets of newsprint—attached to sheets of Masonite with large triangle clips; muffin tins of poster paints in basic colors only —red, blue, yellow, white, and black, with plenty of empty spaces for mixing; #10 tin cans of water for cleaning the brushes; and large, long-handled brushes, with fairly stiff bristles. Small brushes tend to encourage small paintings and limit inspiration. An inexpensive clay is issued on hardboard with the ever-present tin of necessary water to assist in manipulating. Nontoxic glazes are applied after the bisque firing with small camel's-hair brushes.

Dungaree Daubers culminates in an outdoor art show on a sunny Saturday with paintings and sculptures mounted, titled, and displayed for everyone's enjoyment. On the morning of the show, all the children in the program arrive with picnic lunches and hang paintings on the fence with clip clothespins. Balloons are blown, and burst, and fly gaily away on what is invariably the windiest day in June. Parents and friends gather to view the collection with pride. The high-school jazz group contributes a jam session, everybody dances, lemonade is served, and a gala day with the arts is had by all.

The many and varied paintings produced by the children in the nine weeks of Dungaree Daubers present a colorful and delightful panorama as they stop, or at least slow down, traffic on one of the main thoroughfares. They are more than a collection of fascinating examples of children's arts; they are the freely chosen, fun-filled exploratory steps into what could be a strong, affirmative recreation pursuit for the rest of their lives. #

Federal Urban Planning Assistance

—As an aid to the planning of public recreation facilities—1960.

THE PROGRAM OF FEDERAL grants-in-aid for urban planning was established by Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 and is generally known as "the 701 Program." It was substantially broadened by amendments adopted in 1959.

Under this program, grants, not exceeding one half the cost of the work, may be made to official planning agencies to aid them in preparing plans for various types of urban area. The grants must be matched by an equal amount of state, local, or other nonfederal funds.

As a general rule, grants for planning in cities, counties, and other localities of less than fifty thousand population are made to official state planning agencies that are authorized by their state laws to provide the localities with planning assistance.

Cities and counties of fifty thousand or more are not eligible for grants except on a metropolitan or regional basis, in which case grants may be made to an official state, metropolitan, or regional planning agency having authority to undertake metropolitan or regional planning.

The 1959 amendments stress the importance of planning for urban areas in their entirety and on a comprehensive basis. Comprehensive planning is defined to include general physical plans with respect to the character and intensity of land use, programs for the provision and financing of public improvements, and coordination with the plans of other jurisdictions.

THE PREPARATION of plans for the location of playgrounds, metropolitan park systems, and other public recreation facilities is considered to be an eligible type of planning work, provided it is part of, or coordinated with, comprehensive plans for the development of the area.

A planning agency seeking federal aid makes up a program of the work which it proposes to do and submits it for approval. Usually the program includes a number of studies and plans incident to the preparation of a master plan, and plans for the location of recreation facilities are often included. However, an applicant may request a grant solely for the preparation of recreation plans if it can be shown that they fit in with general community plans already completed or anticipated.

FEDERAL AID under this program is not available for the planning of specific public works, since provision for such planning is made under the Community Facilities Program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Also 701 funds may not be used for land acquisition or construction; they may be used solely for the purpose of planning.

A city or county of less than fifty thousand, desiring to take part in the program, should submit a request to its state planning agency. If aid is desired on a metropolitan or regional basis, application may be made either to the state planning agency or directly to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.—*From a recent speech by* TRACY B. AUGUR, *Assistant Commissioner for Urban Planning Assistance, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency.*

PIRATES IN THE PLAYGROUND

A program that gives scope to the child's creative talents.

The Jolly Roger

During Early Settlers Week the boys went all out in reconstruction of pioneer America.

Beatrice McAuliffe Stone

PLAYGROUND OPENING TIME was just around the corner in Bristol, New Hampshire. The Kelley Park playground staff, consisting of a director, and assistant, and a number of volunteer junior-high-school young people, had met several times for planning and training. They realized that the playground program of other years, though well rounded and attractive to local youngsters, needed more color with an opportunity for growth through self-initiated activity. It was decided that this program could be aimed directly at the nine-year-olds and under, three mornings a week, while their older brothers and sisters attended the recreation department's day camp. The other two weekday mornings would be devoted to baseball and other sports and activities for all ages on the playground.

The staff agreed that too much of a youngster's time on the playground is planned for him. They felt that in his summer leisure time a child needs a climate for growth through play and a challenging opportunity in which he can completely express himself in group activities under supervision. A program must not rob the youngster of all or any of his creative talents, which might have developed in his own backyard, self-initiated. With this in mind, the staff began to search for a plan to coordinate the many types of activities possible on a playground and at the same time foster every participant's growth.

Two ideas emerged to stimulate the development of a "Play Town." In 1950 *McCall's* Magazine sponsored a project in Minneapolis, a "dynamic new playground," where children were given tools, building supplies, and a fenced-in vacant lot, and set to building "The Yard," a town of shacks, forts, caves, treehouses, and so on. This project had appeal, but the staff looked still further for a method to coordinate the many activities common to playground programs. Disneyland's planned fantasy served as further stimulus, and the staff was on its way to devise a new program for Bristol's youngsters. This would allow boys and girls—three days a week and equipped with the necessary tools and equipment—to create appropriate buildings and props in accord with a weekly theme chosen by the staff for its imagination appeal to children.

In no time, waste lumber, cement blocks, culverts, old cars, poles, old blankets, and rugs became available. Concurrently, the local park board met and approved the plan for such use of its area. It was somewhat skeptical of possible adverse reactions of townspeople to the inevitable mess that would occur in the town's only park. Because of weekend baseball games played at this park, it asked that all construction be taken down on Fridays and put away. This sounded like a real setback at the time. Because of this stipulation, though, only lumber, cement blocks, old curtains, blankets, and rugs were used in construction. A set of heavy volleyball standards also proved valuable.

The first week of the eight-week program was designated as "Early Settlers Week." The first morning, after registration, flag raising, and other opening ceremonies, a "New England Town Meeting" took place at which time a mayor and council were elected and plans made for the construction of a settlers' colony. The children worked in primary friendship groups of all ages while leaders helped those who were strange, shy, or unpopular find the best working group to suit their needs.

On that first day, all nails and a lim-

MRS. STONE *is playground director for the Bristol, New Hampshire Community Center.*

ited number of tools—hammers, saws and rulers—were provided by the playground. After the first morning it was evident the playground could no longer stand the cost of supplying nails at the rate they were disappearing. By the second day every eager young builder came armed with his own well-marked hammer, saw, can of nails, and, frequently, carpenter's apron. During "Early Settlers Week," while the young boys constructed dwellings and places of business necessary to their settlement, the young ladies were busy sewing Priscilla caps and making other items of apparel for their play families under the supervision of the crafts leader. As soon as the buildings were ready, the girls tacked up curtains, and painted window boxes and house fronts. The girls, too, initiated Sunday school activities for all, long before the buildings were completed. They felt that giving thanks and Bible study were an important part of early Colonial life.

Youngsters were encouraged to dress up every day in costumes suitable to the theme in effect at the time; the leaders, of course, did likewise. Donations of several large boxes of discarded clothing helped. This delighted many children who did not have this opportunity at home, and it kept many of the very youngest busy for hours. The youngsters brought antiques and antiquated household items for a midweek display and discussion.

On Friday, final day of "Early Settlers Week," the children celebrated Thanksgiving. Mothers, grandmothers, and neighbors had been invited by cut-out paper invitations made earlier in the week—simple old-fashioned figures whose aprons read "Come. Friday. 10 A.M." Visitors, invited to be Indians, were presented with headdresses fashioned by the youngsters. Everyone enjoyed a program of old-fashioned games and guessing contests. The children demonstrated old-fashioned dancing and action songs learned during the week. Refreshments, cold drinks, and cookies, provided by the mothers, were served from the "general store." Just one-half hour before closing time, mothers assisted their children taking buildings apart. The lumber was piled against a nearby fence and covered with heavy rugs and sturdy craft tables.

After the first week the two paid and five volunteer leaders held a program evaluation. They found this type of program was easy to conduct and supervise; their enthusiasm was tremendous; they felt a real answer had been found to stimulate their own enthusiasm and that of the children. The parents, too, expressed unanimous approval and praise for the activities offered their children. The staff felt the possibilities for coordinating education with fun were unlimited. There just seemed to be no end to and never enough time for all the crafts, dramatics, games, and dance possibilities. The children were constantly coming up with wonderful ideas.

"Pirate Week" was the theme for the second week, and probably the most popular of the entire summer. Early Monday morning a captain was chosen for the Jolly Roger to be. He delegated work areas: foredeck, afterdeck, poop-deck, gangplank, masts, treasure chest, figurehead, portholes, and lifeboat. By Friday, the ship was large enough for one hundred pirates and every inch of space was taken. Everyone came dressed appropriately for the Spanish Main (every scarf or sash from the costume box). Each youngster had made a black cardboard pirate hat, eye patch, and mustache.

A pirate sports day was held midweek, and all who were able to "walk the plank" (the horizontal ladder) were inducted into the Order of Skull and Crossbones in solemn ceremony. At the same time, a great deal of free play developed around the theme. A Friday "Treasure Hunt," with a mysteriously found map as a guide, delighted all.

This article confirms the belief that playground programs can be creative and challenging. It also confirms that success is dependent upon wise leadership that understands the age characteristics of children and allows a maximum of self-expression.

"Storybook," "Indian," "Cowboy," and "Circus" weeks were also well received by the children and stimulated their imaginations. During "Storybook Week," Sleeping Beauty's castle, Tom Sawyer's raft, the Three Little Pigs' houses, Heidi's mountain hut, the Billy Goats Gruff bridge, Peter Rabbit's hutch, Jack's beanstalk went up. The week lent itself beautifully to creative dramatics and puppet plays, and several commendable shows were produced with the help of a number of mothers. A party was developed around a sugar-plum tree—the upright of a tetherball game with dowels lashed to it, gaily decorated with ribbons and candy—on the final day of the week. Every child attended, costumed after one of his favorite storybook characters, and had the chance to act out part of the story he represented. The Pied Piper led everybody in many rhythmic activities and marches.

During "Indian Week," after braves and squaws had set up their tepees (covered with blankets from home), totem pole, and ceremonial fire, they grouped into family craftsmen. Each tepee produced a different product: tom-toms, macaroni beads (also used as wampum), peace pipes, shields, and so on, which were bartered when completed. The girls potato-printed dresses made from old sheets, later sewn up at home. The boys fashioned breechcloths of scrap leather during craft period, after they finished building their tepees. Novel headdresses were individually designed from corrugated cardboard and turkey feathers. Rhythmic Indian dancing, to music and Indian songs learned during the week, were part of the program given for parents on Friday morning.

During "Cowboy Week" two corrals went up, each large enough for Pet the pony who came on Friday to give each child a ride. The children were not told that their corral was not really sturdy enough for Pet. They made bunkhouse and hitching-post and broomstick horses during craft time. A hotdog, chuckwagon roast highlighted the week. Many games and contests developed out of this weekly theme, and no one needed to be shown how to play

cowboys and rustlers during free-play time.

The play area boasted a number of other typical attractions built with available materials. The "Magic Carpet to Faraway Places" proved very popular. This consisted of a carpet spread on the ground, headed up by an eight-foot stake, with a sign nailed to it, and strings of flags, loaned by a local service station, stretched from top of stake to back of carpet. Here stories were read or told to small groups by the young volunteer leaders, or children could read books of their own choosing from the playground library whenever they wished. A puppet-and-song theater was easily built from boards and blocks with plenty of seating, and, frequently, groups of children would, on their own, dress up and produce plays here to everybody's delight. The enthusiasm of parents and townspeople alike was encouraging to the playground staff. Attendance increased over the entire period, in spite of intense heat and the many attractions in this resort area.

THE YOUNGSTERS really have learned to share and cooperate, handle conflict, and real-life problems. Children who had trouble getting along with others soon learned to control their tempers, to give-and-take or be left out. With all the boys and girls busy finishing their "jobs," and directing their own play, the leader actually had sufficient time to help those who needed assistance in learning to get along. What counted here was the ability to do one's share, to be fair, and to have consideration for others. The youngsters developed muscular coordination, made decisions, and stuck with their "work" until completed. The projects remained free of vandalism throughout the summer, and the only mishap was one scratched foot.

One outgrowth was an upsurge in backyard building activity which only seemed to enhance and lend importance to the program. These activities were carried on during weekends and daily after the playground closed.

The Bristol playground staff felt the splendid opportunity there is here for the integration of all the arts, for practical education, and physical activities. It heartily recommends this type of program. #

Plants Children Like to Grow

CHILDREN HAVE a natural curiosity about plants, particularly how a seed develops into a small plant which in turn develops into a large one. It is natural that their interest is held longer in plants with unique qualities. Speed and size are most important to remember in helping children to become more interested in plants. If they can measure growth from day to day, they are happy. If a tiny seed grows into a six- or eight-foot giant, they will never forget it. These are plants children like to grow:

CASTORBEAN. This large, easy-to-handle seed germinates quickly and grows rapidly into a large (6-8 ft.) plant with some leaves 30 inches in diameter.

SUNFLOWERS. These grow practically anywhere under all sorts of conditions. The Mammoth Russian variety is best for a huge flower head on a tall (8-10 ft.) stalk. The plump seeds are good to eat and good for bird food, too. The red varieties and the double sunflowers are smaller but they are spectacular nonetheless and attract yellow-feathered goldfinches in large numbers in late summer.

MOONFLOWERS. The seed of this morning-glory-like vine is slow to germinate unless the coat is nicked with a knife or file (a grown-up job), but the shouts of glee and expressions of amazement which accompany the unfolding of the first flower are not soon forgotten. The flowers actually unfurl within the lapse of two or three minutes in the early evening. Start these early so they will be sure to produce flowers before frost.

PUMPKINS. Let the children grow their own jack-o-lanterns. Use such varieties as Genuine Mammoth, Connecticut Field, or a selection Burpee actually calls Jack-O-Lantern. The sugar varieties sold on most seed stands are small pumpkins more desirable for pies than Halloween. If the vines grow up on a fence, be sure to build platforms under the developing fruits, else they will become heavy and will be torn from the vine. A fifteen-inch square of plywood nailed on the end of a two-by-four of suitable length makes an ideal support. Fastened to the fence with a wire, this one-legged platform is an inconspicuous support for each fruit.

The ingredients for a successful summer playground are planning, program, *and* publicity. *Last year the Columbus, Ohio, recreation department started its summer playground activities with an eye-catching announcement in the* Columbus Citizen. *Cartoons (see above) were tied in with special weeks and events and made an attractive calendar.*

GOURDS. In their endless variations, gourds are always attractive to children, but be sure to include some of the large-fruited sorts: calabash, dipper, sugar-trough.

OTHERS. Keep to large, brilliant flowers such as zinnias, marigolds, orange cosmos, cockscombs. In the vegetable department, radishes are the old standby for a quick, attractive crop. Wax beans and green beans produce give-away quantities, and carrots and beets are very easy to grow.

Don't burden the interested child with too much, but try to include action and variety in his garden. #

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UNIFORM OUTFITS FOR LEADERS

Virginia Musselman

It is important that leaders be suitably dressed and easily identified.

THE QUESTION OF whether or not recreation leaders should wear some sort of uniform clothing comes up some time every year. In some communities, leaders want uniforms; in others, leaders object to them. A discussion of this problem is very timely at the beginning of the playground season.

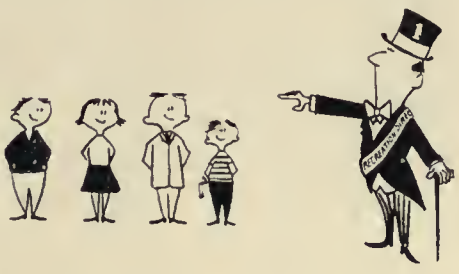
No one will argue the point that leaders should be dressed suitably for their work. This precludes at once the overdressed leader in high heels, costume jewelry, and elaborate hair-do. Many professions are identifiable by their dress. It is a badge of office.

For that reason, it might be well for a recreation department to pause and reflect when leaders object to any type of uniform. Is there any reason why the leaders do not wish, even subconsciously, to be identified as members of the department or the profession? Can it be that the leaders' attitudes reflect the general attitude of the community toward the recreation program? If so, the department needs to examine its public relations.

The reason may be, and probably is, much simpler. Leaders may object to any type of uniform simply because they do not wish to wear the uniforms to and from work in public conveyances and on the streets. And in many communities, planners of recreation areas and facilities have given very little thought to the needs of leaders. Particularly in playground work, that most visible of all types of recreation, leaders often have no safe place to store their handbags and street clothes, and no place to shower and change clothes.

Active playground leadership is dusty, sweaty work. If a leader drives to the playground, he or she can go home to wash and change. Otherwise, the leader must change clothes *without* washing or must appear on the streets as is. Workers in other professions almost always have an opportunity to change to street clothes when not on duty. Recreation departments would do well to give more thought to the physical needs of their leaders.

Certain types of recreation activities suggest certain types of clothing. The swimming instructor prefers a bathing suit. The dance instructor can work better in a leotard. The tennis instructor can be more active in shorts. To wear a bathing suit, leotard, or shorts on the street, however, would violate



the standards of good taste in most communities.

For much of the activity program—arts, crafts, games, storytelling, music, and the like—the physical requirements are not so stringent. Ease in movement, comfort, coolness, neatness, and cleanliness are primary requirements.

Then comes the question of what types of clothing best meet the needs, and there is no one answer. Certainly the dress of the leaders, male and female, should (1) reflect credit on the department, (2) identify the leader as part of the department, (3) identify the leader to the children and adults visiting the area, (4) be suitable to the *type* of work performed, and (5) be flattering to everyone.

Probably the most appropriate clothing for the average woman leader is a simple one- or two-piece dress of drip-dry cotton, the skirt wide enough to provide freedom of movement. Short-sleeved sports shirts and slacks look well on most men. Some sort of identifying armband, insignia, badge, cap, or other identification should be plainly visible.

By using a uniform insignia, a leeway in color selection might be possible in many departments, or even choice of several colors might be permitted. Playgrounds are getting more and more colorful. Leaders' dress might well follow suit. There is no reason, for example, that leaders of teen-age groups, leaders of preschool groups, storytellers, music leaders, craft leaders, etcetera might not each have an identifying color. For small departments with limited staff, a choice of a few pastel colors might be enough.

One large department requires dark green uniforms for men and women, cotton in summer, wool in winter. Another requires gray slacks and white or gray shirts for men, medium dark-blue one- or two-piece dresses, or white blouses and blue skirts for women. Another uses an aqua coverall type of uniform for women, with red insignia. Many use pastel colors. Some prohibit slacks and shorts for women. Some require shirts and slacks for men. All mention the need for suitable, neat clothing, and low-heeled shoes. A large department might make arrangements with some department store or manufacturing company to supply these reasonably. In a smaller community, the selection would have to be left to the availability of some suitable style. In any case, the type and cost of dress selected should not be a hardship on the leader.

This whole question of uniform dress, in departments that have not yet developed a specific policy, should be worked out cooperatively with the staff, to consider, in a democratic manner, the best policy for the good of the department and leader. Each has an obligation to the other. The leaders are a visible symbol of the department, the line of communication between program and people. They should represent the best of each. #

MISS MUSSELMAN *is head of Program Service, National Recreation Association.*

DRAMATICS ON THE PLAYGROUND

Nancy Eichsteadt

THE PREMIERE PERFORMANCE of *The Three Billy Goats Gruff* was about to begin on a sunny slope outside Lydell School in Whitefish Bay, a suburb of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Six solemn little children bearing tree branches trooped around the corner of the building and took their assigned places; they were the trees. Then the troll, with a curly paper mask with nasty eyebrows and a fierce scowl, climbed under an old school table. One young man stood up importantly before the assembled audience. There were mothers with baby carriages and many children from all over the playground.

"The name of our play is *The Three Billy Goats Gruff*," said the announcer in a loud, clear voice, full of confidence. "The scene takes place on two sides of a river and on the bridge in between."

One by one, the little goats slapped their hands on the table, pretending they were trip-trapping across the bridge; for costumes they wore paper tufts tied onto their chins. The audience was quiet, attentive—in a story world.

In the summer of 1958 the Whitefish Bay Department of Recreation and Adult Education ventured into the field of summer creative dramatics for the first time in a number of years. A drama specialist was employed to train leaders and supervise a program of very simple creative dramatics. We wanted to involve many individuals who had come to the playground for a variety of experiences. We agreed a playground was not the place to introduce scripts, intricate rehearsal schedules, and elaborate productions. We wanted a dramatics program attuned to the more relaxed atmosphere of summer playgrounds.

Whitefish Bay is a community with a population of twenty thousand. There are four public grade schools, and during the summer the recreation department conducts morning programs at each of them. Three full days were taken at the beginning of summer for training of staff members. The dramatics specialist was given three sessions in which to describe her part of the program. The first period covered a definition of creative dramatics, the aims of the program, and the scope such an activity could encompass. This took place before any people who had any connection with the summer program, directors of each playground and their staffs, volunteers of junior-high and high-school age, and supervisors of other special activities.

The last two meetings were held with the staff member selected from each playground to do the dramatics; they were accompanied by a number of interested volunteers. In these two less formal sessions we tried to cover many phases of creative dramatics. We emphasized that dramatics, in order to be creative, must result from the actions of the children regardless of whether the story is created by them or taken from a story book.

We described simple puppet ideas, such as using paper bags with faces drawn on them and a rubber band to hold them to the wrist; we suggested a picnic table turned on its side for a stage. We tried to make simple costumes available. We distributed lists of pantomime ideas to be used as warm-ups in the groups. We mentioned books that contain ideas along these lines.

We discussed areas of the playground to use—a shaded spot, a kindergarten room adjoining the playground, perhaps even an activity room with a stage in it. It was strongly suggested that the place used should be removed from the more vigorous and noisy games areas.

It was agreed that the drama specialist would come to each playground for one hour a week; it was obvious from this that there was no intention that she should conduct the program. It was understood, however, that the program would not be considered complete if there was no development of the activity before her next visit.

The program began with mixed feelings on the leaders' parts. Some stepped out with confidence and plunged into it with composure and self-assurance. Others were nervous and unsure of themselves, but they were soon swept ahead by the enthusiasm of the children. Each program took on its own individuality. One group found that they had a ready-made audience in the nursery-school program on their playground; they prepared a play a week for their young "captive" audience. We had puppets made out of a variety of materials, some even brought from home. We had more elaborate productions of *The Princess Who Could Not Laugh*, *The Peddler and His Caps*, even *Till Eulenspiegel and His Merry Pranks*. Costumes were contrived from almost nothing; the majority were invented by the children from bits of clothing brought from home. Records were volunteered and music played for atmosphere. Each group presented at least one play for its "Parents' Night," an evening of fun held on every playground.

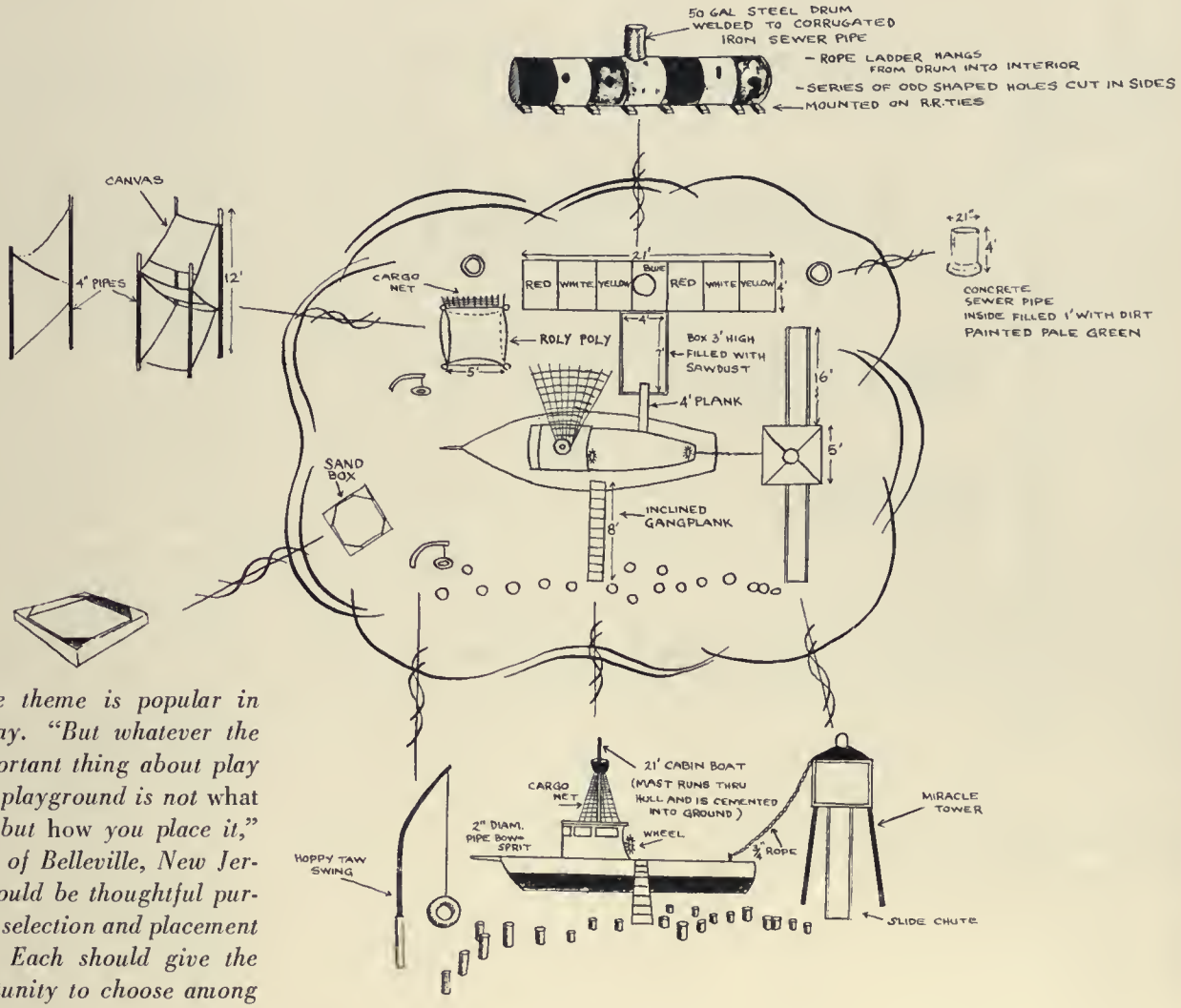
In evaluating a program such as this, it can be said that children learned to think on their feet, to create roles. Second, they came to realize getting up before an audience (and ultimately before their classmates in school) is not too painful an ordeal. They all learned the value of audience behavior, that you aid other people in their performances by being a willing listener.

We, as leaders, learned too. We found it was *not* necessary to have a specially trained person on each playground to introduce simple creative dramatics. We realized that it *was* necessary to help the children make up their stories, particularly in the earlier sessions.

Our future plans are simple. We hope to involve a larger number of children. We do not plan for a summer activity which will take a dominant part, but rather we hope for one which will implement an ever-growing summer program. #

MRS. EICHSTEADT, *a member of the Whitefish Bay Department of Recreation and Adult Education, is director of the department's Bay Teen Players (see* RECREATION, *May 1959, Page 197) and has had extensive theatrical experience.*

A NAUTICAL PLAY COMMUNITY



The seashore theme is popular in play areas today. "But whatever the theme, the important thing about play apparatus on a playground is not what *you put there, but* how *you place it," says Bob Cook of Belleville, New Jersey. "There should be thoughtful purpose behind the selection and placement of each piece. Each should give the child an opportunity to choose among several possibilities. . . ."*

A PLAY COMMUNITY with a nautical theme* stirs young imaginations to thoughts of the high seas, buried treasure, and adventurous pirates. The area shown here combines improvised equipment with commercial apparatus. Units are so placed as to offer little adventurers constant choice, challenge, and energy outlet. A nautical play community, now being constructed for the Essex County Children's Shelter by the Belleville Chapter of Unico, a national service organization, was designed by Robert E. Cook, superintendent of recreation in Belleville, New Jersey.

Normal approach to this area is via piles (sawed-off telephone poles) leading either to the boat's gangplank or to the slide chute. Should a child elect to climb the slide chute to the tower he may then slide down the rope to the deck, go on down the other slide chute, or return as he came. And so it goes throughout the whole area—choosing, acting, emerging, and choosing again.

The tower might suggest a lighthouse to children: the twenty-one-foot-long corrugated sewer pipe, a submarine, and the canvas of the "roly-poly," the sails of a square-rigger. The four-foot plank provides a harmless outlet for that little bit of sadism in every child. The cargo nets and the rope offer lots of climbing exercise. A little frustration is built into the improvised roly-poly because the child's weight causes the canvas to bulge downward, thereby requiring a real effort to topple over into the next lower canvas. The four-foot vertical sewer pipes serve as refuge to youngsters who find the community play too intense. It is important these pipes have one foot of earth piled inside as a guarantee that the child who gets himself in can get himself out. The length of pipe is suggestive of a submarine. The bowsprit of the boat should be installed securely so it will be safe to swing on. Color should be used freely throughout.

Many things can be done with the "play community theory," many themes can be used, many materials can be employed. Improvisation on traditional play apparatus imparts a new vitality to children's play areas. #

*For other playgrounds with a nautical theme, see April 1958 RECREATION, Pages 106 and 118.

A THREE-WAY PROJECT FOR RECREATION

City-county cooperation pays off in East Tennessee.

Frank D. McClelland

BLOUNT COUNTY, AN area of about 575 square miles in East Tennessee, lies in the upper Tennessee Valley ten miles southwest of Knoxville. Its western boundary traces TVA's Fort Loudon Reservoir; its southern border joins the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a considerable portion of which was, in fact, taken from Blount County.

The county's population is concentrated in the adjoining cities of Maryville and Alcoa, which, with their immediate environs, form an urban-residential community of about twenty thousand. Total county population is nearly sixty thousand. The rural area is not entirely agricultural, since a substantial portion of the rural as well as the urban population is employed in the three large Alcoa aluminum plants.

Blount County is richly endowed with natural recreation resources. Fort Loudon Lake provides abundant opportunities for boating, fishing, and other water sports; Great Smoky Mountains National Park offers unequaled facilities for hiking, camping, and fishing. Despite this favorable recreation environment—possibly because of it—organized recreation in Blount County five years ago was limited to modest summer programs in Maryville and Alcoa and a basketball program in the winter months. These programs were conducted almost exclusively by school personnel, with voluntary supervision. They were financed in part by municipal appropriations and in part by the Blount County Community Chest; total allotment for recreation from all sources was about eight thousand dollars annually.

In 1953, on the initiative of local civic groups, a meeting of interested citizens, including representatives of civic clubs, schools, churches, and city and county officials, discussed the need for increased recreation opportunities. About thirty-five representative citizens gathered, and this group became the nucleus that established the present county program. A countywide federation of civic clubs, through which joint support of important civic projects has become readily available was a by-product of this group interest.

First discussions revolved around the idea of a community center—an elaborate, expensive recreation building. It soon became apparent that, before determining the type of facilities and mustering the necessary public support, an organized recreation program under professional leadership should be developed. It was evident, moreover, that a single center could not serve an area as large as the county. Finally, it was noted that many facilities in schools, churches, and clubs were not used to capacity.

As a result, the group agreed that a well-organized recreation program using existing facilities should precede any capital outlay. A committee was formed in May 1953 "to study the possibilities of expanding the community recreation program of the Maryville-Alcoa area . . . and to make recommendations to the group."

The committee spent a year at its task. It sought the counsel of the state recreation consultant and the Southern district representative of the National Recreation Association. It studied recreation programs in other places and requested the state planning commission

DEAN MCCLELLAND, *of Maryville College, was chairman of the study committee mentioned in this article and was chairman of the Blount County Recreation Council during its first four years.*

to make a recreation survey of the area.

Progress reports were made to the group from time to time. The survey was completed in May 1954 and was published with funds furnished by Maryville and several civic clubs. In June 1954 the study committee made its report and recommendations and presented the survey, *Public Recreation—a Plan for Community Action*, as a supplement to the report.

It showed clearly that although public and private recreation facilities in Blount County were by no means adequate, they could support a more extensive program than was then in operation. The survey also pointed out that, on the basis of standards published by the National Recreation Association, expenditures were considerably less than needed even for the summer programs, and only a fraction of that indicated for year-round programs in the urban areas, with no provision at all for rural communities. It showed many geographical areas and various age groups were without adequate recreation opportunities. It made clear that a countywide program was the only solution, since some of the areas most starved for recreation lay in pockets outside both cities but adjacent to them. In short, the survey, by means of an objective appraisal, established beyond doubt the need for an organized, year-round, countywide recreation program.

THE COMMITTEE accepted most of the conclusions of the state survey in principle. Since it seemed unlikely that either city or county alone would support a full-time superintendent of recreation, the committee proposed that each of the three government units establish a recreation commission as authorized by Tennessee statute, and that the three commissions be directed by their respective units to act jointly in supporting and supervising a recreation program for the area.

The committee further recommended that an initial annual fund of at least fifteen thousand dollars be provided and that the commissions engage a full-time, professionally trained superintendent of recreation for the countywide program. It was decided that the new program begin with the more densely populated areas and be gradually extended throughout the county. The need for developing a long-range plan for park and recreation areas and facilities to serve the whole county was emphasized.

The recommendations were warmly received and approved, and the committee was instructed to proceed with their implementation. The plan was presented to the two city boards of commissioners with suggested ordinances to establish the recreation commissions. A resolution to the same effect was presented to the Blount County Fiscal Court. In each case a recreation commission of five members was specified, two of whom were to be *ex officio* representatives of the corresponding school system, since the initial recreation program would depend chiefly upon use of school facilities. In each case it was stipulated that the recreation commission was to act jointly with those of the other two units to provide a countywide program.

In the face of some opposition, the July 1954 Quarterly Court adopted a resolution establishing the Blount County Recreation Commission and authorizing an initial annual appropriation. Ordinances were enacted soon after, establishing the two recreation commissions for Maryville and Alcoa. The city of Maryville likewise made a substantial appropriation. The Alcoa Board of Commissioners agreed to participate with a reasonable administrative appropriation, while continuing to operate its own summer program. The Community Chest later made substantial contributions. After some delay the members of the three recreation commissions were appointed.

The next step was combining the three recreation commissions into a single working group. A joint meeting was called, and, after considerable discussion, the principles of a working plan were agreed upon. Afterwards a "memorandum of agreement" was drawn up, ratified by the three commissions and signed by the three chairmen; and, in January 1955, the Consolidated Recreation Council of Blount County came into being.

The agreement provided for a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary to be elected by the combined commissions, one officer from each commission. The three officers made up the executive committee. Monthly meetings were specified. A two-thirds vote of the council membership of fifteen was required for the approval of the annual budget, and for the engaging of the superintendent of recreation, both to be on recommendation of the executive committee. The fiscal year was begun April 1, to provide early planning and budgeting for the summer programs. No commissions could withdraw from the council without thirty days' notice before the end of the fiscal year.

APPLICANTS WERE SOUGHT for the position of the superintendent of recreation and carefully screened by the executive committee. Decision was finally made in favor of a coach and physical-education teacher in the county school system, a highly respected man, whose appointment assured a substantial degree of confidence in the new program. A treasurer was elected from one of the local banks and bonded as required in the agreement. An office for the superintendent of recreation was established in the county court house.

Initial planning of the council was focused on organization and extension of summer programs. This was no great problem in urban areas, where a beginning had already been made; but the procedure by which programs could be initiated in rural communities was not so clear. It was apparent that, regardless of need, the council should not attempt to impose a recreation program

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upon a community, but rather that such a program should stem from a recognition of need by the community itself. Thus, the policy gradually evolved that the recreation council would cooperate with rural sponsoring groups in developing community recreation; by furnishing counsel, direction, equipment, reasonable financial support as needed, and publicity. This policy has proved sound since it placed initial responsibility and control within a stable community group.

Another principle, which the council followed from the beginning, that the recreation activities not interfere with church events, brought approval and support from church groups. No recreation event was scheduled on Sunday or Wednesday evenings. The summer programs began after the Daily Vacation Bible Schools, held the first weeks of summer vacation.

The first summer recreation, in addition to the Alcoa program, included operation of four playgrounds in Maryville and six in rural communities throughout the county. Also, five countywide baseball and two softball leagues were conducted. Most of these used school facilities, such as gymnasiums, libraries, and athletic fields. Volunteers did much of the supervising; those who devoted much time receiving modest remuneration.

SINCE EXTENSIVE USE of school facilities was an important part of the planned program, it was essential there be a careful and farsighted policy in this sensitive area. The council made it clear from the first that every precaution would be taken to insure proper use of school property and that maintenance, janitorial, and occasional damage expenses would be met adequately, promptly, and without question. The policy has been followed carefully for the five years and the school people have been outstandingly cooperative.

During the fall and winter of the first year an attempt was made to broaden recreation opportunities to meet the needs of various age groups. The first adult, square-dance school, sponsored jointly with the local daily paper, drew seven hundred registrants, four hundred completing the ten-week course. The following year a similar course drew over three hundred, the next year one hundred. Biweekly square dances were held and a number of square-dance clubs formed voluntarily. As a result, square dancing has become popular recreation throughout the county for adults as well as youth.

Evening woodworking classes, conducted by high-school, manual-training teachers in school shops, have proven successful, with many husband-wife teams participating. A chess-and-checker club has attracted young and old, chiefly male. Annual hobby shows have stimulated wide interest and participation. Throughout the five years of its existence the Blount County Recreation Council program has grown steadily in variety of activities and number of participants, while it has gradually extended into the rural communities. In addition to eight rural recreation programs last year, many of the earlier local programs have become countywide. Each winter, for example, men's and women's PTA basketball teams compete in lively countywide leagues, and this holds true for most of the sports programs.

Of course, much remains to be done. The first five years have been devoted largely to building a substantial year-round program that would merit public support as an essential service, not a luxury. Attention must now be given to strengthening the financial structure and leading the way to capital outlay for permanent recreation facilities. The limit of school facilities has already been reached; in fact, there are not enough playing courts in the county now to provide adequately for the basketball program. There must be more room for clubs, crafts, and theatrical productions. An outdoor swimming pool is greatly needed in the Maryville area. There is increasing demand for recreation for the elderly. Acquisition of land for parks and playgrounds must be pushed. Areas along the Fort Loudon Lake, set aside by TVA for public recreation and recently leased by the recreation council, must be developed.

A good beginning has been made. The Blount County Recreation Council has demonstrated that separate political units can work to mutual advantage in building community recreation. But the big job is still ahead. #

"Parents' skills are utilized . . ."

A Cooperative Playground Plan

John D. Dittmar

A UNIVERSITY TOWN with a borough manager form of government, State College, Pennsylvania, has eleven thousand residents living within the borough limits and thirteen thousand university students who live on campus. The university is the primary source of income for community residents. Two parks and six playgrounds exist in the borough. A legal recreation board was established in 1946, and a year-round recreation program is now operating.

In July 1957 the director of recreation was appointed director for the area, which includes five neighboring townships. At the present time, a college-area recreation program is being organized. In 1955 the recreation director and the recreation board started planning for a new approach to adequate supervision of both parks and playgrounds, a problem of too many children and too large groups for the playground leaders to handle. Another question was whether the program was adequate to meet the needs.

MR. DITTMAR *is director of recreation, State College Park and Recreation Board, Pennsylvania.*

The first step was gaining cooperation of the college of education at the university. Dr. Dorothea Hinman, with considerable experience in family education, was interested and agreed to work with the recreation department.

Students were assigned to make family visits in different areas of the community so that all playground neighborhoods would be covered. The main purpose of these visits was to ascertain the number of children interested in attending the playground, their interests, what parents could do to help, what kinds of supplies and equipment families could lend for the summer program.

The results of this survey were tabulated and evaluated in the college classes under the guidance of the recreation director and Dr. Hinman. From this survey we found out where some strong volunteer help might be enlisted for the summer playground supervision.

Several parents from each of the playground areas were therefore invited to assist in planning the next year's playground program, after which a series of evening meetings was held in each playground area, to explain the program to interested parents. Their comments were considered in making final summer playground plans. At these meetings parents were asked to serve as volunteers for at least one summer playground session, and not more than four. Response was excellent, and one parent from each playground area was assigned to schedule the parents who would assist the playground leader during these sessions.

Age groups were divided into four to seven; eight to ten; eleven to thirteen; and thirteen to fifteen years. We decided the program should be more informative—educational as well as recreational. A start was made by visiting the individual neighborhoods to learn what really existed, what was needed in this area, and so on. Next followed a series of visits to other areas in town and then to regional areas. With the parents' additional help we were able to increase our trips, our special events on individual playgrounds, and, best of all, to encourage family participation during playground hours and during our family night activities.

The role of the playground leader is most important in this cooperative plan. He is responsible for the playground program and general supervision of the playground area, meeting with the scheduled parents before the playground opens for the day, meeting with the parents scheduled to discuss the program for the week, and assisting parents with program activities.

The parents' skills included many of the general playground activities such as arts and crafts, storytelling, singing, music, dramatics, sports, and dancing. The amount of talent and leadership uncovered through this parent cooperation was amazing. We are planning to organize a parents council next.

Through our cooperative plan we have found that our playground attendance has doubled; many more parents have become interested in our total recreation program; our playground leaders have gained the additional experience of working with adults; and our community leadership resources are really being discovered and used.

Summary of 1956-57 Playground Season

Individual parents who participated regularly in daily programs	513
Individual parents who took direct leadership of program	40
Individual homes that were open to small and large groups	36
Individual parents who provided guidance or transportation	327
Individual parents who constructed equipment and helped in preparing areas	77
Individual parents who participated in whole family affairs	300
Mothers who provided snacks or treats for the group	208
Individual parents who participated in playground planning meetings	316

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Research Review

Utility Easement Policy in Parks

In 1959 the Albuquerque, New Mexico, Parks and Recreation Department collected information from eight cities on their policies with reference to granting requests for easements across park land by utility companies. A summary of the replies, together with a statement from the American Institute of Park Executives, was issued in bulletin form by the department. Among major conclusions were:

1. Seven of the eight cities have either written or generally established policies regarding location of utilities in park areas.

2. Four cities grant easements or other right-of-entry across parks if the utility is to serve park purposes.

3. Seven of the eight cities demand, as a general rule, that underground installations be made if utility must cross the park but serve other than park purposes. Only one city stands the additional cost, but three cities share the cost with the utility companies in varying degrees. Three require the utility companies to bear all costs.

4. Unless utility lines are placed underground, seven cities require lines be routed around park areas.

5. City attorneys in two cities—Denver and San Diego—have ruled the city has no legal means to grant easements or other property rights over dedicated park property.

Industrial Recreation Research Proposed

According to the January 1960 issue of *Recreation Management* the National Industrial Recreation Association has established a research policy "to stimulate and coordinate research by prospective surveyors, research students, and others wishing to conduct research projects.

"Under the policy, proposed research projects will be sent to each member of the five-man NIRA Research Committee which will recommend changes and approval or disapproval. Upon approval, the survey or questionnaire will carry the statement 'Authorized by the NIRA Research Committee.' This policy will guarantee that surveys made of NIRA members will be worthwhile projects conducted according to approved statistical methods."

NIRA research director is Gordon L. Starr of the Student Union at the University of Minnesota. The NIRA board also made a research grant to the University of Minnesota to study the relationships of employee participation in industrial recreation and employee morale, absenteeism, job tenure, turnover ratings, and efficiency. This study will be conducted both by questionnaire and interview with selected firms in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Ice Skating Information from Michigan

The Grand Rapids Public Recreation Department in 1959 secured information from fifty-three Michigan municipali-

George D. Butler

ties with reference to their ice-skating facilities and programs. A total of 473 artificial and natural ice skating rinks, plus two hockey rinks, were reported. Nine cities reported refrigerated rinks; Detroit, nine; and Dearborn, six rinks of this type.

Twenty-seven cities reported hockey, in addition to two reporting a clinic. Fifteen had figure skating. Thirty-five of the fifty-three cities reported supervision of one or more of their skating rinks; three others of their hockey rinks only. All nine cities with refrigerated rinks reported supervision.

Esthetics and Economic Development

The Conservation and Resource-Use Education Project of the Joint Council on Economic Education raises a number of questions affecting recreation in its publication *Resource-Use Policies: Their Formation and Impact.* For example: Is the economic development of a community more important than social or esthetic considerations? Do we want waterfalls or power projects? Do we want grass and trees or strip coal mines? Resort hotels or untouched beaches? A new lake or the old family homestead?

The publication comments: "Meanwhile, the drive for economic gain has seriously decreased the number of recreational facilities and areas of natural beauty available to the general public. Unfortunately, there are no universally accepted or right answers to these problems and each separate case requires a new evaluation of the evidence. When we consider all the difficulties involved it is little wonder that the progress of the movement is sometimes slow."

Recreation Use of Wildlands

The Wildlife Research Center at the University of California in Berkeley has issued a report entitled *Conserving Wildland Resources Through Research.* In a section relating to recreation it states:

"Recreation is exploding across California wildlands in a way that couldn't have been foreseen a few years ago. Recreational activities are accelerating at a far greater rate than any other wildland use. And in some wildland areas, dollar returns for recreational uses are exceeding any previous commodity production values."

The report lists a number of questions recreation use is posing each day, which must be answered with only a meager scientific background available, such as: "How much and what kind of lands should be devoted exclusively to recreation? What are the effects of recreation use on soil, plant cover, and other elements of the resource, and how can such effects be minimized? Can the 'carrying capacity' of the land for recreational use be increased by modification of the plant cover or by other means? . . ."

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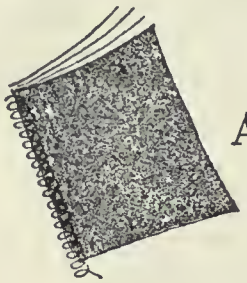

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Playground Swap Shop

Last summer the youngsters of the Patterson Park Playground in Baltimore, Maryland, held their first "Tom Sawyer Day" swap shop in which they could trade "good toys and games" they were tired of for those other youngsters were tired of. Children from three to thirteen swarmed onto the playground to swap story hooks, games, toy trucks, dolls, comic books, and so on.

The affair was organized like an auction. Each child brought his item forward, and the auctioneer authorized the first child who raised his hand to try and arrange an exchange. When the exchange was agreed upon, each child received two tickets; if none, one ticket each. The tickets were later used when wrapped toys and trinkets, donated by the Patterson Park Mothers' Club, were auctioned off.

Playground Craft Service

Last year the Wooster, Ohio, Department of Parks and Recreation inaugurated a craft service system on its playgrounds. Each week it made one free craft available to each child, and additional craft materials, bought in large quantities by the department, were packaged into kits, and sold to the children at a portion of the department's costs. The youngsters could pay cash or buy a one-dollar credit card, which was then kept on file at the playground. Thus they had a wider choice of crafts to work with, both free and purchased.

Wooster also conducted storytelling contests and rope-jumping contests with charts to measure achievement.

Free craft period. This is one of the multipurpose rooms in eight elementary schools made available for summer playground use in Wooster, Ohio.

On the Move

The Cincinnati Recreation Commission bought two new pieces of off-beat transportation equipment for its new "Land of Make Believe" at the Airport Playfield—off-beat in the sense that they are not standard playground equipment, but nonetheless what youngsters consider fascinating to clamber over. The first was a stagecoach authentically constructed to three-quarters actual scale. The other vehicle acquired, as of December 1959, is a real 1929 Ahrens-Fox pumper-ladder fire engine.

Currently, the commission is trying to locate a small steam engine and an outmoded jet plane among other things. Anyone wishing further information about how and where to acquire an obsolete jet plane should get in touch with Miss Betty Bunn, Public Information and Information, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

Salute to Dade County

Dade County, Florida, has been cited by the National Swimming Pool Institute for having the nation's outstanding water-safety public-relations program for 1959. More than eleven thousand children in the Miami area received beginner, intermediate, swimmer, and junior lifesaving certificates since last June 1; more than seventeen thousand first-graders received "Rockpit Ranger" buttons and pledges last year; and more than forty thousand children within the county participated in the overall program.

A special water-safety coordinating committee, headed by Arthur Peavy, Jr., Dade County parks and recreation director, was established to create community awareness of the water-safety problem. There are six hundred miles of shoreline, 279 miles of canals, plus numerous rockpit areas within the county. The award-winning committee enlisted countywide aid in organizing and promoting youth and adult water-safety programs, "Rockpit Ranger" memberships, swimming and lifesaving classes. It became a success through the cooperation of city and county officials, civic groups, schools, the Red Cross, press, radio, and TV.

Dade County won another salute when its park system was rated among the top ten in the United States in beauty and maintenance, according to Harvey S. Crass, president of the American Institute of Park Executives. He pointed out that Dade's well-planned parks were country parks a few years ago. Today, they have become surrounded by new home developments and are fast being encroached upon from all directions.

Mr. Crass termed Dade County's parks "one of the best maintained systems I have ever seen." He said Met-

Best in the nation! Arthur Peavy, Jr. (left), director of the Dade County Park and Recreation Department, presents gold medal for best water public-relations program of 1959 to Ben McGahey, county commission chairman, on behalf of National Swimming Pool Institute. Looking on are Ed Shea and Mrs. Marion Wood Huey, members of water-safety coordinating committee.

ropolitan Miami was fortunate to have Vizcaya (Dade County Art Museum) and its thirty-acre formal gardens under a park system operation where the character of one of the area's greatest showplaces could be preserved forever, in the estate tradition, and properly maintained.

Boys' Club Centennial

A four-cent commemorative multicolor postage stamp honoring the 100th anniversary of the Boys' Clubs of America will appear in mid-1960. The initial print order will be for 120,000,000 stamps. The Boys' Club movement began in the 1860's in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1906 some fifty such clubs joined to form a national organization. Today there are 542 boys' clubs serving more than a half million boys, and a new club is established every two weeks.

Flashes from the Fifty

• MICHIGAN. The new president of the Recreation Association of Michigan is Harry L. Burns of Grand Rapids.

• TEXAS. Reese Martin, city superintendent of parks and recreation in Beaumont, has been appointed a member of the Texas State Parks Board—a five-member policy-making body governing the state's park program.

• NEBRASKA. On February 25, Mrs. Paul Gallagher—National Recreation Association board member — was named as this year's recipient of Omaha's B'nai B'rith Citizenship Citation. The annual award is given in recognition of outstanding service in community affairs and in the field of human relations.

• PENNSYLVANIA. The State Council of Education has initiated a program of certification for recreation leaders employed by school districts. At present certification is nonmandatory and on a trial basis. Recreation leaders who are not now working for school districts are encouraged to apply as the number of applications will affect the decision as to whether to continue certification.

• IDAHO. In Twin Falls the Jaycees recently gave superintendent of recreation Ernest C. Craner their senior distinguished service award for his outstanding work. He is a member of the Association's Pacific Northwest District Advisory Committee and was pres-

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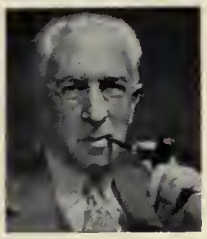
ident of the Idaho State Recreation Society in 1957-58.

• Missouri. The big recreation news in St. Louis these days is the fact that the St. Louis Board of Education has accepted a proposal of the city's department of parks, recreation, and forestry to operate fifty-two summer playgrounds on school facilities. These will be in addition to the forty-five park playgrounds already operated by the city. The recreation department will supply personnel, supplies, and administration.

• New Jersey. Retired National Recreation Association district representative J. W. Faust of East Orange has been reappointed to a five-year term as a member of the local board of recreation commissioners. "J. W." may be retired, but is certainly not inactive!



• Indiana. Three hundred and fifty-six park and recreation administrators and technicians from twenty-one states and four Canadian provinces participated in the fourteenth annual Great Lakes Park Training Institute, held at Pokagon State Park in Angola. Sixty-five people cooperated on the program. The institute is conducted by the Indiana University department of recreation, with the state conservation departments and state park and recreation associations and their respective Midwest and national associations as cosponsors.

In-Service Training

Eleven representatives from the Michigan cities of Ann Arbor, Plymouth, and Ypsilanti, the village of Wayne, and the Wayne County Training School recently completed a correspondence course in municipal recreation administration offered by the International City Managers Association. This is a part of the intercommunity in-service training program established by top government administrators from several communities in southeastern Michigan. The course in recreation administration is only one of many such correspondence courses in administration offered by ICMA. The purpose of these courses is to train career employees, promote high standards of professionalization, and, ultimately, to provide better public service.

Focus on Youth

• The Youth Bureau and Recreation Commission in Corning, New York, upholds "The Children's Bill of Rights" and the "Children's Bill of Responsibilities" and has printed them on the back of its attractive letterhead (done in sepia ink). Thus, director Caesar R. George and his staff circulate this philosophy with each letter they write.

• In Oceanside, New York, last year fifty-four boys and girls, from sixteen to eighteen years old, assembled in the Little Theatre to take a written examination for the position of junior playground leader. The test took an hour and twenty minutes. It was in four parts: twenty multiple-choice questions, two essay questions involving judgment, a diagram on which a listing of playground facilities had to be located, and a special posterboard on which each had to prepare a layout advertising a playground circus. Maximum score on first section was sixty, second section twenty, and third and fourth sections counted ten each.

Of the fifty-four youngsters taking the exam, two scored in the nineties, twenty in the eighties, and thirty-two in the seventies. Seven junior playground leaders were chosen, their selection depending upon the test score, an interview, and past experience. These seven were paid thirty dollars a week for six five-day, thirty-hour weeks. All those not chosen were invited to serve as "apprentices"—volunteers.

The junior-leader plan worked with great success in most instances, and recreation director Joe Halper plans to repeat the project this year.

SOS

In an urgent now-or-never message to the state legislature, New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller requested a $75,000,000 bond issue for the immediate acquisition of park and recreation land. A survey by the state conservation department and State Council of Parks shows a desperate lack of "almost every kind of public outdoor facility." The bond issue, if authorized by the legislature, will be submitted to the voters in the general election next November. The governor stressed that the situation requires "action now or the loss forever of the opportunity to meet the recreation needs of the state economically."

EXTRA!

As we go to press, a special edition (February 29, 1960) of the *Vallejo Times Herald* reaches us, announcing in banner headlines that the distinguished award of "All America City for 1959" has just been presented to that California city along with ten others.* Vallejo's award cites its drive for annexation and unification which led to vigorous civic improvement. One entire fourteen-page section of this thick edition (almost as fat as Sunday's *New York Times*) appears under a red, two-inch head, "Vallejo, a City for Leisure," and carries a full, laudatory report of the activities and achievements of the Greater Vallejo Recreation District, of which our good friend, Keith Macdonald, is the executive director. According to all accounts, his department projects are booming, its accomplishment and growth are outstanding, and community participation is thriving. Congratulations, and well done, Keith; the recreation profession may well be proud of you!

*Alton and East St. Louis, Illinois; De Soto, Missouri; Fargo, North Dakota; Lamar, Colorado; Norfolk, Virginia; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Santa Fe Springs, California; Metropolitan Seattle, Washington; and Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

RECREATION For The

Ill and Handicapped

Beatrice H. Hill

✢ The staff of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped has been on the road a great deal of late. Perhaps you have been meeting some of them. Elliott Cohen spent the past month in California in consultation with various community agencies, such as the Braille Institute of America and the Crippled Children's Society. He also spent some time at San Jose State College helping with the development of a graduate program in recreation for the ill and handicapped, spoke at the NRA Pacific Southwest Recreation Conference. Doris Berryman visited Charlottesville, Virginia, to work with the Virginia Commission on the Visually Handicapped, as part of the Consulting Service's sheltered workshop project. She also pitched in at the NRA Great Lakes District Conference in St. Paul. Frances Arje took off for Muskegon, Michigan, and then to Minneapolis, to gather information about sheltered workshops in those communities. Morton Thompson will head for Massachusetts to conduct a workshop on games at Westborough State Hospital there. He will also conduct an institute on recreation for the aging in Toledo, Ohio. Alice Burkhardt recently conducted an institute for persons working with the blind in Albany, New York. I, myself, have been in Pennsylvania developing services for the aged in nursing homes and am about to take part in the White House Conference on Children and Youth in Washington.

✢ In February the Consulting Service held a very successful meeting with representatives of the National Association of Recreation Therapists, Recreation Therapy Section of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, and the Hospital Section of the American Recreation Society. Among the fundamental questions discussed were a basic philosophy of recreation for the ill and handicapped and the best academic preparation for persons entering this field. A report of the conclusions of these discussions has been sent to the executive committee of each of the organizations for final approval, and a condensed version of the statements as finally approved, will be available to anyone requesting it. A number of informal discussions also concerned possible amalgamation of the three organizations. Obviously, everyone will have to give a little, and it is hoped the executive committees will have developed a workable plan by spring.

✢ In August the Consulting Service will conduct a demonstration at the Eighth World Congress of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York. This is the first time this international congress has been held in the United States, and the Consulting Service hopes, through a variety of demonstrations using patients, that many of our friends from other nations will see what recreation can do for the ill and handicapped.

✢ A new Consulting Service project concerns adult narcotic addicts. Working in a general hospital, CS is exploring recreation's role both in the hospital and in the after-care program. Using the experimental and control method, it will provide recreation service to a selected number of discharged patients, and evaluate the behavioral differences between these patients and discharged patients not receiving recreation follow-up service.

✢ Are you affiliated for service? NRA's Consulting Service is making an all-out effort to educate the professional and the layman to the value of recreation for the ill and handicapped. One of our new services for affiliates, in addition to their monthly copy of RECREATION Magazine, will be a quarterly newsletter concerning recreation in the medical setting (in addition to many other services). To be more effective in education, program, and legislation, the Service needs everyone to be affiliated for service. Are you?

✢ Don't forget the recruitment contest *(see March issue)*. Contestants accepted NOW. Prizes will be awarded January 1961. Please send in your names. #

MRS. HILL *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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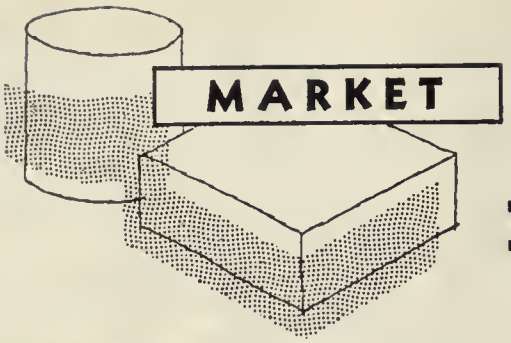

NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

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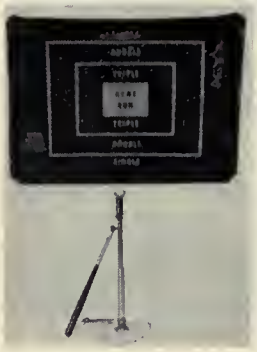

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• Visually handicapped children can safely join in the fun of bicycle riding, thanks to the new T-P Bicycle assembly.

This unit was developed by Dr. Frank E. Dudley, president of the Franklin Manufacturing Company, and will be made by that company. Adaptable for one to eighteen bicycles, the assembly consists of a hexagonal aluminum framework which rotates around a center post. Aluminum rods fastened to the front and rear of the bicycles keep them erect with no danger of tipping or falling. A telescoping feature permits adjustment of the riding area to different size circles. For complete details, write the company at 12 Center Street, Westmont, New Jersey.

• Camps and large outdoor recreation areas often comprise extensive stretches of land, difficult to get around on in the standard automobile. With these requirements in mind, the Crofton Marine Engine Company has developed a small utility vehicle of functional design, called the "Bug," with the general appearance of a half-size wartime Jeep. Its specifications are: weight, 1100 pounds; carries a quarter-ton payload; overall length, 111″; wheelbase, 63″; 40″ tread and 48″ overall width. It is powered by a 35-hp overhead cam, liquid-cooled, 4-cylinder gasoline engine, which drives in the conventional manner through a three-speed transmission. Optional equipment includes a Powr-Lok differential and dual rear wheels to provide traction in sand, on rough trails, and in wet grass. For complete details, write the company at 888 Gull Street, San Diego 1, California.

• Since an ever-increasing number of recreation agencies and departments are directly or indirectly involved with camping, they are in a position to recommend various kinds of equipment to the individual camper or camping group. Or, often, the recreation agency rents it out. The following necessary item could be used for either function. The 925 Sievert stove is easy to refill, ignites instantly, has an adjustable flame, is completely windproof, burns approximately fifty-five hours on one filling of propane gas—long enough to last four weeks with reasonable use. Compact and easy to carry, it can be converted to a lantern with an 80-watt capacity. Swedish made, the stove complies with the standards of the Swedish Explosives Inspectorate and the Swedish Workman's Safety Board. The same company also makes a two-burner, propane stove, as well as stoves and lanterns for kerosene, alcohol, and gasoline. For all details, write the United States distributor Rexo-Therm, Inc., 986 Ogden Avenue, Naperville, Illinois.

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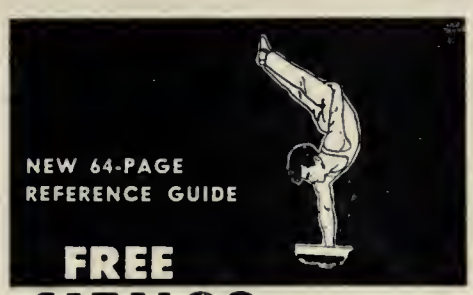

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Magazine Articles

AMERICAN FORESTS, *February 1960*
Operation Wildlife, *Daniel A. Poole.*
Mending a Mountain, *Robert C. Blair.*
A Second Look at Multiple Use, *Howard Stagner.*
Conserving and Using our Open Spaces.

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *March 1960*
Special Ceramics Issue

MENTAL HOSPITALS, *February 1960*
The Geriatric Patient—Psychiatric and Social Problems.

PARK MAINTENANCE, *February 1960*
Outstanding Park Is Gift to Boise, *Gordon S. Bowen.*
Fireman's Slide Delights Cedar Rapids Children, *Nancy Gibbons Zook.*

SENIOR CITIZEN, *March 1960*
Automation in America, *Tom Meyer.*
Second Childhood, *W. W. Bauer, M.D.*

WOMAN'S DAY, *March 1960*
Children's Play Furniture.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Adolescence, Teen-Agers

ADOLESCENCE AND DISCIPLINE, Rudolph M. Wittenberg. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 318. $4.95.

ADOLESCENCE TO MATURITY, V. C. Chamberlain. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11. Pp. 94. $.65.

LET'S FACE IT (Guide to Good Grooming for Negro Girls), Elsie Archer. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia. Pp. 186. $2.95.

McCALL'S GUIDE TO TEEN-AGE BEAUTY & GLAMOUR, Betsy Keiffer. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 161. $3.95.

PREMARITAL DATING BEHAVIOR, Winston Ehrmann, Ph.D. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 316. $6.00.

PSYCHOLOGY OF ADOLESCENCE (5th ed.), Luella Colle. Rinehart, 232 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 731. $7.00.

SHE-MANNERS, Robert H. Loeb, Jr. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 188. $3.50.

YOUTH IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS. Committee on Youth Services, National Social Welfare Assembly, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17. Pp. 15. $.25.

Areas and Facilities

BOOK OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN, THE, H. Stuart Ortloff and Henry B. Raymore. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 316. $3.95.

HOW TO PLAN MODERN HOME GROUNDS, Henry B. Aul. Sheridan House, 257 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 312. $4.00.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN (rev. ed.), Henry V. Hubbard and Theodore Kimball. Huhbard Educational Trust, 9 Park St., Boston 8. Pp. 419. $7.50 ($5.00 to students).

MAINTENANCE MEN LOOK AT HOUSING DESIGN (3rd ed.). Natl. Assoc. of Housing & Redevelopment Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 40. Paper, $2.50.

SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES: For School and Community, M. Alexander Gabrielsen and Caswell M. Miles. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 370. $9.00.

SWIMMING POOLS. Lane Publishing, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.95 (library ed. $3.50).

Books for Children and Young People

ALASKA, Bernadine Bailey. Albert Whitman, 560 W. Lake, Chicago 6. Unpaged. $1.25.

BABY DRAGON, THE, Witold T. Mars. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 30. $2.75.

BARNEY, BRING YOUR BANJO, May Justus. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 61. $2.50.

BLUE CHIMNEY, Gladys Baker Pond. Holiday House, 8 W. 13th St., New York 11. Pp. 164. $2.75.

EMPEROR AND THE NIGHTINGALE, THE, Hans Christian Andersen. Pantheon Books, 333 6th Ave., New York 14. Unpaged. $2.95.

EO OF THE CAVES, Florence Wightman Rowland. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 160. $3.00.

FAVORITE FAIRY TALES TOLD IN FRANCE; TOLD IN GERMANY; TOLD IN ENGLAND; all retold by Virginia Haviland. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. $2.75 each.

FRIENDS AROUND THE WORLD, Helen Doss. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville, Tenn. Unpaged. $1.50.

GIRL IN THE WHITE HAT, W. T. Cummings. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 32. $2.25.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY BOOK OF SCOUTING, THE, R. D. Bezucha. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 165. $4.95.

GOOD MANNERS: The Magic Key, Margaret Stephenson and Ruth Millett. McKnight and McKnight, Route 66 & Tonawanda Ave., Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 72. Paper, $.80.

HANS ANDERSEN: Forty-Two Stories, translated by M. R. James. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 35th St., New York 16. Pp. 346. $3.95.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY UMBRELLA, THE, David Cornel DeJong. Atlantic-Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 50. $2.75.

HOW THE MANX CAT LOST ITS TAIL, retold by Blanche Young. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 114. $2.75.

ISAAC NEWTON, Beulah Tannenbaum and Myra Stillman. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 128. $2.00.

JAPANESE GARDEN, THE, Molly Brett. Frederick Warne, 210 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 44. $2.50.

LAUGHING BIRD, THE, Anita Hewett. Sterling Publishing, 419 4th Ave., New York. Pp. 32. $2.50.

LEARNING TO COOK THE GIRL WAY, Joy Law. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 63. Paper, $1.75.

LITTLE HEDGEHOG, Gina Ruck-Pauquet and Marianne Richter. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Unpaged, $2.75.

LOST BEAR, Ann Durell. Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y. Pp. 47. $2.95.

MAGIC NIGHT FOR LILLIBET, Gerry Turner. Bobbs-Merrill, 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6. Pp. 48. $2.95.

MORE ANIMALS FROM EVERYWHERE, Clifford Webb. Frederick Warne, 210 5th Ave., New York 10. Unpaged. $2.75.

PUPTENTS AND PEBBLES. William Jay Smith. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 32. $2.75.

SKY IS OUR WINDOW, THE, Terry Maloney. Sterling Publishing, 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 128. $3.95.

THREE HAPPY LIONS, THE, Louise Fatio. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 32. $2.25.

WE ARE ALL AMERICANS, Bettye D. Wilson. Friendly House, 65 Suffolk St., New York 2. Unpaged. $2.50.

WORLD OF WONDERFUL DIFFERENCE, THE, Hans Guggenheim. Friendly House, 65 Suffolk St., New York 2. Unpaged. $2.50.

ZOO CELEBRITIES, William Bridges. William Morrow, 425 4th Ave., New York. Pp. 127. $2.95.

Communities

COMMUNITY, Carl J. Friedrich. Liberal Arts Press, 153 W. 72nd St., New York 23. Pp. 293. $5.00.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION 1959, (86th Annual Forum of National Conference on Social Welfare). Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 133. $2.50.

INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY RECREATION (3rd ed.), George Butler. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 577. $7.50.

URBAN COMMUNITY, THE: A World Perspective, Nels Anderson. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 500. $5.50.

Sports, Physical Education

HISTORY OF BASEBALL, THE, Allison Danzig & Joe Reichler. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 412. $12.50.

MODERN BAIT AND SPIN CASTING, Walter R. Breard. Comet Press, 200 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 207. $3.75.

NEW LIGHT ON GETTING EXTRA MILEAGE FROM YOUR TENNIS COURTS. U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York 5. Pp. 4. Free.

NEW SMALL BOAT SAILING, THE, John Fisher. John de Graff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 176. $4.00.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN URBAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, Elsa Schneider, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 91. $.45.

PROBLEMS IN SMALL BOAT DESIGN, Gerald Taylor White, Editor. Sheridan House, 257 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 246. $6.00.

SAILING BOATS, Uffa Fox, St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 204. $4.50.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE OUTDOORS, John O'Reilly. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 322. $12.50.

SPORTSMAN'S WORLD, THE, Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 272. $12.50.

SPORTS OF THE TIMES, Arthur Daley. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 270. $3.95.

SPRINGBOARD DIVING, Phil Moriarty. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 146. $4.00.

STANDARD HANDBOOK OF PLEASURE BOATS, Robert J. Shekter. Crowell, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 341. $5.95.

UNDERWATER WORK, John E. Cayford. Cornell Maritime Press, Cambridge, Md. Pp. 217. $5.00.

WINNING BASKETBALL STRATEGY, Glenn Wilkes. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 203. $4.95.

PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

They Talked to a Stranger, Len O'Connor. St Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 276. $3.95.

"What makes a boy bad? What turns a seemingly proper girl in her mid-teens into a neighborhood slut?" After all that is being said and done about juvenile delinquency perhaps the "inside story" of the delinquent and the forces creating him will emerge not from the clinical case histories of social workers, psychiatrists, or criminologists but from the unsparing reports of seasoned newspaper reporters without any *ologyisms* or doctrinal axes to grind. Such was *The Shook-Up Generation* by Harrison Salisbury of *The New York Times* (Harper's, $3.95), and now *They Talked to a Stranger* by a veteran Chicago reporter and NBC newscaster. Both men have received many awards for puhlic service. Among them, two Sigma Delta Chi awards and a citation from the National Parole and Probation Association have gone to Mr. O'Connor and a 1955 Pulitzer Prize to Mr. Salisbury (for his series on Russia, later appearing in book form as *American in Russia.*)

In *Shook-Up Generation,* Mr. Salisbury dealt with rumbling street gangs, the rootless boys and girls turning delinquent, and how they got that way. He went into their backgrounds, gang patterns, and the function of the street worker, the family, church, and school in relation to helping them. He wrote "Side by side and working in closest amity and collaboration with the police in metropolitan areas, most communities need an agency like the Youth Board in New York, handling spot activity with youngsters on the street." *(The story of what the recreation department in Washington, D.C., is doing along these lines with "detached workers" is described on Page 162. See also Page 158.)*

Mr. O'Connor, on the other hand gives us tape-recorded interviews with young offenders involved in serious crimes.

In his perceptive introduction, Senator Paul H. Douglas says, "The homes in which (these) youngsters live were tawdry and unkempt. Churches and religion apparently did not enter into their lives, and clubs for boys and girls were not for them. They had little chance for wholesome play. There were no books in their homes. They seldom, if ever, were able to relax in the quiet of nature and to appreciate the mysteries and beauties of the skies and of growing and living things. They had only the streets—drab and unclean—on which to play, and only youngsters as wild and uncared for as themselves with whom to associate. Most of all, they inevitably felt lonely, unloved, and rejected by their families, their neighborhoods, and society. This was still further intensified for the Negro boys and girls by the racial antagonism shown toward them by most of the white community. It is the same with the Mexican-American and Indian youth of the Southwest and with the Puerto Ricans in New York."

Throughout the O'Connor interviews one theme emerges from the limited, pathetic, unchanneled soul-searching of the young criminal—a feeling of rootlessness, a desire for direction. Again and again, the delinquent yearns for the programed security of military service from which he is barred by reasons of age or record.

Quoting one of the boys, "It's when they are fourteen and fifteen years old that thoughts of really doing something bad come into their minds. They are out of the Little League and too young for somethin' else and, hell, there just ain't any place for them to go. That's where you got your trouble." They have no place to go and they get there fast.

A police captain says, "These boys have a very real hunger for boys' clubs. It is the only thing I know, the boys' club, that will pull together the loose ends of a delinquent's existence and give him a pattern that he can follow and something he can respect. And even all this is only a partial answer to the lacks and absences of good elements in his home situation."

These books can help greatly in our understanding of today's potential, as well as actual, juvenile delinquent and young criminal and should be in the library of every youth leader no matter what organization he serves.—E.D.

A User-Resource Recreation Planning Method. National Advisory Council on Regional Recreation Planning, Hidden Valley, Loomis, California. Pp. 80. Paper, $2.00.

"The recreation planning method . . . proposes a practical and comprehensive means of estimating the present and future recreation requirements of users and the recreation potential of natural and man-made sources." This idea of relating what people want to the availability of resources for satisfying those wants and using the relationship as a basis for planning the amount, location, and design of recreation areas seems a simple one. Yet, as applied in this book, it is unique and constitutes a landmark in planning for all recreation but especially for regional recreation. This book will be a classic and should be read by all those interested in providing for recreation in a national, systematic way.—*Stanley B. Tankel, Regional Plan Association, New York City.*

Local Planning Administration (3rd ed.), Mary McLean, Editor. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37. Pp. 467. $7.50.

This is one of a series of ten volumes on municipal administration. A comprehensive and authoritative manual, it has chapters by leading authorities in planning and related fields, and was edited by the director of research of the American Society of Planning Officials. Because parks and other recreation areas are an important element in the city plan, the administration of local planning is of direct interest and concern to recreation and park authorities.

The chapter on "Recreation and Open Spaces," by Miriam Strong, senior planner, New York City Planning Commission, merits careful study by RECREATION readers. Much of the chapter is devoted to an excellent treatise on the controversial subject of recreation space standards. It presents standards for a variety of area and facility types, incorporating proposals developed by a number of agencies, and reviews factors that influence the application of standards in specific localities.

Miss Strong points out that for years locally adopted standards have been based generally on those developed by the National Recreation Association. She supports the widely held opinion that an appraisal of these standards is overdue in order to make sure that they take into account the basic and variable recreation needs and interests of people. "Land Subdivision Regulation" is another chapter of special interest since it describes various procedures for ac-

quiring public sites in subdivisions, with special reference to recreation areas.

The selected bibliography affords a guide to additional reference sources. It is unfortunate, however, that plans showing the distribution of recreation areas in Paterson, New Jersey, and Providence, Rhode Island, were included, since the types of recreation areas proposed in the reports from which they were reproduced bear little resemblance to those described by Miss Strong, and the space standards recommended in them are far below those recognized as adequate.—G.D.B.

Adventures With Scissors and Paper, Edith C. Becker. International Textbook Company, Scranton 15, Pennsylvania. Pp. 116, illustrated. $5.50.

Expensive? No, because it's worth every cent and more—a beautifully printed and illustrated book, full of fascinating adventures (and we don't use *that* word lightly), with simple, easy-to-get material (paper of every sort, scissors, paste, and crayons or paint if wished).

This book could he the foundation stone for a whole craft program for your playground or center. Its projects and examples are clear, original, in good taste, and good humor. Many of them are the wonderful kind that fairly cry out to be used in correlation with other activities, like drama, puppets, and special events. *(See Page 154.)*

There are a sparkle and enthusiasm here that lift it far above the usual papercraft book, making it a really exciting addition to recreation literature. Here's investment that will pay rich dividends in creative craft experiences. Buy it and see for yourself!—V.M.

The Art of Making Dances, Doris Humphrey. Rinehart and Company, 232 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 176. Illustrations and drawings. $6.50.

As a performer, teacher, concert artist, and choreographer, Doris Humphrey has reached thousands of individuals who were associated with the arts. Now, as an author, the rich and vibrant leadership which was experienced by her students and associates becomes part of the heritage of the American dance and is available to every community. Through *The Art of Making Dances* she gives to the people of the world a philosophy of the American dance, and the means by which this art form may be developed, studied, and appreciated.

From the opening page, she speaks directly to the individual. The reader is swept through the pages; the book cannot be pushed aside. The first reading is pure poetic motion, culminating in the awareness that here is a great book, that words have been found to express the movement art of the dance.

Immediately, the reader reopens the book, studies each chapter and the practical technical presentations for the development of choreography. Here the tools of the choreographer are concisely, vividly explained. Chapter Two deals with the craft and the discussion of design and one is challenged by such subjective material as "design," "symmetry and asymmetry," "stage space," "dynamics." If the suggestions are followed, the American dance will have an extremely bright future, for the old repetitions and copying of techniques will not be acceptable.

One could wax romantic about this book. The style is superb and the know-how expressed clearly. The methods for the development of choreography could only come from a person who has lived long in the field; watched thousands of bodies; struggled with the practical problems of music, space, theater, costumes; felt the tolerance and intolerance of press, public, coworkers, and performing artists. Only a gifted observer could further strengthen the explanation and suggestions written into the text by placing assignments at the end of each "tool"-unit. These in themselves lend a sense of release and individual integrity of thought and resulting movement.

Fortunate, indeed, are we to have this text available. Nowhere have those who are interested in the dance been able to secure, except in a very few dance centers, the underlying practical principles of choreography. Equally important as the know-how is the encouragement to utilize the individual's own style, the responsibility of each person to be sincere and to respect the technique of each dance form. Through the insights offered each community will share in the "art of making dances."—*Dorothea M. Lenseh, director of recreation, Portland, Oregon.*

A Guide for Planning the School and College Swimming Pool and Natatorium, William L. Terry. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27. Pp. 73. $2.50.

This study, prepared in partial fulfillment of requirements for a doctoral degree, is a valuable addition to the growing literature on the planning, construction, equipment, and use of the swimming pool. Although it contains much information that is familiar, it presents in a detailed, well-organized manner valuable information with reference to the various problems covered. It deals primarily with the indoor pool, but much of the information will be of value to those considering the construction of an outdoor facility.—G.D.B.

Selected Paperbacks

For Boys' Club Program (Page 167).

BANTAM: *The Bridge Over the River Kwai,* Pierre Boulle; *The Red Pony,* John Steinbeck; *Drums Along the Mohawk,* Walter D. Edmonds; *The Light in the Forest,* Conrad Richter; *Who Rides with Wyatt,* Will Henry; *Apache Land,* Ross Santee; *Five and Ten,* John K. Winkler; *Folk Songs of the Caribbean,* James Morse; *Wild Animals I Have Known,* Ernest Thompson Seton; *Cowhand: The Story of a Working Cowboy,* Fred Gipson.

•

DELL: *David Copperfield,* Charles Dickens; *Great Flying Stories,* edited by Dr. Frank W. Anderson, Jr.; *The Long Rifle,* Stewart E. White; *The World in Space,* Alexander Marshack; *The Walt Disney Story of Our Friend the Atom,* Franz Haber; *Common Wild Animals and Their Young,* photographs, William Vandivert, drawings, Carl Burger, text, Rita Vandivert; *The American Heritage Reader: The Great Locomotive Chase,* MacLennan Roberts; *A History of the United States,* William Miller; *Six Centuries of Great Poetry,* edited by Robert Penn Warren and Albert Erskine.

•

FAWCETT: *Best Quotations for All Occasions,* edited by Lewis C. Henry; *The Miracle of Language,* Charlton Laird; *The Insect World of J. Henri Fabre,* edited by Edwin Way Teale; *The Strange Story of Our Earth,* A. Hyatt Verrill; *A Key to the Heavens,* Leo Mattersdorf; *How You Can Forecast the Weather,* Eric Sloane; *Animal Wonder World,* Frank W. Lane; *Crucibles: The Story of Chemistry,* Bernard Jaffee; *The Practical Way to a Better Memory,* Dr. Bruno Furst; *How to Understand Music,* Oscar Thompson (revised by D. E. Wheeler).

•

THE NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY: *Indians of the Americas,* John Collier; *Machines That Built America,* Roger Burlingame; *Gods, Heroes and Men of Ancient Greece,* W. H. D. Rouse; *The Oxbow Incident,* Walter V. T. Clark; *Night Flight,* Antoine de St. Exupéry; *Lives of Destiny as Told for the Reader's Digest,* Donald Culross Peattie; *Christopher Columbus, Mariner,* Samuel Eliot Morison; *The Green Hills of Earth,* Robert A. Heinlein; *Satellites, Rockets and Outer Space,* Willy Ley; *American Folk Tales and Songs,* Richard Chase.

•

POCKET BOOKS: *Old Masters,* edited by Herman Wechsler; *Kon-Tiki,* Thor Heyerdahl; *Old Yeller,* Fred Gipson; *The Red Badge of Courage,* Stephen Crane; *A Stillness at Appomattox,* Bruce Catton; *Pocket History of the U. S.,* Henry Steele Commager; *Profiles in Courage,* John Kennedy; *The Doctors Mayo,* Helen Clapesattle; *The Silent World,* Jacques-Yves Constean; *My Favorite Sport Stories,* Bill Stern.

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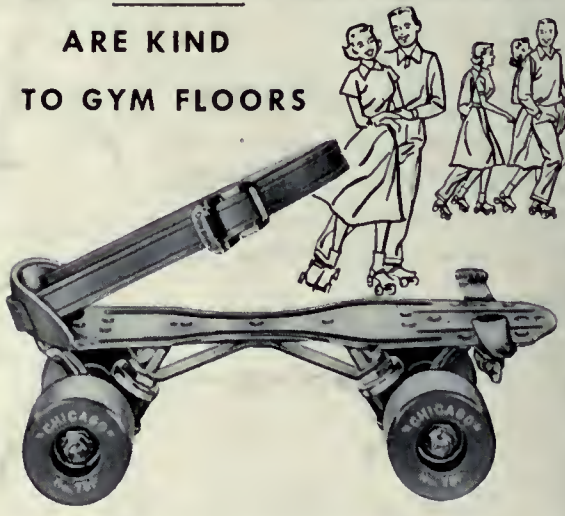

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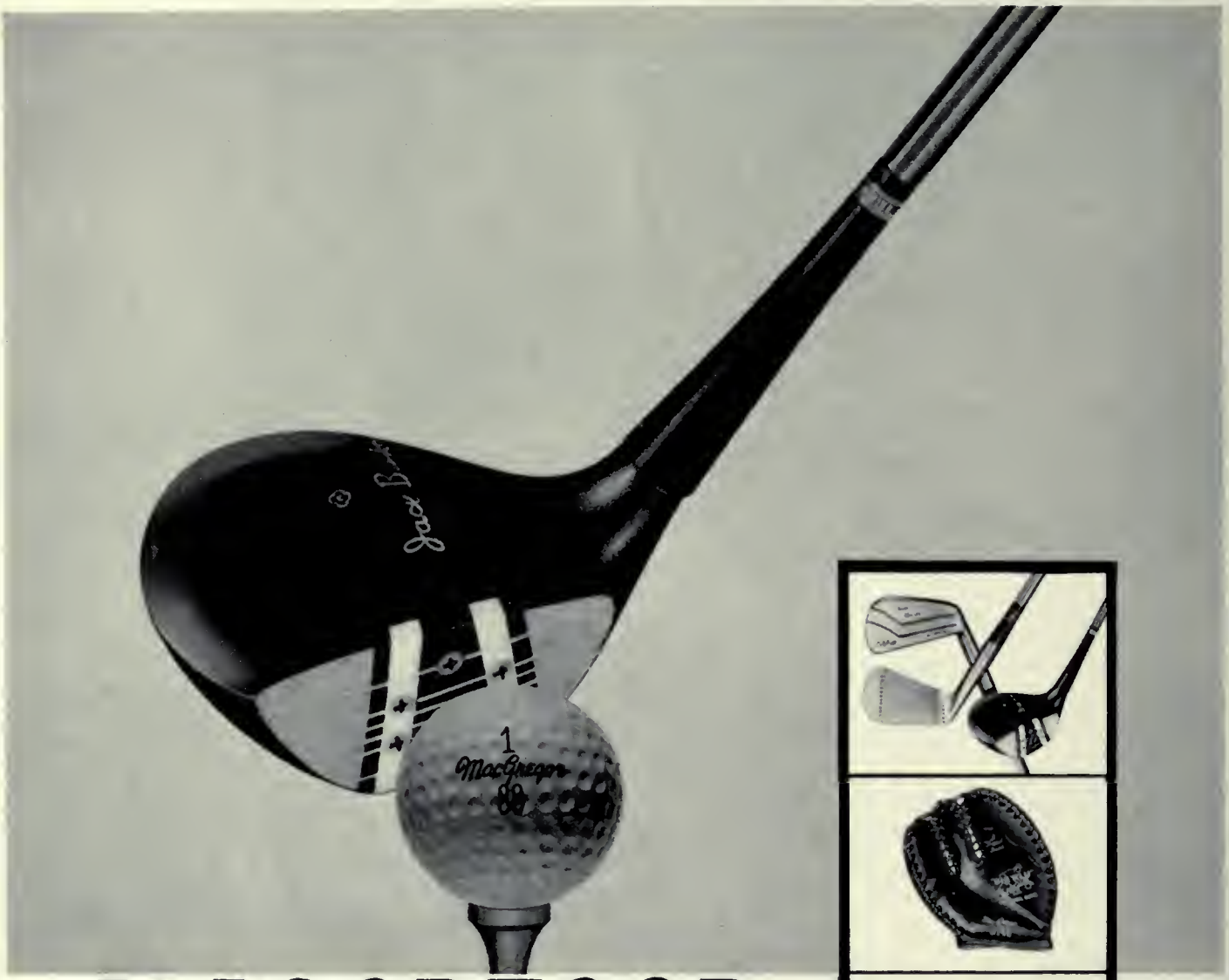

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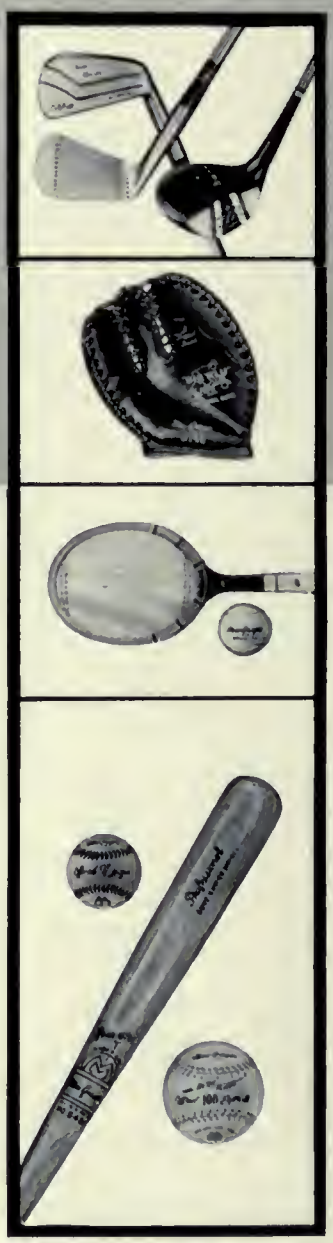

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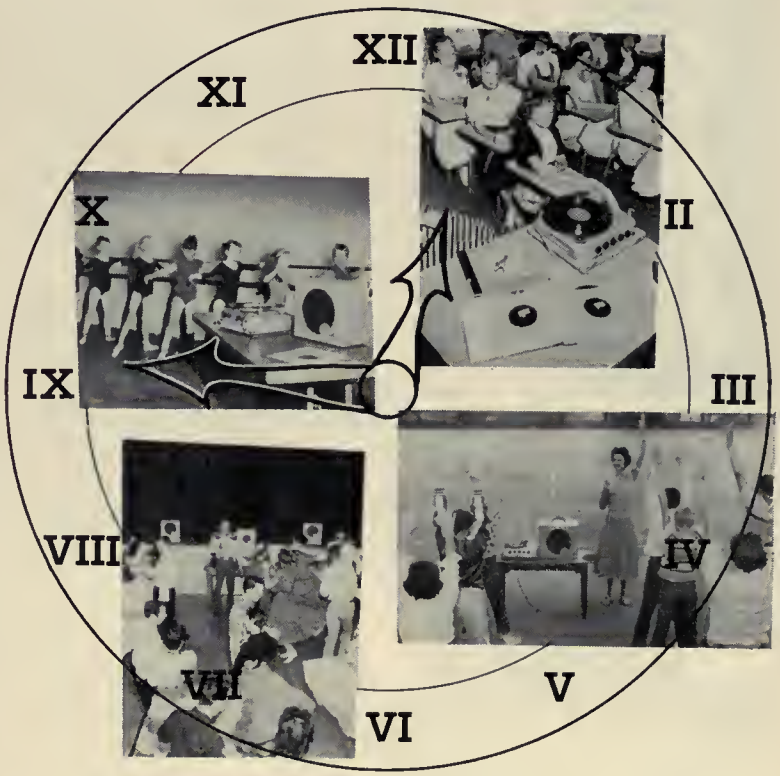

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Things You Should Know . .

▸ Two New England towns have attracted the attention of national magazines by means of their comprehensive recreation programs. A recent issue of *The Ladies Home Journal* carried an article about the Bristol, New Hampshire, recreation program, and the April issue of *Pageant* carries "What Everybody Does in Brookline (Massachusetts)," by Al Silverman. At the same time, the April Playground Issue of Recreation included a story about the creative program on Bristol's playground, "Pirates in the Playground," by Beatrice McAuliffe Stone. The town of Bristol will present a complimentary copy of the latter magazine to Governor Wesley Powell of New Hampshire in an especially planned, formal ceremony.

▸ A National Committee on the Encroachment of Park and Recreation Lands and Waters, composed of representatives from the American Institute of Park Executives, American Recreation Society, National Conference on State Parks, and National Recreation Association, has been appointed to make a study of encroachment. Its purposes are to: (1) determine the nature and extent of encroachment; (2) determine what is being done and what can be done to meet this problem; (3) formulate guiding principles for meeting the problem; and (4) develop a program of public information-education to alert the nation.

As a means of gathering information a questionnaire has been distributed by the four cooperating organizations. Any park or recreation agency that has not received a copy and that has experienced a successful or unsuccessful attempt to divert its areas to nonconforming uses is urged to write the National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, for a copy.

▸ Two thousand forestry experts from more than fifty nations will meet for two weeks in Seattle, Washington, starting August 29, for the Fifth World Forestry Congress. This international meeting of forestry authorities—many of whom are world-famous—is the first Congress for which the United States has been host and the first ever held in the Western hemisphere. The University of Washington has made its dormitories, auditoriums, press, radio, TV, and other campus facilities available.

▸ A course of instruction for outboard mariners is available as a "package deal," telling how to set up a class to be taught by marine dealers, boating clubs, camp counselors and/or other leaders, to give information on seamanship, fundamentals of motor installation, and so on. Write Boating Services and Education Department, Outboard Boating Club, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

▸ The April 1960 issue of *The Instructor* carried an editorial on fitness written by Virginia Musselman, director of National Recreation Association Program Service. This magazine reaches some 600,000 elementary school teachers. This issue also contained very interesting and useful articles on physical fitness. Look it up; it will be assigned in your summer work.

▸ A publication, *Research in Recreation Completed in 1959*, has just been issued by the National Recreation Association. It contains an annotated classified list of 267 study reports issued by local, state, national organizations, and educational institutions. Most numerous are studies dealing with recreation for special groups, community surveys, land-and-water areas, activities and programs, and leadership and personnel. This thirty-eight-page bulletin is available from the Association at one dollar.

▸ With permission of the Conference on National Cooperation in Aquatics the National Recreation Association has reprinted the booklet *The Outdoor Swimming Pool—A Study Report*. The first edition of this booklet was exhausted in 1959, but because of the continuing demand the second printing has been made. Highly commended by aquatic authorities, it deals with such pool problems as site, activities, shapes and sizes, construction features, facilities and equipment, operating factors and finance. A special section deals with camp pools. Copies are obtainable from NRA at one dollar each.

▸ Have you called the January issue of Recreation to the attention of your local church recreation groups? Many churches need help with recreation ideas, and Recreation will be carrying more of them in the coming months.

MAY 1960

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

CHERRY BLOSSOMS around the tidal basin in Washington, D. C., with Washington Monument in the background.

Next Month

The June magazine, our last until September, is your summer resources issue. Among its many features you will find articles on tennis, on canoeing and small boating, on family camping, and on square- and round-dancing festivals. You will want to learn how volunteers converted a weed patch into a park, and you'll want to see our page of summer equipment ideas. On the national level you will read about the relation of recreation to the new National Cultural Center, a spread on what to do and see in Washington, D. C., come Congress time, a discussion of the philosophy of the Democratic and Republican parties concerning recreation, and a report on the recreation use of national forests. Happy summer!

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Editorial

THE AGING AMERICAN AND THE FUTURE

Daniel G. Grady

Is the recreation profession ready and capable of meeting the leisure needs and demands of the older citizen? This is just one of the questions the White House Conference on Aging, convening in Washington, D. C., January 1961, will attempt to answer. The members of that conference are currently gathering with their respective governors' committees on aging in over thirty-one states to prepare recommendations. Every area of human endeavor and its relation to the older person is being scrutinized and discussed in the hope that sensible, worthy plans for future services to older Americans will be formulated. Some of the professional recreation people involved in the state conferences will be at the White House Conference.

Fewer complexities challenge the minds of men than planning the aging American's future. Who is the aging American? He is that person somewhere in the United States who has survived birth and is currently in possession of both body and soul. As each individual moves from birth to death, he experiences a continuing organic deterioration, to which our tense culture, with all its components, contributes. Despite evidence that nature is harder on us as we get older, is it not also true that our culture can be even harder on the older member of the community?

Americans subscribe to a theory of obsolescence regarding older people which is most inhuman and unscientifically sound. Our culture has contrived a practice of declaring an employee of sixty or sixty-five to be occupationally obsolete, and arbitrarily enforces a social control which prohibits that person from his work. This is a nearly universal practice, despite scientific evidence indicating that not all people over sixty or sixty-five are incapable of working. The most prevalent single misconception in this area is that on a person's sixty-fifth birthday, not the day before, or the year before, or the day after, or the year after, but on this one day, everyone in the United States is to be subjected to specific attitudes, restrictions, and connotations.

I am convinced that our attitudes on aging should be re-evaluated, and future planning be predicated on a new set of appropriate humane and intelligent concepts. Some people feel attitudes cannot be altered. This is not true. Do you remember the attitude a few years ago toward borrowing money, credit, and pay-as-you-use? It was unthinkable—and considered by many downright immoral—to be in debt, yet today we are a nation either individually or collectively in hock.

America boasts of a culture based on Judeo-Christian precepts, yet the word "mother-in-law" has near vulgar connotations. In our questionable sophistication, we sometimes look at the Eastern and Far Eastern peoples and find their cultures wanting. Yet the older person in China is regarded with great respect. The mother-in-law maintains an honored status in the family while the American mother-in-law is constantly subjected to abuse in cartoons, pseudo-humor, and plagued by so-called comedians. The fault lies not alone with the comedian or the cartoonist; the fault lies in the public which approves such diatribes and thus indicates acceptance of the basic idea.

Noted anthropologist Dr. Ethel Alpenfels regards our prevailing attitude towards old age as symptomatic of our youth-oriented culture. Churchill had more effect on the future of the world at seventy than he did at thirteen. I have no quarrel with sincere efforts to provide for the real needs of children—or of the aged. However, I do not believe that the older person should be identified as one of a special group in need of special services, which is a misleading concept in itself. We should regard the older person as a member of the community, not as a member of a specific group separated from other members of the community by an artificial barrier. Thus we begin to think and plan for the entire community, not artificially structured segments of the community. We must treat the older person with dignity befitting any individual.

I advocate no program for *all* aged people; however, opportunities for dignified living and accessibility of necessary services should be at the disposal of the older person when and if he needs them. Some older people need medical care just as some people of any age require medical care. Some older people have problems peculiar to the aging process, but, after all, who doesn't? Therefore, just as anyone else may need community and social services, older people also need these services.

How should we, then, as members of one of the social-planning professions, plan for the future of our elderly? First we must examine our attitudes toward the aged before

Mr. Grady *is a consultant on services for the aging, Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York.*

we can begin to educate the public toward action, and certainly we must increase our knowledge of their problems. Dr. N. P. Larsen of Honolulu says, in defining youth and age, "Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of appetite for adventure over the love of ease. This often exists in a man of fifty more than in a boy of twenty. Nobody grows old by merely reaching a number of years. . . . Years wrinkle the skin but to give up your enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear, and despair—these are the long, long years that bow the heart and turn the green spirit back to dust."

Constructive thinking and planning are not to be simply evolved nor speedily initiated. Dr. Michael Bluestone, former director of Montefiore Hospital in New York City and a leading educator and pioneer in the study of geriatrics, offers the following as a basic premise in planning for the aging American, "Our goal for the elderly is to plan for them so well that they will be able to die peacefully, in sleep, at home, at a great old age, without leaving any regrets behind. To reach this goal, the family and community must accept their proper responsibility; subsidy must be equal to the varying requirements of misfortune; mental senility must be faced squarely and dealt with humanely; overinstitutionalization and overrehabilitation must be avoided; and the maturity and experience must receive greater recognition and respect from youth."

Recreation activities, services, programs, clubs, and facilities also need a great deal of discussion. For some older people, reversal of a life pattern of leisure illiteracy may be difficult or out of their grasp. Leisure in later years is the concern of every recreator in every area of service and should not be handed over to a few geriatric specialists of which I am one. We cannot, and should not, do the job alone. At best, we can help you, the recreation specialists, encourage you, and learn with you as we seek the return of dignity for our older people. My purpose is to disturb you, prod your intellect and your ability because I have faith in your desire to serve people who profit from your efforts and your profession. #

. . . A Sense of Contribution

"THE RATE at which . . . older people are flocking to senior citizens' clubs and adult centers indicates their hunger for social contact, conversation, and some form of activity. . . . The real challenge of aging lies in the need to create new roles in which older persons can find opportunity for expression and from which they can derive self-respect, recognition, and a sense of contribution."—JAMES W. DOARN, *regional director, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Kansas City, Missouri.*

— WILLIAM MURRAY HAY —

ON GOOD FRIDAY morning, the headquarters staff of the National Recreation Association was deeply shocked to learn of the sudden death of William Hay, NRA's Southern district representative. He died unexpectedly April 14 at his home in Decatur, Georgia, at the age of fifty-four from a heart ailment. He is survived by his sister, Lenora Hay, 2563 McCurdy Way, Decatur, Georgia.

Bill Hay came to the NRA in 1947 as a special field representative to assist state agencies and officials concerned with recreation in the southeastern states. His previous experience provided an excellent foundation for his NRA work. For ten years he had been director of the Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation, in Tennessee. In this capacity, he initiated the first state recreation consultant service to assist towns and counties. Before that he had served with the United States Forest Service and the United States Park Service.

In 1950, he became the Association's district representative for Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. He was later assigned to the district which includes Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and West Virginia. One of Bill's concerns was long-range planning for recreation areas, facilities, and services. He had the opportunity in recent years to implement this interest through his participation in a number of community, county, and metropolitan-area recreation surveys, conducted by the NRA, for such development.

Born in Tennessee, Bill Hay studied landscape architecture at North Texas Agricultural College and journalism at Iowa State College. His love of the outdoors and of all growing things and his interest in writing—he wrote many articles and reviews for RECREATION Magazine—remained with him all his life. At the time of his death he was a life member, board of directors, National Conference on State Parks, and a charter and honorary member, Association of Southeastern State Park Directors.

No one who has met Bill Hay will ever forget his humor and integrity, his gentleness and sweet disposition.

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Letters

"A Challenging Issue"

Sirs:

Although I enjoy reading the issues of RECREATION as I receive them, I am particularly impressed with the March 1960 camping issue. My reaction is extremely strong because the general tenor of the points made in the several articles reflects my own thinking as to fundamental confusion as to what a camp is and what a camp program should offer.... (they) emphasize concentrating upon outdoors and simple camp skills, utilizing native materials and providing far greater freedom for individual choice and more activity for the small group than we generally do in "camping" programs.

I was somewhat surprised that the four objectives of organized family camping, as set up by the American Camping Association, did not mention the outdoors or camping in any way. I say this because I think the vast differences in degree in the kind of camping lumped together under the title of "Family Camping" might make an interesting area to be explored by RECREATION in a future issue.

FRANK W. HARRIS, *Executive Secretary, Greater New Haven Council of Social Agencies, 397 Temple Street, New Haven 10, Connecticut.*

Special Enjoyment

Sirs:

Congratulations on your March issue. I think it is one of the finest that I have been privileged to receive. I have enjoyed this one particularly because of my camping affiliation; however, I and my staff have also enjoyed the other issues.

BASILLA E. NEILAN, *Director, Camps Elbanobseot and Teenobscot, Sudbury, Massachusetts.*

Afoot or Ahorse

Sirs:

For some time, I have been wondering why the National Recreation Association seems to neglect the subject of horsemanship with such conspicuous consistency. Surely this organization must be aware of the nationwide interest in riding, as well as the increased national importance of this sport in the light of our now civilian Olympic team.

...

... A shocking passage appeared in RECREATION (March) in "Day Camp Patterns".... I refer particularly to the statement that "'really advanced' riders ... are taught 'advanced' riding —seat, posting, animal care, etc." For clarification, may I point out that seat

and posting are the most elementary skills taught to a beginner, and that animal care is *not* riding. As an analogy, how would this sound: "The really advanced swimmers are taught advanced swimming—floating, breathing, pool cleaning, etc."?

One remark on the safety record of this camp: The use of the word "corral" and the published photo are dead giveaways to the fact that Western saddles are used, and it's practically impossible to fall out of 'em. . . !

JILL BOSWELL, *Box 308, Burlington, New Jersey.*

A Camp Is a Camp

Sirs:

After reading "Four F's of Camping" (March) I have gained new inspiration to strive for the goal which I have always strongly believed in—that a camp should truly be a "camp."

The past five years I have been trying to finance a camp for boys. Being a man of dreams instead of means, I've tried to raise the much-needed financing from men of logic and facts. Always I have been met with the same questions: "How would this camp possibly prepare boys for our atomic world of today? Isn't a camp of Indian and pioneer lore an escape from the realities of 'real-life' problems?"

Now, at last, I have found the proper words to answer these questions. Thanks to (this) article I am going to make another try at making a dream come true, a dream of boys going to camp, living in the great outdoors, sharing an adventure together that will live with them through out their lives.

HENRY M. STOCK, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Volunteer Service

Sirs:

I cannot tell you how pleased I am over the article on our hospital volunteer program, "Vets with Volunteers," which appeared in the January 1960 issue. It is most gratifying to our VAVS Committee as well as our hospital staff, to have our volunteer service publicized in your nationally known magazine.

M. R. BROWNLEE, *Chief of Special Services, Veterans Administration Hospital, Salisbury, North Carolina.*

Fine Film Review

Sirs:

Many thanks for the very fine review you gave to *For All The Children* in your magazine (March 1960). You will be pleased to know that this has resulted in many inquiries for the film, and we are most appreciative for this. Of course, the Fresh Air Fund joins me in thanks.

LEO TRACHTENBERG, *Harvest Films, 90 Riverside Drive, New York 24.*

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The men largely responsible for our comfort and enjoyment in the city of Washington, from September 25-29, 1960.

Our Washington Hosts

Milo Christiansen—Local Arrangements chairman and chief host Milo Christiansen is a familiar figure in the recreation profession, known for his accomplishments in the field and, since 1942, as superintendent of the District of Columbia's excellent public recreation department. Prior to this he was state director of recreation in Kansas and regional recreation planner and assistant regional director with the National Park Service.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, with a BS in social sciences and education, and of Wisconsin Teachers College, at Superior, in physical education and social science, he is also an alumnus of the National Recreation School sponsored by the National Recreation Association in New York City. His skill in administration was further strengthened by a year of graduate work in educational administration at Rutgers University.

Mr. Christiansen is also serving on the Congress Policy Committee and the Program Planning Committee. He is an active member of the NRA's Middle Atlantic District Advisory Committee (*see Page 228*); also of the American Recreation Society Legislative Committee, and the Committee on Citations and Awards. He is vice-president of the National Federation of Professional Organizations for Recreation, secretary of the National Advisory Committee of the Athletic Institute, past-president of the American Recreation Society (1945-47), and recipient of the Society's Fellow Award for outstanding contributions to the field of recreation (1946). He received a citation from the Navy Department for Meritorious Personal Service during World War II, a Meritorious Service Award from the District of Columbia Commissioners (1959), and a Merit Citation from the National Civil Service League (1956).

THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Edward H. Thacker—Mr. Thacker serves on the steering committee which was appointed to represent the Congress Policies Committee and the D.C. Recreation Society, and also to serve as a "brain trust" for Congress planning. Current president of the Washington chapter of the American Recreation Society, cooperating agency for the Congress, he joined the D.C. recreation department in 1952 as a recreation analyst. As such he is responsible for conducting studies and research relating to all phases of recreation administration and program and for public recreation information services. His research experience made him a natural for the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Research, on which he served a term. He was formerly a representative for the American Recreation Society's Middle Atlantic area, is currently its treasurer and a member of its Research and Study and Public Relation Committees and serves on the Congress Policies Committee as well. Mr. Thacker served with the U.S. Navy during World War II on duties related to physical fitness, welfare, and recreation.

Joseph H. Cole—Assistant superintendent of the District of Columbia Recreation Department, Mr. Cole was born in Philadelphia, but was moved to Washington by his parents three months later.

He attended Howard University and was graduated in 1935 with a BS in health, physical education, and recreation.

After his graduation, he was first employed in 1935 by the D.C. Playground Department as a summer playground leader. He has held many positions with the department since then, including that of playground director, detached recreation leader, area supervisor, director of citywide adult programs, and administrative recreation assistant in the department, before being appointed to his present position. In the latter, he is chiefly responsible for day-to-day operation of the recreation program.

Among many affiliations, Mr. Cole is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, president-elect of the D.C. Chapter of the American Recreation Society, president of the local Royal Golf Club, and chairman of the Eastern Golf Association's Junior Golf Program.

RETREADING, NOT RETIRING

Today's senior citizen has widening opportunities for the pursuit of self-fulfillment.

Lighting the Way

APPROXIMATELY TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND older men and women in Genesee County surrounding Flint, Michigan, have a growing chance to make their sunset years a time of personal contentment and rewarding productivity. Flint's elder-citizen program recognizes the needs, the fears, and the hopes of the individual, rather than seeing him as a "leftover" statistic whose remaining time must be filled with harmless pleasures.

This philosophy, no longer unique in Flint or elsewhere, has gained added vigor under the leadership of Gertrude Cross, supervisor of Flint's McKinley Senior Citizen Drop-In Center. It is understood and augmented by the center's sponsors, the Flint Recreation and Park Board and the Greater Flint AFL-CIO Council.

The McKinley Center opened on December 5, 1956. It was not an auspicious beginning, for only 290 persons registered and, of that group only seven volunteered, upon invitation, to make and paint toys for handicapped children in the area. These senior citizens were given a special invitation to attend the annual Christmas party of handicapped youngsters; twelve additional members were persuaded to go along.

This tactic paid off. The reluctant oldsters came, saw, and were conquered by the sight of youth chained through disability, but still challenging the world with laughter. Within the next month, eight of the nonparticipants became volunteer workers on the toy projects.

This same technique is still practiced because it is based on very sound psychology. For many aged persons passivity, self-pity, or bitterness have filled the void left by the removal of a familiar job or the task of raising a family. Mrs. Cross intuitively hit on the right method of showing them two basic truths—that age is not the worst thing that can happen to a human being and that the ability to do something for someone else is not measured by years or rare talent.

Donald Sinn, superintendent of the recreation and park department, says, "Our lives are measured in curves of communication which determine our fullness as an individual and as a member of society. As an infant, this communication is limited to one or two people, but, as we grow, our world expands little by little to include school friends, neighborhood acquaintances, coworkers and others. At our peak, we have communication with a limitless number of other people, and, correspondingly, an interest in varied activities. As we age, however, the graph begins to drop. We lose communication with school friends, relatives, acquaintances, and, on retirement, coworkers, until our world once more becomes a limited place. More frightening now, because we are left with the knowledge of what we once had, and have no more. Our job is to re-establish as much of that lost communication as possible and to build new lines across the chasm of loneliness."

At the end of the third year of operation, the Flint senior-citizen group has made over two thousand toys and has contributed over eighteen thousand man hours to helping others. The service projects have expanded to take in other institutions and hospitals and the senior citizens, inspired by the reception of their contributions, branched out into making special equipment and furniture for the specific needs of handicapped people. Once each year, special recognition, in the form of a dinner and a service pin, is given to members who have contributed one hundred hours or more toward the toy projects.

The Sunshine Crew consists of forty-nine members—two, eighty years 'young,' the rest averaging 74.5 years. This group presented its first "sunshine program" to the patients of a local county hospital where most of the patients were over sixty, many of them alone and friendless. The sunshine trips were so well received that the visits were set up on a monthly basis, at the request of the patients.

Independence is the watchword in this as in the other projects. Members pay their own transportation charges, use their own cars for local trips or pay their own fare on chartered buses for out-of-town jaunts. They have contributed approximately two thousand service hours on the Sunshine Crew project. Other organizations in Flint now call to request special programs by them.

Flint's senior-citizen program is healthy and growing. It has to be. For while the membership now is almost one thousand, the achievement is clouded by the fact that in the background, there are thousands more to be reached and helped. The McKinley Drop-In Center is lighting the way. —RUBY MCDONALD, *associate editor*, Flint Weekly Review.

A Separate, Quieter World

The Golden Age Camp in South Coventry, Connecticut, is designed exclusively for golden-agers. Operated by the Southern New England Division of the Salvation Army the camp immediately adjoins a well-established camp for children, sharing service from the children's kitchen and clinic. It is, all the same, a separate and quieter world. The senior camp has paved walks—well-lighted at night—and a cluster of garden chairs at the pier where lake water laps at three sides. The eight separate cottages provide privacy for two, three, or even four occupants, heat to chase the morning damp, and good beds. The golden-agers are always welcome at the children's campfire programs, but mostly prefer to gather in their own pavilion or down on the pier where they

Flint's senior citizens have devoted themselves to many service projects, including toys for handicapped children.

can listen to the camp songs from a comfortable distance.

Originally the cottages were built for summer rental and they include kitchens, bathrooms, and screened porches. The kitchens are not really needed now, but the campers seemed to like the home touch and the possibility of making an occasional cup of tea. The main house contains the camp dining room, "diet kitchen," and general housekeeping and management headquarters.

The pavilion was designed for the camp and built with funds contributed by the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving. Its one great room, dominated by a fireplace, is the place for music and television, card games, craft work and special programs, and casual social gatherings, all day and into the evening. Its porch overlooking the lake is a favorite sitting spot, and a small kitchen by the entrance facilitates preparation of snacks or an occasional supper.

While the usual stay last summer was five days, a few remained for a second week, sometimes with the help of a campership. For one woman the second week was a birthday gift from her daughters. Several married couples came and several pairs of friends. Word of the new program has spread through Salvation Army officcs, golden-age clubs, and a variety of agencies serving the aging. The Bridgeport Heart Association sent one patient and found her increased self-confidence an important gain. The fee of $12.50 for the fifteen-day period was set with more relevance to the purse of the guests than camp outlay.

Activities were as varied as the individuals in camp at any given period—differing sharply from the scheduled activities in children's camps. One camper taught chess to several others. Fishing, swimming (slightly supervised), crafts and games all had their place; cards ranked high. But an informal check suggests the favorite activities were just talking and watching the changing light reflected in the water.

"You see," one woman said, "my window at home just looks out on a blank wall." And another, "What I like best is the quiet—just this little sound of water. Our boarding house is on such a noisy corner."—ESTHER D. BARNETT, *research assistant, Institute of Gerontology and Commission on Services for Elderly Persons, University of Connecticut. Reprinted with permission from* Aging in Connecticut, *Autumn, 1959.*

Indoor Pioneers

Oldsters in Hutchinson, Kansas, look forward all year to the all-day, indoor, spring get-together called the "Pioneer Picnic," sponsored by the Hutchinson Recreation Commission's Pioneer Club. Each year the "picnic" attracts a larger crowd. In 1959, over one thousand people attended. Golden-age clubs from other Kansas cities are invited to attend as well as any over-sixty local resident.

Local service groups assist the recreation commission with the Pioneer Picnic. Registration is taken care of by the Gamma Pi Chapter of the Beta Sigma Phi Sorority; hats and coats are checked by the American Legion Auxiliary; the Color Presentation is given by the American Women's Relief Corps. Local stores and business firms often cooperate by supplying materials free of charge or by giving discounts.

The morning program starts off with a welcome from the recreation commission chairman, the Pioneer president, and the mayor. The picnic is held in Convention Hall from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. For the most part, the Pioneers entertain themselves during the day. Members of the Hutchinson Club present talent acts, including acts by the Pioneer Chorus. Men and women dress in old-time costumes, sing songs popular during their younger years. Literary readings are also popular.

Age is celebrated and awarded. An award is given to the oldest teacher, oldest preacher, oldest person, the couple married the longest, and to the person traveling the farthest distance to attend. Last year the oldest person was ninety-six and the couple married the longest had been together sixty-two years. All couples who have been married fifty years or longer are honored at the "golden-wedding" table.

Fun continues through the lunch hour. Each person attending the picnic brings a sack lunch. Coffee is furnished and served by the Hutchinson Club. Since the crowd has become so large, the club finds it is most practical to have the forty gallons of coffee catered by a local store. Tables are set up for the out-of-town members and all local people are asked to bring card tables. Those who have no table simply eat from their laps.

After lunch is over, the fun continues. Contests are staged to determine the best hog caller, the best fiddler, the biggest liar, the best speller, and the best harmonica player. At 3:00 P.M. physical activity by the oldsters begins. The most popular activity is social dancing spiced with an occasional "old-time" square dance. Mixers and get-acquainted dances are scattered throughout the two hours. Other activities include card playing, dominoes, chess, checkers, and just watching and visiting.

Activities cease at Convention Hall at 5:00 P.M. only to adjourn to the recreation center. Out-of-town guests are invited to visit the center during the supper hour. Snack lunches are available at small cost, and visitors may play table games, watch a movie, or just rest. At 8:00 P.M. the dancing begins again. This time, there is an orchestra, usu-

ally donated by the musicians' union. Those who wish to compete with the noise may play table games.

By the time the evening is half gone, the recreation leaders are exhausted but the golden-agers seems to be getting their second wind. Lunch time is observed at 9:00 P.M. with coffee and cookies furnished by individual members of the Hutchinson Club. The festivities continue for another two hours, and then the out-of-towners load their buses and cars and head for home; another picnic passes into happy memory.—DOXIE A. *and* LESTER C. KELLER. *Mr. Keller is superintendent of the Hutchinson, Kansas, Recreation Commission.*

Outdoor Fete

In Wilmington, Delaware, the annual Old Timers Picnic is a carefully organized affair. George T. Sargisson, executive director of Recreation Promotion and Service, Inc., explains: "The program is organized by means of a small committee of about twelve people. We have purposely kept it small and yet have it large enough so it includes a representative of all the various interest areas. We have tried also to assign each member of the committee a specific responsibility. It has worked.

"We have prepared a communication that goes out to all of the old timers with an application form inviting them to attend. We obtained our original list from churches, asked industries to submit a list of retired personnel, and asked different people if they would give us names of those men and women over sixty-five who they believe might be interested. We have one person who checks over the obituary columns and keeps our files up to date.

"At our first picnic we had about 250 present and have had as high as 550. One year, after being rained out three times, we still had over 450.

"We actually provide little leadership. We register everyone and make up advance name cards with stubs on them for door prizes. These are given out as the members arrive.

"We have found that there is very little interest in horseshoes and other games. The old timers seem to want just to be entertained. We have provided everything from magicians, acrobats, and brief talks by dignitaries to hillbilly singing, puppet shows, and so on.

"We provide dessert and coffee or cool drinks. We have tried various methods in setting this up. We have found it more practical to take the food directly to the tables. . . . The Red Cross provides its regular canteen service unit, which makes coffee on the spot. Before we had the Red Cross, however, we borrowed five-gallon thermos jugs and obtained the cooperation of some restaurants to make coffee for us. Incidentally, each person is responsible for bringing his own food. In the first two years, we made sandwiches for some who neglected to bring food but found it difficult to dispense fairly so we cut this out entirely.

"We decided on the policy of not arranging to pick people up with the car for the reason that everyone would have made excuses to be picked up. We felt that getting there and returning home was the individual's responsibility."

A ride in the surrey with the fringe on top delights oldtimers at their annual picnic in Wilmington, Delaware.

Planned Pot Luck

Many people had a hand in making the Aurora, Illinois, invitational pot-luck program for older adults a successful venture. The park district cooperated with the playground and recreation department in setting up and reserving an area in a beautiful park. The department's own maintenance crew dropped all other duties for the day, to set up all the necessary equipment and to stand by for emergencies during the party. The Aurora Section of the National Council of Jewish Women acted as hostesses and conducted the bingo games. The American Red Cross sent a properly staffed standby unit for first-aid duty. Both local newspaper and radio gave the event very impressive publicity and coverage. Our older citizens are delighted to be in the "news."

This type of gathering has proved itself one of the most successful programs planned for golden-age recreation activity. It more nearly approximates the pattern of normal living that was carried on by those in the older age brackets during the middle years of their life. Thirty to forty years ago *big* picnics, *big* parties, and *big* family reunions were the rule rather than exception.

Every two or three months Aurora's older citizens plan to have some senior-age club from out of town as guests. Then they sit back and hope to be invited to an afternoon party out of town. The enchantment of dressing up, boarding a chartered bus for the trip, eating in new places, seeing new people, and being entertained can be enjoyed in anticipation, in actuality, and in retrospect.

Along with its invitations to other clubs Aurora's Friendly Center Club sends detailed directions for the trip to the center. Too many times an unearing bus driver has delivered a group of older adult passengers in a state of near hysteria because he had lost his way and made them late.

Cake and coffee served at card tables in the big auditorium and refreshment room is done with ease for a group of over two hundred because willing hands are utilized, to open the tables and unfold chairs and set up proper seating and serving areas. This is the hour when the golden-agers really get to know each other.

These get-togethers have been so successful, along with many invitational events to mark holidays or special club programs, that they have become a regular feature of the yearly recreation schedule for older adults. The time and work involved in the planning of this special type of activity are really negligible when measured against the pleasure experienced by the senior citizens.—JUNE BENNETT, *director, Friendly Center Club, Aurora, Illinois.*

What's Different About Retirement?

The author, for many years an administrator, points out what retirement means to her. The spirit with which Miss Stratton approaches this question is the spirit of recreation as we see it. Any leisure-time activity performed for enjoyment is recreation—be it study, gardening, reading, or just settin'—and as such, it can, as Miss Stratton says, open up whole new worlds.—Ed.

Dorothy C. Stratton

THE COVER of a recent issue of a national magazine has a sketch of the retired a-settin' in the sun on benches, pitching horseshoes, playing Ping-pong. Their expressions are saturnine. Oddly enough, there are no women in this picture. Need retirement really be as dull as this appears? If so, some of the sixteen million of us retirees, or about-to-be's, may not view the "golden years" as unalloyed bliss.

I enjoy a-settin' in the sun, but not as a full-time occupation. For men life would be unthinkable without work and without study, as well as without those activities commonly thought of as recreation. I enjoy trying, and failing, to get out of a sand trap on the first try as well as the next duffer, but that improving a golf score should be the end-all of life is not in my philosophy. I like to work and I expect to go on working. I also like to play, but I like play as a minor, not a major, theme of life. The obligation to earn one's space on the earth is not canceled on retirement.

What's different, then, about retirement if one intends to continue to work? The major difference lies, I think, in the opportunity to have more control over the use of one's time. What's different is that the person makes the decisions as to what is most important to him rather than the job's making them. After years of planning how other people would spend their working hours, the time has come for me to see whether I can plan my own when I am no longer in the familiar working routine.

When the earning of one's daily bread is not quite so urgent as in the earlier years of life, the opportunity is offered to concentrate on areas in which one has always been interested but which have had short shrift because of other commitments. To achieve this retreading, one needs a period of complete change in which to dig in the earth, renew old friendships, knit up "the raveled sleave of care," catch up on all the personal matters one has kept deferring. Then one can bite into the future.

In administration, as has often been remarked, one keeps learning less and less about more and more. After a while one becomes appalled by how little one knows—especially after listening to the College Bowl (an intellectual quiz competition among college students on television). So I yearn for a chance to study again, to tackle a subject in depth, to have a feeling of mastery in some one area of knowledge, however small.

My major interest has always been in education and in young people. I do not stand in the role of critic of either, but as one who is deeply devoted to giving full opportunity to youth to develop their abilities to the maximum. This interest will not change by virtue of retirement from a specific job. What are the values going to be on which individual young persons build their lives? This is a momentous question for the country as well as for its individual citizens. I care deeply about this.

I believe that each one of us must make a personal effort to promote international understanding. This may be done on a person-to-person basis, by correspondence, by intelligent travel, by study of some one area of the world, or by some combination of these approaches. This I regard as a personal obligation, to be carried out regardless of whether one is employed.

I am disturbed, but fascinated, by the questions involved in our foreign policy. How can we put into words our ideals of government so that we are understood by long-established as well as by new nations? Is anyone wise enough to know the answers? The series of studies now being made for the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate provides the person who has time to study them with plenty of material for thought. I hope to study them simply in the context of a citizen trying to inform herself about issues that matter to her country.

Perhaps highest on my list of things-I-want-to-do-when is reading. My book shelves bulge with books that have waited a long time. I have made a promise to them and to myself.

I want some time just to enjoy the wonders of the world around me. Seeing the world through the eyes of the young is one thing; seeing it as you realize that the time for enjoying it no longer stretches as a long vista into the future is something else. Perhaps one sees more, or perhaps one only feels more, about the things that are seen.

One field I have been exploring the last few years as a complete novice is the opera. The opportunity of getting a ticket to the Metropolitan once in a while, or of listening to the Texaco radio broadcasts, has opened up for me a whole new world of pleasure and of learning. Since opera is purely a recreation for me, it presents me with delightful new experiences. In addition to the enjoyment of the music itself, opera sends me off into all sorts of new paths—the lives of the composers, the sources of the themes, the political setting in which a number of the operas were written,

MISS STRATTON, *national executive director, Girl Scouts of the U. S. A., one-time head of the SPARS and former dean of women and professor of psychology at Purdue, is planning to retire next June 30.*

the singers, the directors, the costumes and costumers, and the languages. For full enjoyment of opera, one should surely have enough Italian, German, and French to understand who is stabbing whom and why. Here, alone, is a whole lifetime of pleasure and of learning.

I want to do better about expressing appreciation to the people who are making the tough decisions, charting the way to the future, standing up and being counted on the crucial issues. Almost every day I read in the paper that someone I know has received an award or been put on the spot for a stand he has taken or has made some special contribution in his profession, and I vow to write a note before the day is out. But often I don't. This is another promise to myself.

For a successful retirement I must conquer fear—fear of the loss of income, fear of the loss of opportunity to take an active part in the life around me, fear of loss of my faculties, and, finally, fear of death. These fears are seldom admitted in articles about retirement, but they are as real as the familiar quoits and fishing pole. Since much of everyone's life consists in overcoming fears of one kind or another and since by the age of sixty-one one has had much experience in this aspect of life, there is reason to believe that this store of experience will serve one well in overcoming the natural fears involved in setting forth on a different phase of life.

What's different about retirement? Why, simply that the manner in which time is used is fully now one's own responsibility. Surely this is a blessing, not a burden. The only trouble with time is that there's too little of it. #

THE RETURN OF SOFTBALL

THE RETURN and growth of interest in softball as a recreation activity in Lawrence, Kansas, a city of twenty-four thousand, may have been duplicated in many communities during the past three years, but the resurgence of the sport has amazed us all. Following World War II, many returning veterans were eager to play, and softball prospered. Then its popularity began to wane locally until, in 1955, only six teams played in the adult city league and twelve on the playgrounds.

Young boys were reluctant to play, having been told by adults that softball would ruin them for baseball. We attacked this problem by first having our baseball leaders encourage all boys to play softball on playground teams. They enjoyed themselves playing the game and were surprised to find it actually enhanced their baseball ability.

An adult church league of six teams was organized in 1957, after a number of unsuccessful attempts. Boys over fourteen were allowed to play so some churches would have enough participants to field a team. The league was organized on an informal basis with as few rules as possible. Players on the teams had to be a member of, or regularly attend, the church they played for. Enforcement was left to team leaders. In 1958, fourteen adult teams entered two leagues, and six junior teams, composed of members fourteen years and under, were organized. The growth continued into 1959, with twelve teams entered in the regulation adult softball and eight teams in the newly organized slow-pitch league and eight teams in the junior league. This constituted a growth of from six to twenty-eight teams in three years.

As a result of this interest in low-pressure softball, the adult city and industrial leagues have grown from six to ten teams, with more expected in 1960. The caliber of softball in this league is good, with the 1959 winner going to the semifinals in the state ASA meeting. In addition, twenty-two playground teams, including six girls' teams, played an informal schedule during the summer. Over one thousand boys participated in our summer baseball program, and many also played on church or playground softball team.

The attendance in all leagues has increased along with the interest. Although we are attempting to encourage participation and not promote a spectator sport, it is gratifying to see so many enjoying the game. We hope this will continue, and that it can be kept on a recreation basis, avoiding the entanglements and arguments that often develop in high-pressure sports.

This is not written with the thought that we have done anything unusual, since many communities our size doubtless have such programs, but as an indication that our growing population is becoming interested in softball participation, and that this game can be a factor in the overall picture of fitness and enjoyment of life.—WAYNE BLY, *Superintendent of Recreation, Lawrence, Kansas.*

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"Certainly they cost a lot of money, but it's time we started getting some fun out of life!"

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY for RECREATION

A discussion of policy and goals.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Social Workers Delegate Assembly officially adopted, in May 1958, a report on *Goals of Public Social Policy*, prepared by its Commission on Social Policy and Action and now available.* The commission emphasized that health, education, and social welfare problems can be dealt with most effectively internationally, nationally, and in local communities through the establishment and maintenance of a flexible network of public and voluntary programs designed to meet our changing needs. The main body of the report dealt with policy statements relating to various aspects of public welfare. One of these, relating to recreation and leisure-time services, is reproduced, in condensed form, with permission.

Public Recreation and Leisure-Time Services

The Problem. The human personality requires for its full development the opportunity for self-expression and development of broad and absorbing interests; varied recreation experiences; relaxation from tensions of work and responsibility; constructive social relationships with people; broad perspectives and satisfactions derived from cultural communication; and participation in responsibility for community life.

Technical advances have effected changes in living patterns, resulting in more comfort for more people but less satisfactions from the ordinary chores of living and working. Tensions mount for individuals, families, and communities when basic social needs are not met or cannot be met easily and naturally. Government at state and national levels has a vital role in fostering conditions, facilities, and programs that strengthen the capacities of individuals and families for meeting their own recreation needs.

As public policy and support move to develop resources, facilities, and coordination of the unique purposes and functions of recreation, urgent attention must be directed to recruitment and education of competent manpower, and to research in methods, organizations, programs, and new approaches to training.

The Objective. People in a democratic society should make use of the instrumentality of government, wherever appropriate, to develop and conserve those resources of nature and man that make recreation a rewarding aspect of human development and offer opportunities for putting to good use the new leisure made possible by increasing productivity. The following recommendations are made:

Community Programs

Government provisions of recreation services in local communities should include:

- Citizen participation on commissions and boards.
- Support of recreation services by appropriate government bodies adequate to establish and operate programs, maintain facilities, and finance a capital outlay program of land acquisition and facility development.
- Employment of competent, well-paid, professionally prepared leadership assisted by capable, trained volunteers.
- A variety of recreation opportunities provided adequately and attractively throughout the year to meet the needs of all people (including the physically and mentally handicapped), regardless of age, sex, race, creed, or economic status.
- A wide variety of recreation areas and facilities, including parks, playgrounds, playfields, swimming pools, beaches, camp grounds and other facilities for camping, indoor recreation centers, libraries, art galleries, and studios, museums, and community theaters.
- A general long-range plan for land and facility acquisition to meet the needs of an increasing population.
- Establishment and maintenance of adequate recreation services for their therapeutic and corrective value as well as for the leisure needs of individuals in schools, hospitals, and institutions.

State and Federal Responsibilities

Measures in the governmental provision of recreation services at the state and federal level should include:

- Provision by agencies of state and federal governments of technical information and consultant services to local communities.
- Grants-in-aid to state and local jurisdictions of government.
- Annual review by state and federal agencies concerned with recreation, of the development, conservation, and utilization of recreation resources with subsequent recommendations concerning areas, facilities, and programs that exist or may be needed.
- Expanded and adequately financed systems of regional, state, and federal parks and forests, including access to coastal waters and inland waterways for purposes of recreation and conservation of wildlife and natural resources and the preservation of sites of historical interest.
- Establishment and maintenance of adequate recreation services for their therapeutic and corrective value as well as for the leisure needs of individuals in state and federal schools, hospitals, and institutions.

Government Support of the Arts

The contribution of the arts—broadly defined—in affording opportunities for self-expression and development and in enriching enjoyment of leisure should be recognized through the sponsorship and support by government of the arts at all levels. #

*Available from the National Association of Social Workers, 95 Madison Avenue, New York 16. $1.00.

New Marriott Motor Hotel near the heart of Philadelphia, combines travel and resort facilities, including patio and pool.

THE VARIED FACES OF RECREATION

. . . IN MOTELS

THE FOUR buildings of a new Philadelphia motel will enclose a patio with two swimming pools. This unit will occupy forty thousand square feet, with half of all rooms overlooking this area. A section of the handsomely landscaped patio will be reserved for outdoor dining, and specially planned young people's recreation facilities will be located in a "teen-age room." This is to be finished this spring and will be similar to the world's largest motel in Washington, D. C., across the river from old Georgetown.

In California, motel and trailer parks, surrounded by boat-launching facilities, picnic, swimming, camping, and playground facilities, and a riding stable, are part of plans for developing a public recreation area on the Colorado River in Riverside County.

These steps toward meeting recreation needs illustrate a trend, which, gathering momentum during the last few years, points toward the general installation of recreation facilities in today's motels. They are finding recreation an important attraction. In many parts of the country, motels are expected to have at least a swimming pool as a matter of course. According to the *1958-59 Motel Census,* those now equipped with pools number 9,906, and those planning to add pools during the next two years total 8,110.

Most people stopping at motels, as transient guests, are probably not interested in having any organized program of recreation, but certain facilities can be very welcome. The National Golf Foundation reports, for instance, plans under way for combination motel-golf operations in twelve key southeastern cities.

The playground prescription for the average motel would not need to include a large play area, such as one finds in a city recreation system, but might have a limited apparatus area for children up to ten or twelve years of age, with a swing or two, a slide, possibly a climbing apparatus and a horizontal bar. Adjoining this, but separated by a low fence or a hedge, a small area might be set aside for preschool children. This should include benches for the mothers, a sandbox and some small-scale equipment, such as swings, slides, and a climber. In addition, a good level lawn area could include simple outdoor facilities for older young people and adults, with equipment for croquet, horseshoes, badminton, and volleyball.

This play area at New York City's Bayview housing project is typical of the small playgrounds set up and maintained by the municipal Housing Authority. These are not supervised, hence the authority favors concrete and sturdy construction materials.

Multiple-use play courts for children are also appropriate for motel layouts. These are usually constructed in the form of a single moderate-size slab of concrete or asphaltic material, and have lines for a number of different games painted on the surface. Such games can include badminton, giant checkers, deck tennis, handball, paddle tennis, hopscotch, marbles, shuffleboard, and volleyball.

In placing the playground in a motel layout, precautions should be taken to insure the children's safety. Parents are more willing to have their children use the motel playground if it is fenced. Location of the area in respect to the motel buildings, the main highway, and other roadways is an important factor in determining the advisability of fencing it.

Play areas accommodating all ages are now accepted in housing units of all types.

Bear sculpture was meant as a decorative piece in New York housing project, became children's favorite climbing device.

. . . IN MOBILE-HOME PARKS

Up-to-date U. S. mobile-home parks have also rolled out the red carpet for recreation, by offering special games and hobby classes, dinners and tours for the older people living in them. Yet the idea is still far from a common denominator in mobile living. While one can find examples in most of the fifty states, the best flourish in the retirement centers of Florida and California.

Facilities usually include a large recreation hall, card room, a swimming pool, and shuffleboard courts. One mobile park, for example, offers a nine-hole golf course, billiard room, table-tennis courts, and with two pot-luck dinners and one stage show a month thrown in. Another, in California, offers classes in leathercraft, rock collecting, writing, and woodworking. Parks geared for other than senior citizens usually include only the standard playground facilities for children—slides, swings, pools.—*Condensed from statement of Robert Lee Behme, editorial director of Trailer Life Publishing Company, California.*

. . . IN SHOPPING CENTERS

Just published in observation of Youth Fitness Week—May 1 through 7—is a brochure for supermarket operators, put out by the Topics Publishing Company and signed by its executive vice-president, Richard F. Tomlinson. In *A Plan for Supermarket Community Recreational Centers for Youth Fitness* he says, "It is my firm conviction that the supermarket industry can again contribute enormously to the national welfare through donating use of its *parking lots* during off-hours as community recreation centers." This is in cooperation with the endorsement by the President's Council on Youth Fitness of a plan that will attempt to curb juvenile delinquency by converting supermarket parking lots into play areas during nonuse hours. It is estimated that nearly four million children could be provided with recreation space if America's thirty thousand supermarkets devoted their parking facilities to this program.

. . . IN HOUSING PROJECTS

An increasing number of recreation departments are working in one way or another, and in varying degrees, with local housing authorities to provide recreation and playground services and programs and are helping, increasingly, with the planning of recreation facilities in housing projects. Ideally, the working relationship between the housing authorities and the municipal recreation department should include cooperation at the planning stage, *before the project is built*—for the best possible results in recreation services to be offered. This cannot be emphasized too strongly. This working arrangement has not been frequent, and recreation departments are usually approached by housing authorities *after* the needs make themselves evident through sad experience. Both approaches are illustrated below:

Experiment in Connecticut. The present housing-project recreation program was initiated just a year ago, when the Greenwich Public Housing Authority asked the local recreation board to provide recreation activities in Armstrong Court, one of three projects in town. Since this was a new undertaking for both the members of the recreation board and the housing authority, some research was needed and Charles Reed of the National Recreation Association was asked for aid. He was most helpful, and through information supplied by the NRA library, we drafted a recommendation for our recreation board. We discovered that precedent existed in hundreds of towns and cities of every size. Many questions remained however:

- Connecticut is a governmental function state as regards liability for recreation. Yet the act setting up the PHA specifies that it is open to liability suit. How could this be resolved?
- We had a playground near the area. Would this be a duplication of facilities? And what facilities could actually be used at Armstrong Court? There had been no preplanning for recreation areas.

There were also the many personal problems arising from having so many people living in such a restricted space. (There are 144 families, with 220 school-age and 122 pre-

school youngsters.) A meeting with PHA officials resolved some of the major problems, however, and we decided to make a start, "playing by ear."

The first step in actual organization was formation of the Armstrong Court Recreation Council because we have always had a large measure of success operating through neighborhood councils. The PHA gave us the names and apartment numbers of twelve tenants who might be interested. Letters of explanation and invitation to each family insured a good attendance, and interest has continued ever since. The minutes of every meeting are mimeographed and distributed to each family.

Although Armstrong Court is a moderate-income development, these people had tended to herd together and shut themselves off from the rest of town. One of our major problems has been to prevent this and to encourage people to mix into other townwide activities.

During the summer months, while the council was still organizing on a formal level, the recreation board sent an arts-and-crafts supervisor and baseball instructor over to the area once a week. In both cases, enrollment and youngsters' interest was higher than on any other playground in town; however, there was no significant drop in attendance in these activities at the nearest or neighboring playgrounds. This seemed to bear out the theory that these youngsters were not attending existing playgrounds.

The PHA has turned two large adjoining basement rooms and a small ball diamond play area over to the recreation board. The town has leased these areas for one dollar a year, which has solved our legal problems. Major maintenance for the rooms is provided by the PHA; custodial services are assumed by the recreation board, with manpower supplied by the Armstrong Court Recreation Council. The Greenwich parks department maintains the ball diamond play area.

The rooms allocated for recreation had previously been used for storage. The Armstrong Court Recreation Council conducted a block dance to raise the money to buy the sorely needed paint for the new recreation space. Many of the male tenants pitched in over two weekends to do the necessary cleaning and painting. I cannot overemphasize the genuine interest and work-together attitude that prevails among the tenants because of this project and the anticipation of others to come.

The recreation board is operating an indoor playground program for youngsters after school, and teen-age programs in physical fitness and arts and crafts as well as a study room in the evening. Mosaic tiling, jewelry making, and music appreciation are currently offered adults. Also, we have invited other agencies to participate.

Now that Greenwich's pilot study in housing is in successful operation, the plan is to be extended to the other two PHA projects. Currently, local and federal money has been approved and a site picked for a housing project for the elderly. The recreation board is in on the preplanning this time, with agreement on all sides, to make this the center of older people's activity in Greenwich. Recreation in public housing can be an exciting field all of its own, and should one day stand alongside industrial recreation, hospital recreation, armed forces recreation, and others, as a major division of the recreation field.—PETER A. DEIMEL, *assistant superintendent of recreation, Greenwich, Connecticut.*

Preplanning in New York. Recreation in New York City's municipal housing projects comes under the jurisdiction of three separate agencies and is an integrated part of the planning from the first blueprint. Since the thirties, the New York City Housing Authority has evolved a definite formula for the recreation areas in its projects and has pioneered some of the playground equipment now widely accepted across the country.

As a rule, each of the city's housing developments has a major play area, known as the "project playground," and several scattered smaller play areas. The large project playground is developed from detailed plans drawn by the housing authority after thorough consultation with the city parks department. After construction, this area is turned over to the parks department for operation, maintenance and, above all, paid supervision. In some instances (10%), the housing authority donates the land, and the park department constructs its own playground. In a very few projects (5%) there is no project playground because of pre-existing facilities or because a large park with adequate facilities adjoins the project.

The smaller play areas are built and maintained by the housing authority itself. These are unsupervised except for mothers keeping watch over their small fry. Indoor programs in project community centers and children's centers are the responsibility of Community Services, which is also allotted a small outdoor area to utilize when it wishes to move some of its equipment outside for activities and games.

The question of supervision has more or less dictated what equipment will be used and what activities will be conducted on the various areas in the city housing projects. The playgrounds under parks department supervision have equipment with movable parts, wading pools, sandpits, handball and basketball courts, sometimes even football, softball, and baseball fields or bocce courts. These areas are fenced and padlocked at night; play equipment can be stored; comfort stations are available.

For the smaller play areas the housing authority allots from forty to fifty square feet per dwelling unit. Projects in highly congested areas may necessitate fifty feet per dwelling unit. In projects adjacent to beach or open land, the space allotted is less. Since these areas are unsupervised, insurance is high and lawsuits costly, so, over the years, the housing authority has leaned more and more to concrete and construction materials for play equipment, has given up slides, never uses swings, seesaws, and sandpits.

Half of the housing authority's play areas are given over to the six-to-twelve-year-old group, one-fourth to tots, one-fourth to teen-agers. In the tot lots open space is restricted and divided to discourage intrusion by the older age groups. Here the authority places, among other equipment, sewer-pipe tunnels, log piles (bolted down), concrete steps, a spray shower (limited use), concrete tables, stepped discs, and cast concrete animals, such as turtles and starfish. This

use of construction material stems from the early days of the housing authority when children happily appropriated building materials as play equipment. If the children wanted to crawl through sewer pipes, why not give them sewer pipes to crawl through?

In areas for the six-to-twelves, open space is more extensive than in the tot lots but smaller than that given the teen-agers. Here are areas for chalk or pavement games—hopscotch (potsy), nations (circle), tic-tac-toe, and skelly (checkers). There is roller-skating space and such equipment as a wood dodger labyrinth or corral, tunnel tables, and arch climbers. The teen-agers get basketball courts, limited bicycle areas, parallel bars, horizontal ladders, a handball wall, among other facilities.

Pressure of work prevents the housing authority's landscape architects and Wolcott Andrews, chief of landscape design, from giving the play areas all the attention they feel these deserve, but the landscape division is constantly examining new ideas in hopes of coming up with new safe, inexpensive, and easy-to-maintain equipment. A recent brainstorm, still in a-gleam-in-the-eye stage, is to upend and use the supports of concrete park benches as play "horses" and other animals. (Mr. Andrews is one of the playground designers given prominent attention in the recently published *Creative Playgrounds and Recreation Areas*, a study of playgrounds throughout the world, given a double-spread picture review in RECREATION last month.)

The housing authority conducted an informal study several years ago, keeping a record of the success of its various play equipment from the point of view of safety, child appeal, educational values, parental reaction, maintenance and management. In New York City's housing projects recreation is given careful consideration and detailed preplanning. It is an integral part of the essential service provided. #

Have You Tried . . .

A BLOCK-PARTY SERVICE?

Planning committee holds a coffee-klatsch meeting.

CITIZENS in Modesto, California, know how to get their block parties and Fourth of July celebrations off to a bang-up start. They simply call up the city parks and recreation department and ask for a do-it-yourself block-party kit—complete with a recreation specialist. Recreation superintendent Kenneth Walts started the service on an experimental basis as his department's June-Is-Recreation-Month promotion.

"Our department chose at random one block to be used on an experimental basis. Copies of our information sheets were passed out to home owners.

"On the following day a staff member of our department was asked to attend a 'coffee break' meeting at one of the homes to further explain the workings of a block party. The meeting was a success and arrangements for Modesto's first block party were under way.

"The blocking and barricading of the street had to be cleared with the following city departments: fire, police, parking and traffic, public works, and, finally, with the city council. This, in itself, generated interest and curiosity.

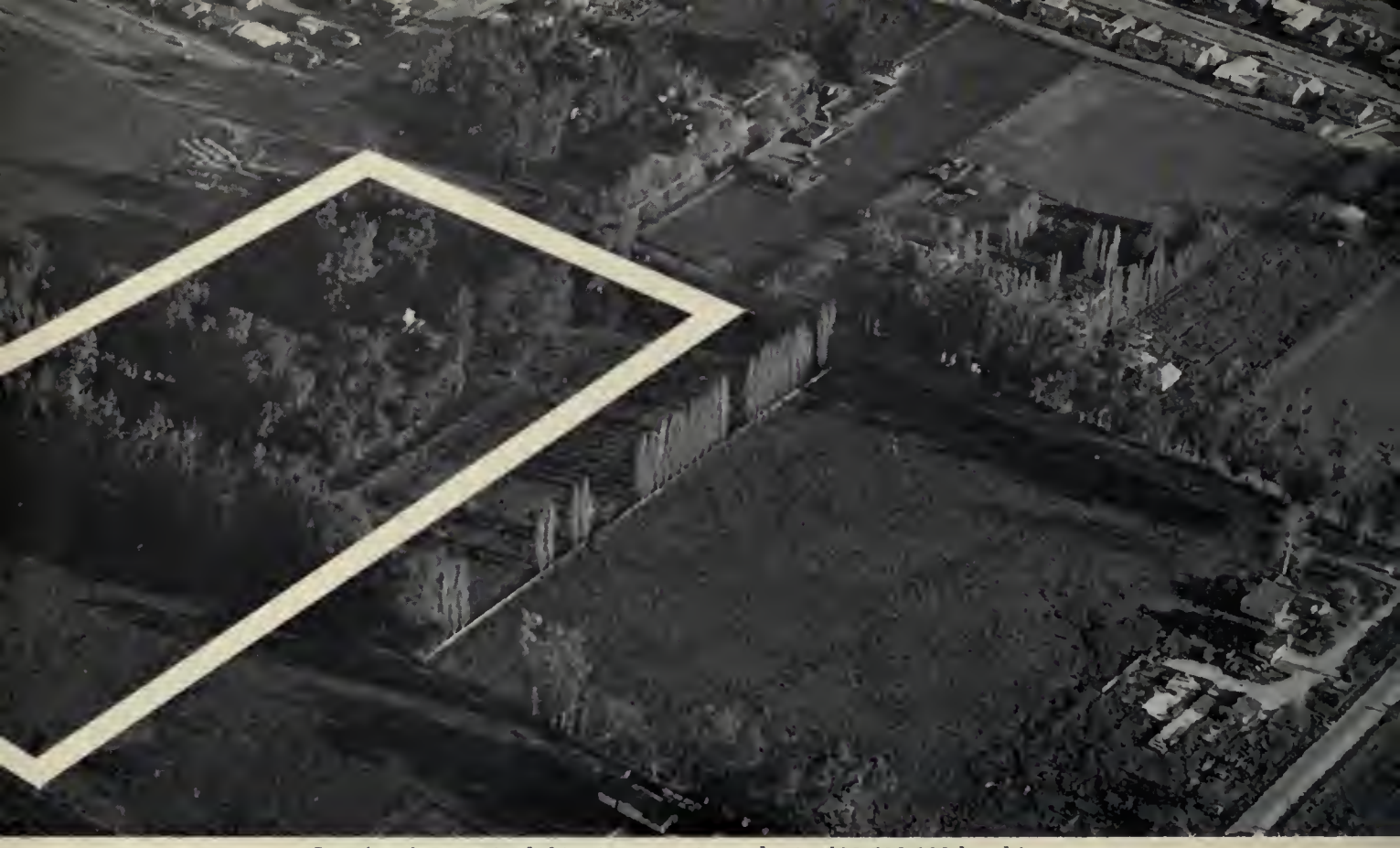
Street was barricaded for block party by special permission. Here, barefoot resident takes a whack at batting-T.

"Games were planned which would cause little or no damage to property and participants. The following is a list used for our first party:

- Plastic baseball, bat, and batting tee (batter allowed one swing—no long waiting for that one good pitch as if a pitcher were involved)
- Plastic bowling sets
- Croquet
- Table tennis
- Basketball
- Volleyball
- Plastic football
- Table games (chess, checkers, etc.)
- Shuffleboard

"The department then stepped out of the picture, except for an occasional check on progress, and let members of the block handle the remaining preparations. That one party, through word of mouth and publicity gained through our local newspaper for National Recreation Month, was the beginning of similar parties throughout our community.

"On July 4, the residents at a new subdivision banded together and, with ninety-six percent participation, blocked off their entire area. They played games in the afternoon, ate outdoors in the evening, had fireworks and entertainment supplied by residents of the area, and, to top it off, after putting their children to bed under the supervision of one baby sitter for every two to three houses, danced in the street until midnight." #



Los Angeles acquired this nine-acre site under its $39,500,000 bond-issue program.

CITY PARKS . . . Amenity or Necessity?

George Hjelte

Fern Dell is one of many lovely spots in Griffith Park, Los Angeles. Most of the park was donated to the city by the late Colonel Griffith J. Griffith.

Mr. Hjelte

CITY PLANNERS generally agree that local parks and other public recreation facilities in large cities should be distributed more or less uniformly throughout the metropolis. Wherever there are children residing in sufficient number there must be a school; wherever there are people there should be a park with more or less standard facilities. All the people should have approximately equal opportunity to enjoy the advantages afforded by a system of in-town parks.

As yet, no large industrial city in America has been able to achieve a satisfactory degree of distribution. Probably none ever will. Park and recreation systems as now constituted are largely the outgrowth of expediency rather than orderly planning. Most park acquisitions are of substandard or marginal unimproved lands. There has been no lack of planning but means of implementing the plans have been insufficient.

Most cities prepare master plans to indicate where, in general, new lands should be acquired to provide a balanced distribution of parks. Complete accomplishment has never been possible; partial realization is sometimes achieved. Thus far, no city has boldly determined its comprehensive needs and proceeded forthrightly, at public cost, or otherwise, to satisfy them in full and keep its supply abreast of growing needs.

This is in contrast with common procedure among large cities in providing schools and other necessary facilities. Because schools are imperative in a democratic society, it logically follows that there must be a dependable means of providing them. There must be an agency, say, the board of education, vested with power to acquire property, by eminent domain if necessary, to build schools wherever needed; and also to assess taxes for these purposes. Few question the necessity for this.

It is true that the right of eminent domain may be exercised for the purpose of acquiring parkland, but it is rarely exercised to acquire improved property or when determined opposition develops in the chosen neighborhood. There are exceptions, of course, such as when a given park needs to be enlarged to extend its boundaries to nearby streets. When the right of eminent domain is used, it is usually because this is considered the most expeditious and fair method of determining price.

Provisions of parks, playgrounds, and other public recreation facilities is not a mandatory function of local government but purely a permissive one. Cities will have parks only to the extent that practicable opportunities occur to acquire them by gift, transfer of land from other purposes, or when legislative bodies appropriate current or borrowed funds for acquisition and improvement. Occasionally the city electorate will vote a park bond issue, but then usually for a limited few projects—hardly ever to accomplish a comprehensive distribution of park areas. Hence, parks are an amenity in city living and not strictly a legal necessity, important as they may be in the long view of social welfare.

Examination of the origin of the parks of any large system reveals a history somewhat as follows:

• An early water reservoir became obsolete. To sell it, in view of a need for parks, was repugnant to citizens and officials: it was therefore filled and developed as a park.

• A family prospered in a community and developed, during generation or more, a landed estate of beauty and utility. Pained over the prospect of its dismemberment, as members of the family grew up and moved away, the head of the

MR. HJELTE *is general manager of the department of recreation and parks in Los Angeles, California. He recently completed thirty years service with the department.*

Robert L. Burns Park, located in Los Angeles' Wilshire district, was also acquired under the city's 1957 bond fund program.

family willed the property to the city as a park or, perhaps, granted it to the city before his death.

• A marshy, unsightly area, uneconomical to develop privately, was donated to the city. The city was in a position to reclaim the area by filling with rubbish, sweepings from the streets, or other material, and to improve the property for use as a lake with landscaped borders.

• Steep and hilly property, costly and difficult to build upon, but on the tax rolls, proved a burden to its private owner. If it were a park it would relieve congestion and otherwise serve a public purpose. It was accepted and thereafter improved and maintained by the city. The value of the gift was deductible under the internal revenue laws.

One of the country's best park systems is in Minneapolis. The annual report of the Minneapolis Park Commission, for the year 1958, lists 153 parks, of which fifty are off-street triangles of less than one-half acre. Opposite each park is a notation as to how it was acquired. Twenty-two parks and a substantial part of other parks were gifts. Probably no other city service rendered is supported to this extent by gifts from citizens. Seven park properties of about seventy acres were transferred to the park commission by other jurisdictions.

The city of Los Angeles, with a total park acreage of 12,820, may be cited as another example. It has 169 parks and playgrounds, not including off-street parkways and triangles. Of this number, forty-one were gifts, totaling 3,472 acres. The largest single gift was thirty-two hundred acres: Griffith Park, added to by purchases, and now the largest urban park, 4,254 acres, in the United States. The donation of land was followed by the gift of a million-dollar trust fund to provide cultural facilities in the park. Other donations include about two miles of extraordinarily fine public beach property, a playground of thirty acres, next to a school property of twenty acres, and another of ten acres also next to a school property. The school properties were purchased at market prices. Transfers of land from other uses or jurisdictions have been several, including two notable ones from the federal government: Hansen Dam Park, seventeen hundred acres, and Sepulveda Dam Park, two thousand acres. Five park lakes were once swamps and drainage channels acquired by the city, as much to abate a nuisance as to create useful and beautiful parks by filling and other means.

The foregoing examples are quite typical of ways in which cities add properties to their park and recreation systems. The windfalls, however, are not always wholly accidental. They occur with some advertising of precedents and the readiness of the city to accept them, and are often the result of outright promotion. Administrators of park and recreation systems are ever on the alert to seize opportunities of these kinds, to encourage generous impulses, and to be imaginative in developing plans for utilization of submarginal land.

STATE AND NATIONAL tax structure in recent years has operated to encourage the transfer of privately owned land to local government for park purposes. Value of such gifts may be deducted from taxable annual gross revenue. To distribute the tax benefit, parks of a given parcel may be donated in different years. The inheritance tax might operate to encourage liquidation by public donations of properties before demise. In 1959, the California State Legislature passed an act permitting local jurisdictions to acquire less than fee title of lands for park purposes; deferred use of the property, for example, being equated as part of the value, or continued public park maintenance as a buffer to other property also being a part of the consideration. A park may convey reflected benefits on adjoining property, justifying gift or sale to the public at nominal cost. The former, that is, gift to the city in view of reflected benefit, has been a motivation in the donation of many parks in the past.

Funds expended by cities for the purchase of parklands, and for facilities included within the definition of "recreation," as used by the U. S. Census Bureau, are almost entirely derived from sale of municipal bonds authorized by vote of the electorate of cities, usually a two-thirds majority being required. An estimate of the degree to which this function is serviced by disbursement of capital funds derived from the issuance of general-purpose municipal bonds may be had from the relationship that bonds outstanding for recreation bear to bonds outstanding for other purposes. The Census Bureau reports that in 1957 the long-term general debt outstanding of the country's forty-one largest cities (all over 250,000 population) was $6,323,822,000, of which $294,629,000 was outstanding for recreation. This was only 4.7 percent of the whole. The outstanding bonds were listed under the following functions: public safety, education, highway, hospitals, sewers and sewage disposal, nonhighway transportation, housing and community development, recreation, and other unallocable functions.

The cities borrowed three times as much for education, four times as much for highways, and three times as much for sewers and sewage disposal as they did for recreation, including all of the facilities listed under the latter term by the Census Bureau. A large part, undetermined, of the bond issues voted for recreation was for stadia, auditoriums, zoological gardens, museums, and the like.

WHETHER parks and other public recreation facilities will seem so necessary in the future as to be provided for in the same manner as streets, highways, schools, and public utilities is a matter of speculation. Certainly fortuitous circumstances are not an adequate base upon which to predicate the development of a complete system of public parks and recreation facilities that meets the well-considered needs of the citizens of American cities according to reasonable standards. It appears that the services, which such lands and facilities provide for all citizens, must continue to be regarded as amenities and not necessities.

Meanwhile, however, it is not altogether unlikely that the public demand for recreation areas and facilities will gain such recognition in the light of our expanding leisure time, that the public park function will eventually achieve recognition as a necessary one, approaching the status, perhaps, of the function of education. #

THE FLOWERS THAT bloom in the spring, tra la, certainly do have something to do with the case. So do the flowers that bloom any other season and all the bounty of the harvest. Has your community taken advantage of the "natural" opportunities offered by its public parks, private and public gardens, conservatories, and open areas to put on a large-scale floral festival? Park and recreation departments, and other agencies and organizations across the country, are letting nature do her work and then getting in the act—with rose festivals, watermelon parades, grape harvest celebrations, and all manner of spectaculars.

Poets have sung of Kew in lilac time but folks around Rochester, New York, think their lilacs, too, put on quite a show. Folks in Essex County, New Jersey, feel their cherry blossom festival equals its famed counterparts in Washington and Japan. Holland, Michigan, of course, goes all out and dances in the streets at tulip time. Flower and garden festivals offer a chance for recreation departments to invite a variety of community groups to participate actively. Call out the photographers, the artists, folk dancers, costumed nationality groups, and really put on a show. Invite churches to hold sunrise or outdoor services. Publicize via your local press, radio, TV, posters, and sample displays in strategic store or bank windows.

Let's take a look and see what's sproutin' around the country—from New York City's celebrated Bronx Botanical Gardens to Los Angeles County's historic Descanso Gardens and the lush foliage of Honolulu. The areas cited are a sample representation, a cross-section of many types and varieties. Space alone prevents inclusion of the numerous other gardens and festivals that are equally noteworthy.

❀ On Washington's Olympic Peninsula, all the sports, activities, and local color of the Northwest logging camps have been incorporated into the Mason County Forest Festival held in Shelton. Fifty thousand people have been known to crowd into this little city of seven thousand for the jamboree. Washington's year-round series of festivals, fairs, and public events includes the Wenatchee Apple Bloom Festival in that famed apple capital; the Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival, cosponsored by the communities of Puyallup, Sumner, and Tacoma; the Blossom-Time Festival in Bellingham, with its vast acres of tulips; and Spokane's week-long Lilac Festival.

❀ Peoria Park District in Illinois adds a public-service touch to its Easter lily and Christmas poinsettia shows by handing out leaflets advising visitors on home care for holiday gift plants. The Christmas show, staged at Glen Oak Park Conservatory, stars the temperamental beauty of over seven hundred red, rose, and white poinsettias against a background of other plants in proper

SAYING IT WITH *Flowers*

Elvira Delany

It is the season now to go
About the country high and low,
Among the lilacs hand in hand
And two by two in fairyland.
—Robert Louis Stevenson

Arizona's state flower, the saguaro cactus, in bloom.

Moon bridge is center of interest in the Oriental canyon section of the Henry E. Huntington Botanical Gardens in San Marino, California, a privately endowed garden open to the public.

SAYING IT WITH FLOWERS *Continued*

Washington Park in Albany, New York, is a tulip lover's paradise during the city's annual tulip festival in mid-May. As in Holland, Michigan ladies in wooden shoes scrub the main street to commemorate the city's Dutch heritage.

Children learn how to sew leis as part of summer playground craft program in Tacoma, Washington.

Louisiana Forest Festival queen is d Bunyan which greets visitors at the field. She carries a replica of Smok

by towering, eleven-foot model of Paul
ce to festival exhibit building in Winn-
, traditional mascot of festival queens.

The pony-tail set sketches away during cherry blossom festival in Branch Brook Park, Essex County, New Jersey. The display is lighted at night.

A "Little Netherlands" was designed and constructed for the tulip festival in Holland, Michigan—a charming setting of figures, houses, canals, boats.

Azaleas and cypress knees provide a reflective scene in municipally owned Greenfield Park, Wilmington, North Carolina, heart of the azalea country.

Continued ➤

yuletide color, including cyclamen, Christmas cherry, and Christmas begonias. The Easter show offers an impressive display of lilacs, backed by palms, and accented with tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, and cinerarias.

❀ During the Japanese cherry blossom festival in Branch Brook Park, Essex County, New Jersey, twenty-two hundred trees bring forth their pink-and-white magic, accented by yellow forsythia. In a sixteen-day period, over 675,000 persons have visited the spectacle, equally beautiful at night under the lights as it is during the day. Scattered through the other county parks are an additional two thousand cherry trees. On one occasion the Japanese Consulate "loaned" some kimona-and-obi models to lend an exotic note, an additional focus for the programs, decorations, and photographers.

❀ Tulip time in Holland, Michigan, had its beginning in 1927, when a high-school biology instructor suggested planting tulips as a civic project to beautify the city. The tulip was chosen because of the numerous inhabitants of Dutch descent. In the fall of 1928, the city bought a hundred thousand Dutch bulbs and planted them in the parks and along the street curbs, with no plans at all for a festival. But in the spring an announcement that thousands of tulips were in bloom in Holland was made in local and regional newspapers. Public response was surprising, with thousands of visitors, so the plantings were augmented in the fall of 1929.

The high public interest induced the Hollanders to search for added festival atmosphere. One of the first special features introduced was wearing Dutch costumes and wooden shoes. The youngsters—and oldsters—posed for photographers, giving camera enthusiasts a field day. Other Netherlands customs and pageantry followed naturally to enlarge the program.

Each fall, from October 1 to November 15, the city park department plants approximately 110,000 tulip bulbs in freshly prepared soil. To keep fresh, large blooms, tulips are replaced each three years.

The festival is officially opened when the mayor and members of the Common Council, decked in the traditional robes of their office, inspect the city streets. The streets are declared dirty, after which brigades of costumed Hollanders begin scrubbing.

❀ The annual Texas Rose Festival in Tyler is a tribute to that area's harvest season when the two-year-old field-grown bushes are dug. In addition to Tyler's municipal rose garden, second largest in the United States (largest is in Columbus, Ohio), upwards of thirty million bushes are planted in Tyler's fields annually by 325 commercial growers.

Most of the formal rosebeds in the municipal garden, with its twenty-five hundred bushes in 395 varieties, now have concrete borders, adding much to the stately formality of the setting. The terraced garden boasts all types, colors, and varieties, from miniatures to the giant Peace rose, and also has tree roses. Winding walkways and stairways lead the visitor through and among the forest of flowers.

Kahilis in the sunset. Regal, silver-tasseled sugar-cane blossoms in Hawaii are backlighted by rays of setting sun.

❀ A million and a half hyacinths, tulips, and daffodils are blooming for the first time this spring in the 125-acre Sterling Forest Gardens in Tuxedo Park, New York. For two years the project has been under development on a swamp site drained and landscaped. A series of ponds and lakes has been constructed for beauty and flood control. The gardens opened the end of April 1. Expected to rival some of the world's finest, they are part of a corporate research "campus" (industrial park) in the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains in southeast Orange County, about forty miles from New York City.

❀ Louisiana's great forest industry is put on display each year at Winnfield in an action-spiced State Forest Festival. Symbolizing the tremendous size and strength of the forest industry in Louisiana is a giant eleven-foot model of Paul Bunyan at the entrance to the festival exhibits building.

One of the top crowd-pleasers at the festival is the block-long, double row of exhibits in the big entrance hall. The exhibits demonstrate the past, present, and future of the forest industry in a series of professionally designed and constructed displays. The exhibits present figures on demand and production and give a crystal-ball peek into the future. Other exhibits show the multiple use of forests for recreation: camping, hiking, hunting, fishing.

❀ More than 250 years ago, Rosicrucians founded a garden of medicinal plants along Philadelphia's Wissahickon Creek. After a century, the garden disappeared but the primeval beauty of the valley remains as the loveliest part of the city's park system. Christopher Witt in 1708 established a botanical garden in Germantown, which vanished long ago, but John Bartram's garden, dating back to 1728, is still in existence, as are many others which were begun more than a century ago.

❀ Although Florida's Cypress Gardens are known primarily for water-skiing shows, perhaps just as many people visit here just to view the floral displays. In Miami, Vizcaya, the former Deering Estate, is part of the Dade County park system. Its formal gardens cover ten acres with fountains, pools, statues, sculptured vases, and a miniature theater.

❀ One cannot think of spring in the Carolinas without picturing endless vistas of azaleas. In Wilmington, North Carolina, the municipally owned Greenfield Gardens, with their breathtaking displays, are a key attraction, along with privately owned plantations. The display of more than a million azaleas is the *pièce de résistance.* The pre-Revolutionary gardens in Charleston, South Carolina, are legendary showplaces.

* * * *

Take a good look at what's around. Be it primroses or pumpkins, grapes or gladioli, zinnias or zucchini, you have a festival growing for you. #

Subsequent articles will deal with fall festivals and gardens for special groups—school children, the elderly, the emotionally disturbed.

BIG GAME HUNT

Table games that are a challenge to the mental capacity of adults and a welcome alternate to bridge. Usable in hospitals, church groups, senior-citizen centers, or wherever adults gather for socializing.

Elliott M. Cohen

LOOKING FOR something special or different in adult table and board games? Recreation leaders, especially those who work in hospitals, are demanding, " . . . but what else can they play beside Monopoly and bingo?" Many ancient table games can open new avenues in your search for interesting and meaningful adult games, whether for a hospital patient or the men on an atomic submarine *(see* RECREATION, *February 1960, Page 56)*.

Here are a few games out of the long-ago that merit current attention.

Go. One of the oldest board games in the world, Go is simple yet intriguing. In the past year, it has become so popular in New York City that it was impossible to buy a set at Chirstmas time. The sets come from Japan and the Japanese enjoy the game so much that they hold an annual national tournament.

Recently, a simplified version has appeared on the American scene known as 8-Line Go. The traditional game is nineteen by nineteen lines, and sets can be purchased for from under five to over one hundred dollars. In addition to the board there is a box of white stones and a box of black stones. The game can last a half hour or a whole week, depending on the players' skill.

Go sets may be purchased throughout this country. To find the source nearest you, write the closet Japanese Consulate or The American Go Supply Company, 7 Morton Street, New York 14.

Go Books

Games of the Orient, S. Culin. (Rutland, Vt.: Charles E. Tuttle, 1958)

Go & Go-Moku, E. Lasker. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1934)

The Game of Go, L. & E. Morris. (Hackensack, N. J.: Lester Morris, 96 Cedar Ave.)

SHOGI. Somewhere in India's dim past, a table game evolved which uses symbols on a board in lieu of armics in the fields. The object was to defeat the opposing army and kill the opposing ruler. The Crusaders introduced this game into medieval Europe and adapted the symbols to represent medieval European society—kings, queens, knights, bishops, and so on. We call this game chess. The game went east as well as west from India. The Eastern version is called shogi. To many individuals shogi is more interesting than chess. Some say this is because it is a faster game; some, because it is more colorful.

The Game of Shogi by E. Ohara, (Rutland, Vt. Charles E. Tuttle, 1958) is written especially for the Western public and makes the game much more meaningful for the player.

Shogi is composed of a colored board divided into eighty-one squares as compared with the two-color chess board of sixty-four squares. Shogi uses twenty men in three ranks and chess uses eighteen men in two ranks. Some of the shogi moves are different. When shogi men are captured, they are not out of the game; they just become a part of the other army. If shogi men do an outstanding deed, they receive a promotion, and are allowed to move differently. True to the Orient, shogi has no queen, because women had no social standing in the Orient in ancient times; and of course it would be unthinkable to have two rulers; so in shogi one side has a king, and the other side is led by a pretender to the throne.

SHIU TSAI. Originally a party game, shiu tsai is played very often by Oriental families after the evening meal or on holidays when guests are visiting. The shiu tsai set includes six cups and one die. Each cup is a little larger than the other corresponding to the numbers on the die; Number Six being the largest cup. The Number One is the smallest cup and a musical note is substituted for the single dot. Each player has a chance to throw the die, and to get what is in the corresponding cup (usually candy, nuts, or wine). He must perform in an indicated fashion.

For the musical note he must sing a song; for *two*, he must stump the group with a riddle; *three*, tell a joke and make the group laugh; *four*, do a charade that stumps the group: *five*, recite an ancient proverb, and *six*, the most difficult of all (for the largest cup), make up a poem. Traditionally, this poem is of the *haiku* type, composed of three lines (unrhymed), five syllahles in the first and third lines, and seven syllables in the second line, making a total of seventeen. A season of the year should be implied in the poem.

HACHI-HACHI (88). This very popular Oriental card game for adults is played with a special deck of forty-eight cards. There are only four cards in a suit, but there are twelve suits—each representing a month of the year. Each month is pictured by a different flower: January, pine; February, plum; March, cherry; April, wisteria; and so forth. The cards are beautiful and colorful. Five people can play. It is played much like casino, the only difference being that one has to match flowers instead of numbers, and there are certain bonus points or honors for taking special cards. The game is fast and exciting. *Gimmi 88* by N. Yoshino (New York; Katagiri Brothers, 1929) is the best reference on the subject of hachi-hachi.

We have touched briefly on four table games adults play in the Orient, which, incidentally, are not played by children; children have their own. Perhaps one of our problems as recreation leaders working with adults centers around our use of children's games for adults. Grown-ups deserve games to challenge the adult mind. #

For other games and mental exercises for adults see Page 240.

MR. COHEN *is assistant director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

A flexible drama program for the elderly that can be initiated in any community or recreation center, nursing home, home for the aged, church group, or private agency anywhere.

DRAMA IS AGELESS

Jean Wachtel

As a gradual hush settled over the audience congregated in a large Brooklyn backyard shaded by elm, willow, and ailanthus trees one September afternoon last fall, a dramatized version of *The Story of Ruth* unfolded on the impromptu stage. Indoor activity in the Menorah Home and Hospital for Aged and Infirm almost came to a dead halt as practically every staff member—doctor, nurse, therapist, aide, and so on—hung out the window or peered around a doorway for a better view of their favorite actors, the Menorah Players.

The players, founded about three years ago, have a vociferous and devoted following among their fellows and the staff. They do all their plays in what they like to refer to as their "no script" method. The group picks a story, usually a Biblical one because of its familiarity to almost everyone, break it down, discuss characters and motivations. The members of the group then block out scenes and cast parts. While they have rehearsals, they use no script, improvising and updating their dialogue as they go along. The no-script style has particular merit for the aged because of their occasional memory lapses.

The Menorah Home—a Jewish nonprofit agency—has been a front runner for fifty years in various innovations in the care of the aged, providing a full range of services, consciously integrating them with the community. Since 1950, Menorah has operated an out-patient nonsectarian day center, open to all men and women in the neighborhood who want to participate in the diverse activities planned and offered by the home. The Menorah Players are an integral and important part of its complete recreation program.

Other than being utterly bedridden, there seems to be no physical limitation as to who may participate. Most of the actors are over seventy. Boaz, played by William Leitner, who is also editor of the home's resident newspaper, played his role from a wheelchair, as did his mother-in-law, Naomi, played by Rose Seiden. The dancing girls in the harvest scene were disturbed pa-

tients, led and assisted by recreation leader Judith Berg, who was also responsible for the choreography. None of these disabilities detracted in any manner from the flow of the story nor its dramatic impact. Considered within its own frame of reference, *The Story of Ruth* was a dynamic and moving performance. The entire production was under the direction of Henrietta Yurchenco, recreation director of the home at the time.

Approximately one fourth of the people in the home are involved in one way or another with the plays. They build the simple sets, execute the simple props, and make the costumes—each actor makes his own where possible—under the supervision of the occupational and recreation therapy departments. Others print tickets and programs and perform various necessary backstage chores.

Scene changes were effected by two men, dressed in clown costumes with a touch of the Oriental, who display enormous signs, with large lettering so as to be easily read by eyes that aren't as good as they used to be. To suggest the harvest scene, these same gentlemen spread out hay and dried ears of corn. Backdrops consisted of large, but effectively executed, black-and-white paintings of Oriental-looking architectural columns. The actors changed costumes in improvised dressing rooms made of several hospital screens pushed together. A phonograph supplied background music.

Last September the players had no mike and shouted their lines so they could be heard. Since that time a public-spirited individual has donated a public address system for the productions done in the yard.

Now at sixty what I see,
Although the world is worse
by far,
Stops my heart in ecstasy.
God, the wonders that
there are!
—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH

While not extravagantly opulent, the costumes were more elaborate than either props or sets. Ruth's wedding costume was an aqua net harem outfit with very full legs and sleeves over which was worn an embroidered gold lamé tunic. In addition to a heavy gold necklace, Ruth, played by Sarah Zeigler, wore a flowing blue veil with a jeweled Star of David centered over her forehead. Boaz wore a dark robe of a silklike fabric embroidered with black sequins, to give it richness, and the robe itself was banded with embroidery. His turban was shot through with a shiny metallic thread. The dancing girls were costumed in harem outfits, carried baskets of fruit or pitchers on their heads, and thumped on tambourines as they danced down the ramp leading to the yard and onto the stage. To complete the illusion, their ankles and wrists tinkled with tiny bells and their necklaces swayed from side to side as they moved.

Two of the Menorah Players had been professional performers. Yehuda Cogut had been an actor for fifty years, was in the original stage production of Elmer Rice's *Street Scene* in 1927. Max Heyman, who played the role of the drunken clown in *Ruth*, complete with red nose, red bows and bells on his shoes, and a funny hat, had been a trapeze artist with Barnum & Bailey.

The glee club, accompanied by guitar and fiddle, filled the intermission with the singing of old favorites, joined in lustily by the audience. The songs, for the most part, were Hebrew and Yiddish folk songs.

The Menorah Players program proves that neither age nor physical disability is a deterrent to living a full life, replete with well-planned recreation. Drama is a particularly good activity for many reasons. Planning and staging a play requires many hands and many talents, consumes much time and thought. There are tickets and programs to be printed; costumes, props, and sets to be designed and made; and, then, any number of rehearsals. Once the play is over, its production provides a topic of conversation for everybody, for weeks afterwards, until the next play is underway. And, during the years left to these people, they will have the warm memories of the day they participated in a play, either behind the footlights or as a spectator. #

Boaz, in wheelchair center, wore robe embroidered with black sequins and banded with rich needlework. These elderly players add a new dimension to "off-Broadway."

Dancing girls flank a clown as scene changers hold one of the signs with special, large letters. The show goes on — despite infirmities and even mental disturbance.

A PSYCHIATRIC EXPERIMENT

The director tells of a successful summer camping program conducted in the hospital setting.

Sally Pugh

WE STARTED A summer camp program so that emotionally disturbed children—aged two to fifteen—at the Jewish Hospital in St. Louis, could benefit from a structured recreation program on the in-patient unit during August, the month the unit school is in recess. Though recreational in nature, the program was also planned as a learning experience. In form, it resembled a grade-school playground program, with two exceptions: the hospital setting and certain activities necessitating a shorter interest span. Special care was taken to provide a variety of informal and simply organized activities for indoors and out, groups and individuals.

The program was characterized by fluidity, and, within the schedule, a very flexible individual program policy was determined by the current mood and interest of the children. The activities were not accelerated nor necessarily competitive, but were based on each child's individual needs and the staff's ability to fulfill those needs.

Before the actual program began, all the staff (psychiatric nurses and male therapeutic technicians) checked a recreation-interest form. Listed were all possible activities, and three columns were labeled, respectively: Will Conduct, Will Participate, Opposed To. The completed forms enabled us to learn who could be expected to serve as camp counselor in certain activities and which activities most required the recreation director's presence. Activities, therefore, were determined to a degree by the staff on duty on a particular day. Most were willing to participate but reluctant to conduct.

Several all-staff planning meetings (for everyone—psychiatrists, social workers, and the unit's school teacher) were held in July to consider camp activities and possible problems. Once the program began, I met with the head nurse and other staff nurses and aides every morning to discuss the patients' moods and behavior, the staffing, and the weather in order to complete activity plans. When a decision was reached I called a "Reservation Roundup" and formed an Indian council ring with children and staff, and presented the plans. It was not uncommon for the children to suggest a completely different recreation activity. A powwow was held and a vote taken; with the majority decision usually ruling.

Initial Activities

The camp began officially when thirteen children and staff members joined hands in the council ring, gave the official greeting, and announced a tentative schedule for the month. The group elected two chiefs who then selected their tribal members, and the chiefs then held their own tribal powwow to choose a tribal name. The children next selected their own personal Indian brave names.

The chiefs agreed on equal areas for their tribal villages. The village was constructed in a very small area outside the nursing station, with the two tepees on each side of the hall so close together that they seemed one village. Two scouts requisitioned supplies from various hospital areas: sheets from housekeeping, poles from the carpenter shop, cardboard from purchasing, and tin cans from the kitchen. All youngsters participated in building the village, erected in several hours. Those who were artistically inclined drew symbolic pictures on their tepees, some painted them. All, however, were colorful and meaningful to the children. Tribal members added tom-toms to their equipment. Youngsters made these by stretching wet chamois over tin cans and decorating them with tempera paint—being too eager and excited to let them dry before painting.

Our frequent fishing trips were scheduled early in the morning or after supper to avoid midday heat. This activity ranked first in popularity, and, although the trips lasted several hours, the children always thought there should be more, "lasting longer." Prized catches of fish, crawfish, snails, dead snakes, shoes, bottles, and unclassified objects usually had to be sacrificed before the youngsters left the lake.

Indian Activities

The first day ended with privileged tribal members sleeping, Indian style, on blankets in the tepees. This special privilege lasted as long as the village was up, with alternating boys' and girls' nights.

After Indian sign language was introduced, I would say, "good morning" in signs and wait for the group to respond. The children enjoyed this and faithfully studied from the sign-language book, often digressing into their own sign creations. They learned many phrases and repeated them with good retention. To amplify the Indian theme, games and sports were of Indian origin or influence.

Several outdoor Olympics were held in the city park across the street from the hospital. These included tribal competition in Indian wrestling, boxing, canoe ball, Indian darts, Indian bowl, stone tossing, feather hurling, broad

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and high jumping, slam pan, Indian dice, relays, and Indian kick stick. Quieter games such as identifying ranch brands, Big Chief Says, and deciphering Indian codes were also used. The children devised clever variations on basic games.

Tribal organization did not divide the group or create any hostile competition. If anything, the group was more united. Although members were loyal to their own tribe, they voluntarily assisted the other tribe when help was needed, especially in athletic activities when it was necessary to have teams of equal strength. (Team strength sometimes became unbalanced when a child was too disturbed to participate.) Destruction of play or craft materials and unexpected emotional upsets did not discourage or threaten group efforts.

Crafts

Since it was vacation time, we thought it important not to use the school area unless the children suggested it. We expected the area to be used, minimally, for messy work. All school supplies were removed from the classroom and tables and chairs replaced the desks. On the first day of camp the children moved crafts to this area, which became known as the crafts room. The success of, and demands on, the craft program indicated a strong need and desire to express self and experience pride of accomplishment.

Crafts included: leathercraft (belts, bracelets, coin purses, key cases, lanyards), knitting, making felt stuffed animals, mosaics, metal craft, papercraft, pipe-cleaner art, clay modeling, glazing and baking, tongue-depressor construction, and costume making. The average attention span of our children began with such a surge of interest that it quite often produced a finished project before noon.

Then again, it was often difficult to get some youngsters to finish. This problem was lessened by having the group plan and set a date for an Indian Display Market during the final week of camp, to be attended by the children's relatives. With an eye toward the market, they colorfully decorated the craft room and display table with their labeled exhibits.

Staff members applied the grease paint under the individual direction of the children, who had already held several war-paint practices prior to the evening, to determine the desired design. Although a few dabs of makeup were self-applied, the patients generally requested "professional" application from the staff.

Concurrent Summer-Camp Activities

Special events in the camp program included birthday parties, treasure hunts, recreation tournaments, cook-outs, trail-blazing, and nature activities, trips to the zoo, concerts, plays, and ball games. These activities were all, in some way, Indian flavored. For example, the trip to an auto museum was publicized as, "Red man sees replacement of horses." Outdoor sketching accompanied some outing activities in the park. The older children tried primitive art, which required painting landscapes with toothpicks and thick tempera, while the younger ones selected imaginative subjects, and, through preoccupation or excitement, painted off their paper onto the grass.

Regularly scheduled year-round recreation activities were interwoven into the camp program by once again applying the Indian touch. The acrobatics class became "tumbling in the tepee," and highlighted chief and squaw ceremonial dances. Social-dance instruction and square dancing remained unchanged, but were called "foot stomping" and "Indians go western." Movies featured Indian history, folklore, and ways of life. The regular swimming program remained unchanged. Individual hobbies (particularly model planes) and individual sports (Ping-pong, badminton, croquet, horseshoes, baseball, bowling) were retained and encouraged during free-play periods and at times when patients needed to isolate themselves from large group activities.

Evaluation

- The cost of the entire program was about one hundred dollars, excluding staff salaries.
- The program kept a better-than-expected consistency in continuity, attention, and cooperation. The spirit and interest in it were so strong that differences in age, emotional illness, and IQ, as well as the admission and disposition of patients, affected it only slightly. Withdrawal from activities was limited by tribal responsibilities.
- We offered the stimulus and materials for an activity and let the children take it from there. No deadlines were established except those decided upon by the group. Happiness through accomplishment made the craft program the most vital, meaningful program and the fondest memory to the patients.
- The patients' parents were greatly interested in the activities. One parent brought a technical book on Indian life to his youngster, who readily loaned it to the group so that all headdresses, costumes, dances, makeup, and crafts would be authentic.
- Staff members considered the month well spent and a constructive way of getting to know the patients.
- The clinical director of the child-psychiatry unit, Dr. Quentin Rae Grant, summarized the summer camping program as follows:

"This program was a highlight of the first year's operation of the unit. It was initiated in a spirit of experiment and challenge, and revealed individual and group assets and liabilities of the children. Useful clues on activities and goals for children were obtained. Perhaps as important was the spontaneous avenue for fostering group behavior and participation and an experience in group living.

"Success was evident in the happiness, purpose, and involvement the children radiated, reflected in the optimism felt by staff members. The experience has increased the range of approach to the problem of rehabilitation and fully justifies the aim to include this as a permanent feature. . . ."

All of us at the hospital are looking forward to another Indian camp this summer. #

FAST-RISING SLOW-PITCH LEAGUE

SINCE SOFTBALL has become primarily a fast game, what happens to our "retired" players—the fellows thirty-two years old and over? An organized program that makes use of the official slow-pitch rules and improvises on a few others has helped us answer this question in Mt. Vernon, New York. For example, we use a fourteen-inch softball and have a minimum age limit of thirty-two.

Our reasons for making these two minor changes in the regular rules are that the fellows in this league do not want to spend the night chasing a softball all over the lot. And the large ball? Let's face it: A regulation-size ball that is lobbed up to an ex-player can be belted a long way; but the larger ball will not go nearly as far when hit. The batter doesn't wait for balls and strikes in this game. When that fourteen-inch ball floats up to the plate, it looks as big as a basketball, and the urge to kill it is there.

Most balls that are hit with a mighty swing end up as pop-ups or trickly grounders. This big-ball factor leads to one of the most attractive features of this game. Very seldom do our games last more than an hour, and seldom does any game go into extra innings. Most of the seven-inning games are decided by one run. We find the time element just right for our men. Extra innings would call for substitutes. There have been cases where it only took ten minutes for three innings to be played with the score only 1-0 at the time. This game really moves along.

For sheer fun and loyalty, this slow-pitch league has *it*. The men bring carloads of fans to the games; many wives show up with baby carriages and youngsters in tow. It is a family night out and the kids and mothers have a great time watching the "ol' man" play ball again. But the success of the program didn't come easily. In trying to organize the league, we ran into obstacles right from the start. First, it was very difficult to interest enough players to field four teams. Finally, after much prodding and talking, we put together a four-team league made up of Little League managers and coaches, post office employees, some very good unaffiliated ex-players and, for the fourth team, a draft of the oldest men in our slowest, regular softball league.

The teams agreed to play this game more as an experiment than anything else. One of the gimmicks we used to put it over to the city and to potential players was to schedule the game as a preliminary, or curtain-raiser, to a game between a group of all-stars and a touring four-man softball team.

As our introductory slow-pitch game proceeded, explanations were made to the fans about the purpose of the new league and the different rules being used. The game was a hit, and teams were cheered at its end. The league could only play a total of twelve twilight games because it had gotten off to a late start. The champions, at the end of this abbreviated schedule, were the drafted players.

During the coming year, we optimistically expect to have about twenty teams in our slow-pitch league. It has been the talk of the Winter Hot Stove League. All over the town, people are talking about the games and the fun they had in getting out to the ballparks again. Some of the teams that will be back this season will sport T-shirts with the names of their teams emblazoned across their chests.

These men are smart enough to realize their limitations and responsibilities, so they don't take any foolish chances on the field. Very seldom will you see a shoestring catch or a batter trying to stretch a single into a double. Oh, they will try it once (usually in that first game of the year), but from there on in, it's strictly a play-it-safe game. After all, there are jobs to go to the next day.

With the inauguration of the slow-pitch league, the people of Mt. Vernon now have a fully rounded softball program to keep their softball fields in use. The slow-pitch league is a natural addition to Mt. Vernon's softball program.

The leagues have been classified according to the type of pitcher and talent available on each team. An "A" league, or major-league team, has the fastest pitchers and some of the best players in the city. This league can consist of six or eight teams, and they all play once a week. The other leagues are then graded accordingly, with all four leagues playing under official softball rules. We also have an invitational league made up of teams from eight communities. This is top-notch softball, played on Friday and Saturday nights, under lights, by the best fielders, batters, and pitchers in the area.

Our slow-pitch league has scored a fast success. It has given the city a program literally geared for all players from the late teen-ager to those who had considered themselves retired.—IRWIN DANZIG, *Assistant Recreation Superintendent, Mt. Vernon, New York.*

RESOURCES and REFERENCES

The ABC's of Illinois Festivals by Gene Wallace establishes guideposts for your community festival. As the 23-page booklet explains, "Most representatives of various festivals have stated there is no measurable economic value received in the terms of dollars and cents. However, most of them do feel the festivals have contributed much in the way of developing a favorable community image . . . ." The grandfather of Illinois festivals would appear to be the Burgoo Festival. "Some people say the first burgoo (thick chowderlike soup of many vegetables, oxtails, chickens, and spices) was brewed during the Civil War by soldiers who gathered what they could from the countryside, then let it simmer and brew for several days over a campfire." Be it apples or pancakes, magnolias or mules, there are any number of indigenous reasons for a community festival, and this booklet has rounded up a wealth of information and know-how. Available for one dollar from Bureau of Business Management, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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Your teen-agers, as well as your senior citizens and other groups, will be interested in the various publications of the National Dairy Council. Among these are *A Girl and Her Figure* (pp. 40, $.15) by Ruth M. Leverton, PhD; *Go Places Gal* ($.10); a leaflet on *Foods I Remember* ($.05)— do you remember when oranges came only at Christmas time, do you remember your first Eskimo pie? The council also publishes a quarterly, *Nutrition News*, with the latest on nutrition research, community nutrition clubs, diets for the elderly, and other information. The council's catalogue of *Health Education Materials* contains lists of folders, booklets, posters, charts, films, and displays. Available from the council, 111 North Canal Street, Chicago 6.

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STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

CALIFORNIA. Representatives of fourteen cities and communities of East San Gabriel Valley recently planted several thousand seedling trees in *Puddingstone Reservoir State Park* near San Dimas. The trees are gifts of organizations interested in a major master plan to landscape the barren shores of the reservoir within the 1800-acre state park. Officials of the East San Gabriel Valley Area Recreation Committee have set a goal of ten thousand trees in the voluntary reforestation of a barren area which has had few trees in its known history. The planting program involves more than fifty civic groups.

• *Los Angeles County's* new 56-acre John Anson Ford Regional Park in Bell Gardens was officially dedicated in January. Honored guest at the occasion was John Anson Ford, former member of the county board of supervisors, for whom the area is named. Facilities of the new park include a community building, 160′-by-50′ swimming pool, lake, picnic area, a baseball diamond, three lighted softball diamonds, basketball and volleyball courts, three parking lots, and play apparatus.

• A festival of gardening lighting, held in Descanso Gardens, *La Canada*, sponsored by the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, engendered such public interest it ran for two weeks instead of just the originally scheduled one. The event demonstrated how home owners could effectively and dramatically illuminate gardens, patios, and outdoor living areas for greater nighttime enjoyment.

• In *Playa Del Rey* construction of the Marina Del Rey, with some seven thousand slips and complete boating facilities, will be completed in 1961. *Long Beach* has a new marina with 1800 slips due for completion this spring, while its Bahia Marina in Alamitos Bay, with fifteen hundred slips, was recently completed. An expenditure of $1,900 was approved recently by the *South San Francisco* Council for construction of a boat-launching ramp at the municipal beach. The ramp will be used until a $300,000 small-craft harbor can be constructed.

HAWAII. When Theodore F. Nobriga, director of the Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation, was guest speaker on the radio program, "Hawaii Speaks," on KIKI, he spoke on the responsibilities of the department and then answered questions telephoned in by listeners. These dealt with such varied subjects as insufficient bath facilities at Kuhio Beach, thorny trees at Kapiolani Beach Center, restoring of beach frontage at Haleiwa Park, removal of seaweed at Waikiki, and future park areas for rural communities.

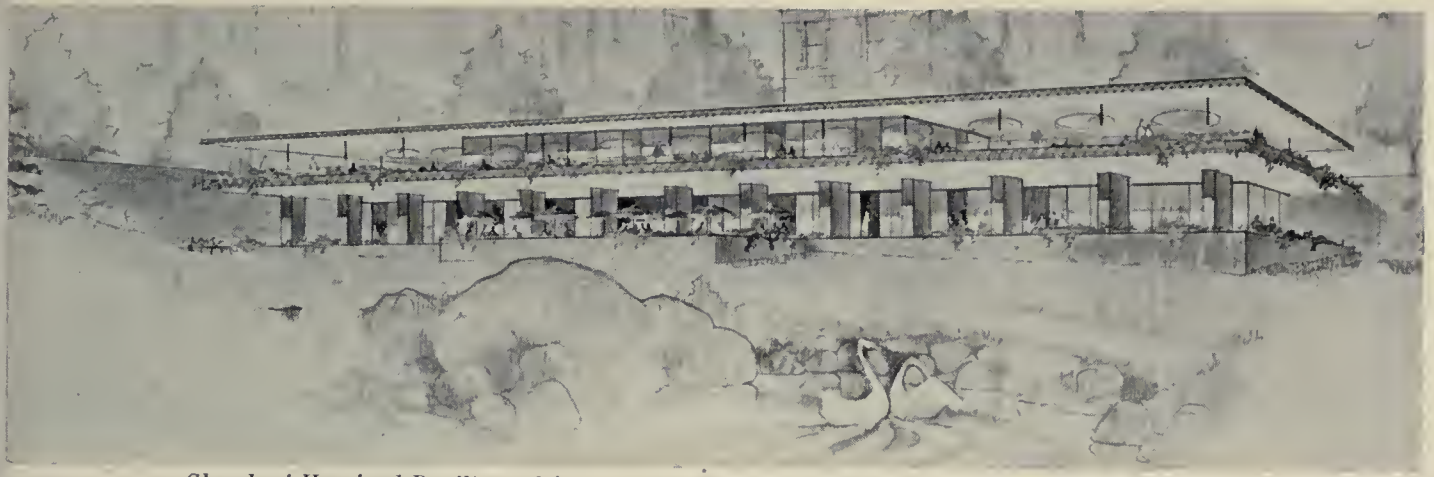
The city has been busy refurbishing its facilities and undertaking new construction. At Waikiki Shell, a new box office and rest rooms have been completed and opened for public use; a new park building is under construction at Kahaluu Beach Park. At Kalaheo Playground a park building is under construction, and a parking area and paved play area, which includes a basketball and volleyball court, are taking shape at Manoa Valley Field.

• The playground and park commission in *Lafayette* and Waimanalo Beach Park, is now ready for use. Included are the first units of a building which will eventually be a regular pavilion type of park building, as well as playing courts and field.

LOUISIANA. The city of Lake Charles has been growing rapidly and its recreation facilities have been expanding apace. The city, and recreation superintendent O. D. Johnson, have been kept busy providing playgrounds and park areas for new neighborhoods. The developer of a big new subdivision has donated a large central site for park and playground purposes, which has been landscaped and utilized for lighted ballfields and play areas. Future plans include a swimming pool.

The playground and park commission in *Lafayette* and superintendent Albert (Mickey) Domingue have reason to be proud of themselves. The city indicated its valuation of its park and recreation services when it not only renewed a two-mill tax for recreation, park, and playground operations but passed an additional one mill for maintenance and operation, and a $300,000 bond issue to improve present

Young woodsmen in Ralston, North Dakota, help clear dead trees and underbrush from area which will become a local park. More than four hundred families joined in this project sponsored by Optimists and other service organizations.



Sketch of Hartford Pavilion, al fresco restaurant proposed for Central Park, New York City.

facilities and acquire one other large area. Recreation in *Lafayette* has been expanding steadily. A quick appraisal shows that in 1943 *Lafayette* had three areas, one obsolete pool, one recreation center, and no shelterhouses. Now it has thirteen recreation areas, three modern pools and bathhouses, three recreation centers, eleven shelters. All city-owned areas are now lighted for night activities. There has also been a steady acquisition of play apparatus and maintenance equipment. The commission has operated and maintained these facilities and leadership on approximately $.88 per capita. The passage of three-mill tax will give it $1.32 per capita, which will cost the people $.10 per $100 assessment above $300, since the city has a $300 Homestead Exemption.

• New Orleans has renamed three playground and park areas in memory of persons prominently connected with sports and recreation. The Fred Digby Playground honors the former director of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association and one-time sports editor of the New Orleans *Item*. L. Di Benedetto Playground honors a former director of playgrounds and one-time national president of the Amateur Athletic Union. The John P. Brechtel Memorial Park honors a former deputy city recreation director and one-time high school coach.

NEW YORK. A recent and very generous gift from Huntington Hartford, philanthropist and patron of modern art and drama, to the New York City Department of Parks, will make possible construction of a new restaurant with sidewalk service in the southeast corner of Central Park. The restaurant will provide a conveniently located place for *al fresco* dining at moderate prices. It will give the city a restaurant similar to those so greatly enjoyed by Americans visiting such European parks as Copenhagen's Tivoli Gardens, the Champs Elysées and Bois de Boulogne in Paris, and Rome's Villa Borghese and Pincian Gardens. Mr. Hartford was prompted by the "pressing need in New York [City] for renewed emphasis on the out-of-doors and the happy leisure which ought to go with it."

Some opposition to this gift has already been voiced. However, the area in question is an uneven, irregular piece of terrain cut off from easy access by a busy traverse road and bounded by an equally busy crosstown thoroughfare from which it is divided by a stone fence. Therefore, the new pavilion would not usurp an area serving any specific purpose. The inclusion of such an establishment does conform to the original plans for Central Park.

• The *New York City* Department of Parks is completing the filling and grading in Kissena Corridor and Kissena Park (Queens Borough) with surplus excavated material from the Clearview Expressway. A section of Alley Park (Queens) will also be filled and graded with this material. This was made possible by cooperation of the state public works department. By careful planning, the placing of the fill without cost will result in a saving to the city of approximately $1,000,000 and provide a basis for the further development of the park.

• When the residents of *Greene*, a village in Chenango County, turned down a referendum to raise $40,000 through taxes for a community swimming pool the matter did not end there. A special committee began a fund drive for a pool and collected $38,853. Construction starts this spring.

• A 1200-acre tract of scenic Adirondack timberland, considered one of the finest examples of rugged terrain in the state, has been donated as a public recreation area by the International Paper Company, New York City, and Finch, Pruyn and Company, Inc., of Glenn Falls. It is atop Wakeley Mountain, a 3600-foot peak near the town of Indian Lake in Hamilton County, and adjoins existing lands already held by the state in the Adirondack Preserve.

PENNSYLVANIA. The state legislature recently appropriated $2,000,000 for the Department of Forest and Waters to acquire lands around Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for regional parks. The department envisions development of the Brandywine Creek Basin in Chester County to provide three new state parks for the Philadelphia metropolitan area. These will be augmented by parks to be built around reservoirs the U.S. Corps of Engineers has proposed for the Delaware River.

• A number of Pennsylvania industrial concerns are planning and building employee recreation facilities. The recreation center of the Scott Paper Company in *Chester* will include a nine-hole golf course for twenty-four hundred employees. The entire project will cover ninety-two acres. The Brockway Glass Company in *Brockway* is also providing a nine-hole course; the Union Switch and Signal Company in *Monroeville*, an eighteen-hole course.

People in Recreation

DON KOONTZ of Whitemarsh Township

Heads important committee . . .

Our 42nd National Recreation Congress, in Washington, D.C., this year, falls within the Middle Atlantic District of the National Recreation Association. The NRA Advisory Committee from that district is headed by Donald R. Koontz, director of recreation in Whitemarsh Township, Pennsylvania.

The men who initiate and build up, from scratch, a one-man recreation department that becomes a real community force, are men to be reckoned with. Such a man is Don Koontz. In ten years, under Don's leadership, his township has developed the first full-time township recreation program in the state.

Despite this tremendous community recreation job, Don has found time, too, to accept the chairmanship of the National Recreation Association District Advisory Committee and additional responsibilities in his chosen field. He really gets things done! He is now vice-president and president-elect of his state recreation society, after having served as secretary of the society for two years and on its board of directors for four years. He is also serving as a member of the 42nd National Recreation Congress Program Planning Committee. (You are bound to see him around Washington this fall.)

In the meantime, recreation is humming locally. Whitemarsh is one of the communities on the receiving end of the exploding population from Philadelphia; as a consequence, its population has jumped from forty-eight hundred to twelve thousand souls since 1950.

Don came to Whitemarsh with a somewhat unusual background. He had served as an electronics technician in the U. S. Navy from 1944 to 1946, seeing action in the South Pacific. Upon his discharge, he went to Pennsylvania State College (now University) to study electrical engineering. After the first year, however, Don realized that he would be happier working with people. This realization, added to his love of swimming, hunting, and fishing, won him over, finally, to the recreation field.

In 1950, he received his BS *in recreation*, and accepted a job in Whitemarsh Township. At that time, the township was without a recreation program. but this did not daunt him. He started by working, first with the PTA and a playground committee which had been running the two existing playgrounds. Although he rolled up his sleeves and worked hard, it was obvious that he would have to have assistance. Thus, he started working with volunteers. multiplying himself as much as possible. By now, this method of getting things accomplished has increased to such an extent that hundreds of volunteers in the township are helping with recreation. Now Don initiates new activity, then organizes volunteer operating personnel groups to handle much of the operation and administration. Thereafter, he acts as advisor.

Among those helping are volunteer organizations such as Little League, Babe Ruth League, Biddy Basketball League and a little theater group. Many people give part-time assistance, such as school teachers for the playgrounds, physical education people for coaching, and so on. The program includes sports, athletics, games, dramatics, arts and crafts, adult education classes. The last were set up as "adult recreation," in the early days, until attendance grew to such proportions that now the program is school administered as an "evening adult school," which offered forty classes this year.

The township is currently developing two township parks, one of twelve acres, the other, three acres. One park was donated by a local industry.

It is predicted that the township's population will reach twenty-five thousand by 1980, and Don Koontz has his eye on the future. He is a man with a dream. He hopes one day to have a community recreation building for the township, with skating rink, indoor and outdoor swimming pool, gym, meeting rooms, and so on. The program includes sports, more land, for playgrounds, playfields, and just open space. His work with the NRA District Advisory Committee has demonstrated this same ability to foresee needs and, combined with his flair for getting along with people, this has raised him to a position of leadership.

Middle Atlantic Advisory Committee

This committee meets four times a year. Members (recreation superintendents or directors) are:

Richard S. Westgate, district representative; Miss Elizabeth Shine, district executive secretary; Donald R. Koontz, chairman, Whitemarsh Township, Lafayette Hill, Pennsylvania; Thatcher N. Bowers, Smith Memorial Playgrounds and Playhouses, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Jack A. Claes, Vineland, New Jersey; Charles B. Cranford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Milo F. Christiansen, Washington, D. C.; George T. Cron, Union County Park Commission, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Elizabeth Duda, Caldwell, New Jersey; William H. Dunlevy, Neshaminy Valley Youth Center, Newton, Pennsylvania; Wil-

liam L. Foley, Searsdale, New York; Glenn E. Hines, Community Workers Association, Newburgh, New York; Frank M. Krysiak, Linden, New Jersey; Warren G. Leddick, Greenbelt, Maryland; William Lederer, Greenburgh, New York; Robert Reis, Baltimore County Recreation and Park Department, Towson, Maryland; Edwin Shellenberger, Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Graham M. Skea, East Orange, New Jersey; Leroy Tintle, Hempstead, New York; James B. Tyler, Kingswood Community Center, Wilmington, Delaware; and Earle D. Whitney, Butler, Pennsylvania.

Committee Projects

One of the Committee's projects has been a recruitment brochure, Don Koontz's first project on the committee. He feels strongly that recruitment is an urgent responsibility of recreation executives, that they must go to the high schools and colleges and *sell* the recreation profession to students. He says, "Recruitment is a personal problem with each recreation leader." The Committee has also published a *Guide for the Evaluation of Community Recreation;* study projects on "Retirement Practices in Local and Governmental Recreation Agencies in the Middle Atlantic District"; "A Typical Recreation Bookshelf;" and one on "Awards and Citations." A salary study is about to be launched, with each state conducting its own—on budgets, salaries, and some, program. Results will be tabulated for the district. If other districts feel this is a good idea, the committee will be glad to help with suggestions growing out of its current experience. #

Quotables

. . . can an old dog learn new tricks? Psychologists, cultural anthropologists, and teachers answer, "Emphatically, yes!" If I were to prescribe an elixir of youth, it would include . . . get(ting) into anything that seems as though it might be interesting or fun (there is so much to do and find out about—family, church, social things, political pursuits, the many fields of entertainment, handicrafts, artistry, collecting . . .) ; staying put—old people should avoid moving from the home and neighborhood they find satisfying; a wide circle of friendships, including a satisfying relationship with a doctor; maintaining personal appearance. . . .—DAVID D. STONECYPHER, MD.

In Memoriam

• Leah Chubbuck, former National Recreation Association staff member, died March 15th at the age of sixty-seven. At the time of her death she was working on plans to open a "Reading Improvement Center" in Woodmere, New York. She had retired recently from Woodmere Academy where she had been a reading specialist.

Miss Chubbuck joined the NRA staff in 1929 as a field representative and was director of its Local Employment Service (now Recreation Personnel Service) from 1928 to 1934 when she resigned. She will be remembered by many workers whom she aided in entering and advancing the recreation profession, including National Recreation School graduates whom she supervised in their field work.

• Roscoe M. Marker, executive director of the Whitin Community Gymnasium in Whitinsville, Massachusetts, died of a heart attack in March. He was active in local, state, and national athletic and recreation organizations.

• Mrs. George Perkins, philanthropist and civic leader, died in March at the age of ninety-four. She had recently deeded her estate in the Riverdale area of New York City to the city as an arboretum.

• Mrs. Adele Rosenwald Levy, charter member of the New York City Youth Board and former member and secretary of the New York State Youth Commission, died in New York City in March at the age of sixty-seven. She had been active in thirty-five charitable, artistic, and community organizations.

• Harry Hicks, a leader in the development of winter sports in this country, died in Lake Placid, New York, in March at the age of eighty-eight. He served as director of the Third Winter Olympic Games held in Lake Placid in 1932.

• Mrs. Ludolph Conklin, long-time friend and sponsor of the National Recreation Association, died in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, in April.

• Judge Willard M. Benton, National Recreation Association sponsor since 1948, died in Kansas City, Kansas, in April.

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Research Review

Attitudinal Differences Survey

The reluctance of agencies and individuals that have not had experience in dealing with handicapped children to include them in their programs was indicated by a 1958 mail survey of directors of group-work and recreation agencies in New York City, as part of the demonstration project in group work with handicapped children sponsored by the Community Council of Greater New York. Replies by ninety directors revealed attitudes concerning the provision of services for handicapped children, particularly the orthopedically handicapped and the cerebral palsied. A brief summary of some of the returns should be of interest to recreation departments that have hesitated to initiate programs for the handicapped or to include these children in their programs.

Sixty-eight percent of the directors responding were from agencies that included children with some kind of handicap in their programs, and, unlike the other group, a large majority had previous experience with handicapped children. Answering a question as to whether the handicapped should be served by special group-work agencies for the handicapped or in programs of existing agencies, most of these directors favored "existing agencies"; the others tended to suggest "specialized agencies."

Directors of agencies serving handicapped showed a greater tendency to believe that handicapped children should be recruited by their own agency in its own neighborhood, just as it recruits other children. They also were more prone to say that additional costs entailed in serving the handicapped should be absorbed by their agencies, as a legitimate function. Asked what degree of difficulty they would anticipate if orthopedically handicapped or cerebral-palsied children were included in their agency's program, most foresaw no difficulties or only minor ones. Most directors of agencies without handicapped participants, on the other hand, expected major or prohibitive difficulties, even though they were asked to assume that the cases would be ambulatory.

Respondents were asked how they felt their professional group-work staff would view the inclusion of handicapped children in the program. Directors from agencies already serving such children reported more favorable attitudes, whereas the other group indicated a considerable negative reaction. In response to questions "as to the program activities in which they believed the two types of handicapped could not participate," respondents from agencies without handicapped participants tended to believe that participation would be far more restricted than did the other directors. They also anticipated more added costs for budgetary items they believed would be needed if handicapped children were to be served. Both groups realistically recognized the need for funds for "special transportation."

and Abstracts

George Butler

All group-work and recreation agencies include children who have some mobility and skill limitations, be they temporary, like a broken arm, or more chronic, like obesity or muscular developments. The handicapped can be viewed as differing only in degree—not in kind—from the non-handicapped. Professionals with experience with handicapped children know this and find that with some proper orientation and some ingenuity and programing, these children are neither as restricted in participation potential nor in need of new and unusual services as the uninformed people (including group-work professionals) might assume.

Commenting on the experiences and findings, Dr. Lawrence Podell, who served as research consultant to the project, expressed the belief that perhaps they "can aid in dispelling the stereotypical notions and invalid assumptions of the directors without prior experience with the handicapped who, in the main, lead agencies that do not provide group work and recreation services for handicapped children."

Growing Interest in School Facilities for Recreation

The growing interest in city-school cooperation in the acquisition, development, and operation of properties serving both school and community recreation use is illustrated by a study recently conducted by a committee representing school and city agencies in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Information was secured from nineteen cities, only one of which reported no joint use. A few items are here summarized:

- Eighteen cities report that the city is responsible for supervision of school facilities during the periods in which the city operates programs in them.
- Seventeen cities report rest rooms are available to the public only when a recreation program is scheduled and there is supervision.
- Four cities reported schools were fenced off from adjoining parks; eleven reported no fencing; three indicated some areas are fenced, whereas others are not.
- Responsibility for the operation of recreation programs rests with a city employee in twelve cities; with a school employee in one city; on a joint basis in five cities.

On to Washington!

WATCH for the article on the city of Washington that will appear in the June issue of RECREATION, and read about what to see there. The September, or Congress Issue, will carry a story about the Washington recreation department setup—facilities, equipment, interesting speakers lined up for Congress general sessions. Last-minute instructions to delegates also appear in September.

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LISTENING and VIEWING

To Go On Being Somebody . . .

The spirit of a community center for the aged is caught in a poignant sound filmstrip, *All the Years*, which was shot on location at the William Hodson Community Center, Bronx, New York. Only the closest collaboration and most sensitive working relationship between producer and center could have brought forth such an inside story. At times it is heartwarming, at times heartrending, but at all times heartfelt.

As the strip points out, ". . . the chance . . . to go on being somebody all the years of one's life is what everyone wants. . . ." To some, this may mean merely opportunity for a sociable cup of coffee, gossip, and comparing grandchildren (with snapshots thereof); a chance to kibitz a card game, chess duel, or other activity; an invitation to observe a program before venturing into it.

The filmstrip has an accompanying record, narrated by Aline MacMahon, and script. It can be used without narration to point up and stimulate group discussion or it can be used with on-the-spot live narration or lecture to fit a local situation. Here is the filmstrip to show your staff, board, social agencies, citizen groups, churches, service clubs, and fund-raising groups.

The William Hodson Community Center has, for fifteen years, pioneered programs for senior citizens, in cooperation with the New York City Department of Welfare. It presented this filmstrip to the retiring chairman of its board, in lieu of the usual silver tray or other parting gift—certainly a deeper expression of appreciation.

All the Years runs fifteen minutes (72 frames), comes in black and white, with record and script, costs $9.00 postpaid. Available through Leo Seltzer Associates, 368 E. 69th Street, New York 21.—E.D.

•

If you can't come up with a player piano for your next old-time sing, *Player Piano Gems* (Vol. 1) will provide the proper nostalgia. Here is song fare for senior-citizen programs (and teen-agers too), as well as hospital ward parties, picnics, and any outing. It offers a range of old favorites to sing to, hum to, or even whirl to: "In a Little Spanish Town," "Carolina Moon," "Always," "Rose of Picardy," and others. Available from Duff Records, Box 176, Palisades Park, N. J. (LP 4401, 12", 33 1/3, $4.98).

RECREATION for the Ill and Handicapped

Beatrice H. Hill

✣ The White House Conference on Children and Youth was a most exciting conference. Large group meetings were followed by meetings of small groups with specific assignments to work on, followed by workshops in the afternoons. More than sixteen hundred recommendations were made by the various groups, and it is hoped that many will be acted on within the next ten years.

In relation to recreation for the ill and handicapped, it was emphasized that rehabilitation is becoming international in scope, but is doomed to fail unless recruitment of more professional personnel is undertaken immediately. Dean Roberts, executive director of the National Society for the Crippled and Disabled, pointed out that many jobs are open in rehabilitation therapy and there is wide public recognition of the need for occupational and recreational therapy. Unfortunately few people are qualified to fill existing positions. Mr. Robert's remarks echo what we have been repeating constantly: *please try to recruit potential recreation therapists in your community.*

✣ One of the major issues brought up at the White House Conference was the proposed system of mandatory national registration of all handicapped children. Some people are strongly in favor, some strongly against, this proposal that the attending physician register any handicap evident at birth and any chronic illness or handicap that occurs during infancy and childhood.

Those in favor say such registration would provide a case-finding instrument for school boards, health, and other service agencies. It is currently estimated that thousands of unknown handicapped children are not receiving education, health, or recreation service. A recommendation was made that government funds be made available to pay the salaries of counselors who, on a demonstration basis, would bring handicapped children to the attention of suitable agencies and also inform parents and guardians about community resources for needed services.

The feeling against mandatory registration arises from prevalent attitudes that a handicap is a shameful social defect, and thus parents are unwilling to register their children as such. Please write and tell us how you feel about this, and what you think can be done to help resolve the controversy.

✣ Dr. Howard A. Rusk recently dedicated a million-dollar rehabilitation center in Los Angeles. On April 1, in an article in *The New York Times*, he spoke of the rehabilitation center as the ideal place to restore a person physically, *socially*, emotionally, and vocationally. This is a victory; it is the first time Dr. Rusk has given the word "socially" so prominent a position in his writings. What is more, in the same article he lists the workers at the center and places recreation therapists right next to physicians and nurses. We have not fared so well, however, at the hands of other author-physicians, whose discussions of rehabilitation for the mentally ill dismiss recreation as mere entertainment or diversion, while occupational therapy is seen as a more purposeful and productive discipline. Obviously, the recreation profession has a responsibility to interpret its purposes constantly to physicians, nurses, and members of allied professions.

✣ The Consulting Service is preparing a paper for presentation to Alabama Congressman Carl Elliott's subcommittee concerning the Bill for Independent Living (H.R. 3465). In gathering data for this paper, we have been impressed with the quality of recreation services for the ill and handicapped in California. More than most other states, California provides for the ill and handicapped in its parks, playgrounds, centers, and homes.

✣ Watch for results of the spring meetings of the National Association of Recreation Therapists and the executive committee of the American Recreation Society. We hope these meetings will lead to the formation of one strong professional organization. The formation of such a group is the essential primary step that must be taken before recreation for the ill and handicapped can begin to meet the growing challenge of professionalization. #

MRS. HILL *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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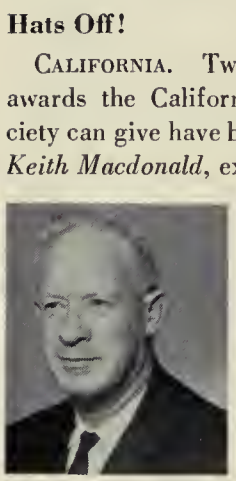
A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Hats Off!

CALIFORNIA. Two of the highest awards the California Recreation Society can give have been bestowed upon *Keith Macdonald*, executive director of the Greater Vallejo Recreation District, and *Janet Pomeroy*, director and originator of the Recreation Center for the Handicapped in San Francisco. Keith was described as "an outstandingly dedicated individual who has accomplished in ten years what it would take most people a lifetime...."



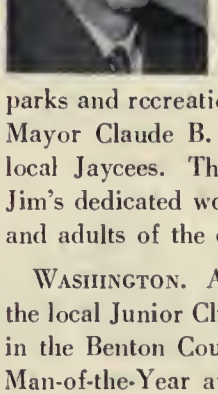
Mrs. Pomeroy has pioneered recreation for the handicapped up and down the Pacific Coast, and has conducted special training conferences for leaders interested in this work. She contends that the recreation executive has a responsibility to handicapped residents of his community, if he is to live up to the accepted credo of the recreation profession, "Recreation for All."

CONNECTICUT. *The Town Crier*, weekly newspaper in Newington, considers *Clem Lemire* such an excellent parks and recreation director that it devoted an entire editorial to him in its January 13 issue. Says the *Crier*: "One would have to look far and wide to find another man as dedicated to youth work as is Mr. Lemire. His tireless energy has developed the finest recreational program, we feel, in the state. . . ."

FLORIDA. NRA's Southeast district representative, *Ralph Van Fleet*, was honored at the Florida State Conference at West Palm Beach in March. Van was presented with a solid gold lifetime membership card in the Florida Recreation Association, the only one ever issued in the Southeast.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. *Bert George*, director of recreation for the city of Rochester, started out on a cold January night for what he thought was the regular annual meeting of the Community Activities Association. He arrived to find himself the guest of honor at a testimonial banquet, patterned after TV's *This Is Your Life*, and also a candidate for the local Junior Chamber of Commerce's first Man-of-the-Year award. The entire affair was conceived and planned by the Babe Ruth League Mothers' Club.

Bert George (left) receiving copy of his Life from school-board member and toastmaster Paul Lamie at the dinner.



VIRGINIA. The Outstanding Young Man Distinguished Service Award was recently presented to *James E. Barnett*, superintendent of parks and recreation in Winchester, by Mayor Claude B. Smalts, Jr., for the local Jaycees. The presentation cited Jim's dedicated work among the youth and adults of the community.

WASHINGTON. Across the continent, the local Junior Chamber of Commerce in the Benton County area awarded a Man-of-the-Year award to *John Clark*, county superintendent of parks and recreation. He joins Ernie Craner in being the second recreation man to be so recognized this year (*see* RECREATION, *April, Page 185*).

United Fund News

• Across the country, in twenty-two hundred cities and towns last year, the United Funds and Community Chests collected $455,000,000. This is $28,000,000 more than that contributed in the previous campaign. A share of the National Recreation Association's income derives from community chests.

• Oliver G. Willits, chairman of the board, Campbell Soup Company, was named national chairman of the United Community Campaigns of America for 1960, taking over leadership from Richard R. Deupree. He had been vice-chairman. Mr. Willits has long been active in Community Chests and United Funds. He was one of the founders of the Camden, New Jersey, Community Chest in 1942 and later helped organize the UF there.

To Foster International Recreation

Dr. E. A. (Swede) Scholer, adviser in recreation at the University of Iowa, announces that the recreation majors' club is initiating a project to aid in fostering international recreation by sending subscriptions to RECREATION overseas. The club is financing one subscription and is getting in touch with other student groups to seek their cooperation in this enterprise. In addition to current subscriptions, the students are looking for back copies of RECREATION to send abroad, feeling that these would be of great help in providing resource material for persons responsible for recreation activities in other countries. Those interested may write to the State University of Iowa, c/o Dr. E. A. Scholer, 121 Field House, Iowa City, Iowa. He will clear all names of foreign recipients to avoid duplications.

Board-Member Workshops

The Second Annual Board Member Workshop of the Detroit metropolitan area met in February at Wayne State University, under the sponsorship of the health education division of the university, to discuss three major topics: budgeting, coordinated community programming, and priorities and criteria for recreation programs. Twenty-eight com-

munities were represented at the meeting, and there were 155 registrants present, including recreation-board or advisory-committee members, recreation directors, Wayne faculty members, mayors, city managers, city councilmen, and NRA district representative C. E. Brewer.

Dr. Harlan Hagman, dean of administration at Wayne, opened the sessions by emphasizing the need for recreation in this scientific age. The discussions included an examination of the duties and responsibilities of board members, with an increase in public information services; means of obtaining finances, with a general agreement that the finances should come either from taxes or from a recreation levy; and discussion of the development of community programs, which, it was felt, should be coordinated with private agencies. This last point included debates as to whom the programs should include, and whether or not school facilities could be used. Attendance at this meeting increased greatly over last year, and all members expressed the wish for another workshop next year.

Youth to the Front

• Episcopalians with special training in recreation leadership or psychiatric counseling recently heard an urgent plea to make their skills "available" for the guidance of troubled youth. The Right Reverend Horace W. B. Donegan, bishop of the ten-county Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, has appealed for church leadership in dealing with delinquents. The bishop commended Governor Nelson Rockefeller's work-camp program as being "of great value" in preventing youth delinquency and said the Episcopal Church will work with the authorities in antidelinquency measures.

• The New York governor has set up a six-point state program to combat juvenile delinquency. Part of the plan calls for "work opportunity camps" for potential juvenile offenders "who show signs of aggression in the community."

• With the addition of a supervisor of women's and girls' activities, the Cortland, New York, Youth Bureau and Recreation Commission now has a full personnel complement. Staff has child guidance leader and case worker.

Recreation in a Pushcart

Public housing management and settlement workers have joined forces to provide mobile community centers wherever youngsters from New York City housing projects congregate. Youth workers, with mothers and older brothers and sisters trained by them, bring a pushcart full of games and projects for youngsters, mostly three to thirteen.

During the past three summers an average of 225 children from the Alfred E. Smith Houses attended. This year, the settlement houses plan to bring this form of recreation to teen-agers, outdoors where they congregate in the summer.

Hit the Deck!

• In Seattle, Washington, one of every six families owns a boat—outboard, inboard, or sail (the national average is one in ten). Seattle buys one-sixth of all outboard motors in the country. Boating in Seattle, already going full sail, will gain even more headway with the opening of the seven-million-dollar marina at Shilsole Bay, a combined U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Port of Seattle project. Six floats will be completed this spring with moorings for about four hundred boats. Final installation of all nineteen piers is planned for this fall.

• Eleven outboard skippers took off on a cruise from Seattle to Alaska last summer, to prove that small craft can make long hauls. The trip, cosponsored by the Puget Sound Outboard Cruising Club and *Alaska Sportsman* magazine, drew boaters from several parts of the United States. The Seattle-Juneau "inside passage," with its magnificent scenery, is destined to become one of the world's great small-boat cruise routes.

People in the News

MICHIGAN. *Howard Crowell* has been appointed general superintendent of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation, replacing John J. Considine who retired recently. Mr. Crowell, fifty-seven, has been an administrator and second in command in the department since 1944.

NEW JERSEY. *F. S. Mathewson* has retired as general superintendent and secretary of the Union County Park Commission after more than thirty-five years of service. His retirement will be effective on June 1. *Rudolph Krestan* has been named as his successor.

Originally superintendent of recreation in Union County, Mr. Mathewson was believed to be the first person in the country ever appointed to that position by any county park system. A graduate of Springfield College, Massachusetts, he was also graduated from the Chicago School of Recreation conducted by the National Recreation Association.

Mr. Krestan, who has been with the Union County Park System for thirty-five years in various capacities, is currently editor of *Our Parks*, the agency's monthly publication.

• NEW YORK. *Edwin S. Burdell*, National Recreation Association board member and president for the past twenty-two years of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, New York City, has retired from his latter post to become president of the new Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey. He goes under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

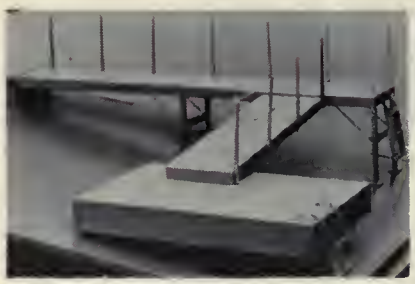
• *Newbold Morris* will succeed Robert Moses as New York City park commissioner. Mr. Moses is retiring, after twenty-six years in the post, to become president of the 1964 World's Fair Corporation. Mr. Morris, fifty-eight, is a former president of the New York City Council, a former member of the City Planning Commission, and has been active in the Park Association of New York and as chairman of the New York City Center of Music and Drama.

NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

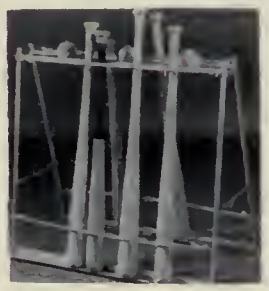
Jean Wachtel

• A bituminous emulsion sealer that gives asphalt tennis courts the appearance of a grass court with permanent, uniform color, and that also adds years of extra life to the surface has been developed by the D. C. Harris Company. Called Cosmicoat Green, it is easily applied to new or used surfaces and seals the asphalt so thoroughly that heat, frost, and other elements cannot penetrate the asphalt to cause destruction. Red and black sealers are also available. The sealers can be applied directly from the container, and dry by evaporation in a few hours to a tough rubberlike, seamless film that is continuous over the entire area. The colored coatings reflect the heat of the sun, rather than absorb it, thus keeping the surface cooler and helping reduce eye strain. Cosmicoat is manufactured and distributed by the D. C. Harris Company, of Wooster, Ohio.



• Floats and piers have always presented a maintenance problem because of their size, weight, and wooden materials, which eventually rot, causing safety hazards. Now, the Hussey Manufacturing Company has designed a completely new lightweight float and pier, easily assembled with ordinary tools, and designed for use in either salt or fresh water. They do not rot, rust, corrode nor "freeze" tight; maintenance requires a coat of paint every couple of years. The six-by-ten-foot float weighs 325 pounds, can be lifted by two average people. It has skids for sliding over rough terrain, three full-size Styrofoam planks for flotation that can support 1,350 pounds, and yet maintain a seven-inch freeboard. To extend beyond a five-foot water depth, the three-by-ten-foot deck section of the pier, weighing 144 pounds, is hinged at both ends to join the pier to float sections. Two or more pier sections fit together, end to end, end to side, or side to side, to provide any width of deck or layout design, and are so stable that they can be used by marinas. Both pier and deck have nonskid surfaces. Ladders, diving boards, and other accessories can be added. For complete details, write to Hussey Manufacturing Company, Inc., North Berwick, Maine.

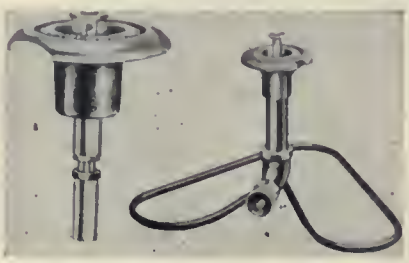
• A new, heavy-duty pool vacuum recently placed on the market by the Paragon Swimming Pool Company features a newly designed, exclusive swivel. This device enables the vacuum head to move in any direction with a mere twist of the wrist, and the entire pool floor can be covered quickly and thoroughly. The 18-inch nickel bronze head looks like polished chrome, yet is resistant to scuffing. With white rubber nonmarking wheels and adjustable brush, there are no sharp corners or bolts to damage pool walls and floors. The Vacuum Cleaner Kit contains 29-foot lengths of heavy-duty, golden-hued anodized handles, from 25 to 50 feet of wire-bound, smooth-bore rubber hose, floats, hose couplings, and a spanner wrench. More complete information can be obtained from the Paragon Swimming Pool Company, Inc., 12 Paulding Street, Pleasantville, New York.



• A piece of equipment designed to increase safety and decrease clutter on playground or ballfield is the Bat-N-Ball Tote, which will hold up to twenty-four bats and twelve balls. It can be easily folded and transported without removing the bats, which are held firmly in place by an elastic cable. Write the Bat-N-Ball Tote Manufacturing Company, Jefferson City, Iowa, for more information.

• Spring is clean-up time, and one major playground maintenance problem is keeping game lines sharply and clearly marked. For easy maintenance of playgrounds, grass sports fields, and game courts, the H. C. Sweet Company has developed two new models of their Florline Marking Machine. The smaller one has a ¾-gallon paint capacity, to permit frequent marking and inexpensive touch-ups, and the 2½-gallon machine, which fills the need for paint capacities between the regular 1½- and 5-gallon sizes. Both models feature the multiple feed and roller application, are of heavy-duty construction, with a rear-wheel assembly that keeps the machine upright. Line widths come in a choice of 2″, 3″, 4″, and, for the first time, 5″ and 6″ widths are now available. Line widths are interchangeable on all models. Complete information may be had from the H. C. Sweet Company, 56861 Grand River, New Hudson, Mich.

• Nature doesn't always water the grass, particularly if you are located in a dry region. To help your garden and grass grow in parks, recreation areas, and so forth, investigate the new Rain Jet Rotary Garden Sprinkler. It sprays in a square pattern, designed to save water waste by eliminating overlapping and also to prevent puddles. The Rain Jet Sprinkler operates on a patented rotary pop-up pendulum principle that simulates a gentle rain, with even distribution from sprinkler head to edge of area at a very low angle of throw, with minimal water pressure. The company also manufactures other spray patterns to satisfy other sprinkling requirements. The Rain Jet can be mounted on its own sturdy portable stand or installed underground. Both stand and sprinkler are guaranteed for one year. For details, write the Rain Jet Corporation, 301 S. Flower Street, Burbank, California.



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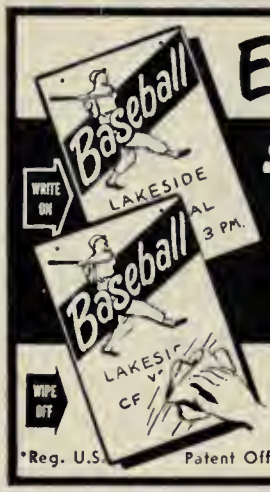

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Salesman Wanted for sales of refreshment equipment to the park, pool, and recreation field. Prefer representative who is currently calling on this field, who can take on an additional line. Leads furnished by factory. Write now to Gold Medal Products, world's largest refreshment equipment manufacturer, 322 E. Third Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

SERVICES AVAILABLE

Square Dance Caller, college, club, or convention. Piute Pete, 55 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

Magazine Articles

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *April 1960*
- Wire Sculpture That Keeps in Shape, *Gerald F. Brommer.*
- We Make Our Own Box Looms, *Vernon D. Schwarzkopf.*
- Plastics Lead in New Directions, *Thelma R. Newman.*
- Wily Wool Gathering, *Constantine Aiello.*

CAMPING MAGAZINE, *March 1960*
- The Unique Mission of Camping, *C. Walton Johnson.*
- Orienteering, *Niels Jorgensen* and *Bent Nielsen.*

CATHOLIC CHARITIES REVIEW, *March 1960*
- Specialized Services for the Aging, *Katherine Dugger.*

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT, *April 1960*
- Therapeutic Recreation, *Howard A. Rusk, M.D.*
- Recreation Counseling, *Frances B. Arje, R.N.**
- Recreation in a Hospital Center, *Randolph A. Wyman, M.D.* and *Norma Alessandrini.*
- Recreation for the Chronically Ill, *Beatrice H. Hill** *and Philip Walsh.*
- Recreation in a Rehabilitation Center for Children, *Betsy Thomas.*
- We Held a Hobby Fair, *F. W. Hunnesett.*

JOHPER, *March 1960*
- *Edward E. Bignell.*
- Pasadena's Outdoor Recreation Program,
- Teach Roller Skating Skills, *Herbert C. Price, Jr.* and *Claire B. Koch.*

*National Recreation Association staff.

- Techniques for Teaching Tennis, *William E. Murphy.*

MENTAL HOSPITALS, *March 1960*
- A Rehabilitation Challenge, *Jack Bacham, Ph.D.*
- Team Work on an Exit Ward for the Chronically Ill, *Bede F. Howard, M.D.*
- The Sports Day—That Grew—and Grew—and Grew, *J. W. Borthwick.*

Books & Pamphlets Received

Aging:

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

THE ECONOMIES OF AN AGING POPULATION, Walter H. Franke and Richard C. Wilcock, pp. 57; THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF AGING, Raymond G. Kuhlen and Woodrow W. Morris, pp. 30; THE SOCIOLOGY OF AGING AND THE AGED, pp. 35; SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE AGED, Gordon J. Aldridge and Fedele F. Fauri, pp. 51; AN INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE IN SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY, Bernice L. Neugarten, Robert J. Havighurst and Claire F. Ryder, pp. 31. Institute for Social Gerontology, University of Michigan, 1510 Rackham Building, Ann Arbor, Mich. $.15 each, $.50 for the set.

80,000 SENIOR CITIZENS. Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 17. $.15.

HOW TO ENJOY LIFE AFTER SIXTY, Pierre Boucheron. Herman & Stephens, 1776 Broadway, New York 19. Pp. 224. $3.95.

MIDDLE AGE—THREAT OR PROMISE? Harry Milt. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 20. $.25.

NATURE OF RETIREMENT, THE, Elon H. Moore. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 217. $4.50.

PLANNING HOMES FOR THE AGED, Geneva Mathiasen and Edward H. Noakes, Editors. F. W. Dodge, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 119. $12.75.

PROGRAMS-RESOURCES FOR OLDER PEOPLE. Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 83. $.30.

RETIRED MAN LOOKS BACK, THE. Senior Center, Winnetka Community House, Winnetka, Ill. Pp. 11. $.25.

WHEN OUR PARENTS GET OLD. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York 10. Pp. 19. Free.

Conservation

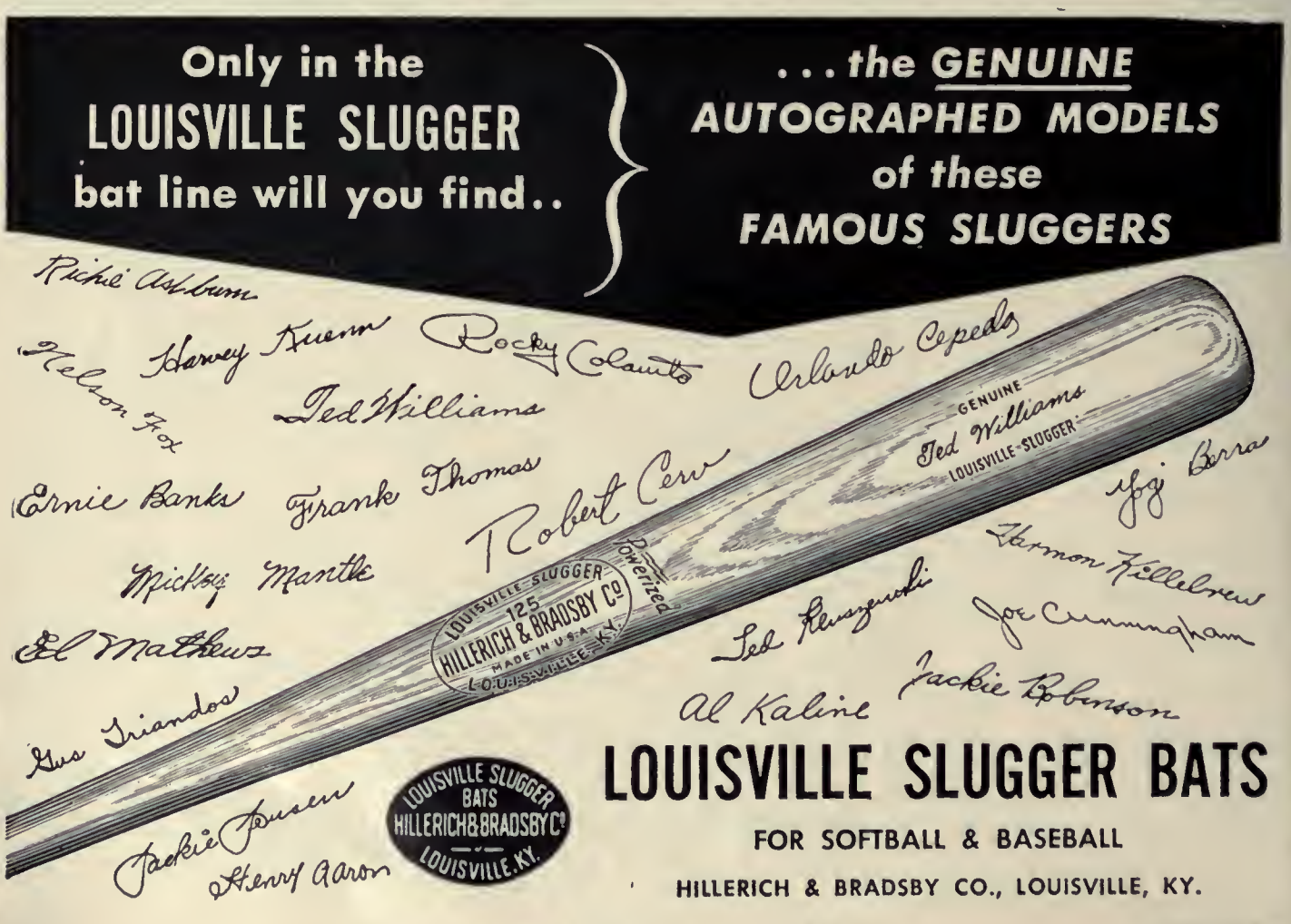
CANVASBACK ON A PRAIRIE MARSH, THE, H. Albert Hochbaum. Stackpole Co., Cameron & Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 207. $4.50.

CONSERVATION AND THE GOSPEL OF EFFICIENCY, Samuel P. Hays. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge 38, Mass. Pp. 297. $6.00.

CONSERVATION DIRECTORY, 1959. National Wildlife Federation, 1212 16th St., NW, Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 116. $.50.

CONSERVING NATIONAL RESOURCES (2nd ed.), Shirley Walter Allen. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 370. $6.75.

FOREST FIRES: Control and Use, Kenneth P. Davis, George M. Byram and W. R. Krumm. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 584. $12.00.



Hobbies, Games, Pets

ALL ABOUT TROPICAL FISH, Derek McInerny and Geoffrey Gerard. Macmillan, 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11. Pp. 480. $15.00.

CARPENTRY FOR CHILDREN, Jerome E. Leavitt. Sterling Publishing, 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 91. $2.50.

DOMINOES, Dominic C. Armanino. David McKay, 199 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 194. $4.50.

GAMES WE LIKE TO PLAY, Grace H. Gardner. William-Frederick Press, 391 E. 149th St., New York 55. Pp. 34. Paper, $1.00.

GHOST-HUNTER'S GAME BOOK, A, James Wentworth Day. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 22. $4.50.

HANDWRITING ANALYSIS, David Ord. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 54. $3.00.

HOW TO RAISE AND TRAIN A PEKINGESE, Alice Scott. Sterling Publishing Co., 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.00.

HOW TO BUILD A COIN COLLECTION (rev. ed.), Fred Reinfeld. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 159. $1.50.

HOW TO SOLVE MAGIC AND CARTOON PUZZLES, William Sunners. Arco Publishing, 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 124. Paper, $3.00.

INVITATION TO CRYPTOGRAMS, AN, Eugenia Williams. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 126. $2.95.

MATHEMATICAL PUZZLES & DIVERSIONS, Martin Gardner. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 178. $3.50.

MODEL BOATS FOR BEGINNERS, H. H. Gilmore. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 97. $2.50.

MODERN OPENING CHESS STRATEGY, H. Golombek. Pitman, 2 W. 45th St., New York. Pp. 351. $6.00.

100 INDOOR PLANTS, A. C. Muller-Idzerda. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 114. $2.95.

101 TOYS CHILDREN CAN MAKE, Robert and Katherine Kunz. Sterling Publishing, 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 124. $2.50.

PETS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT, L. Hugh Newman. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 25. $4.25.

ROCKET HANDBOOK FOR AMATEURS, THE, Lt. Col. Charles M. Parkin, Jr. John Day Co., 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 306. $5.95.

SOAP BUBBLES, C. V. Boys. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 193. Paper, $.95.

TREASURY OF CHESS LORE, THE, Fred Reinfeld, editor. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 306. Paper, $1.75.

TREASURY OF GAMES AND PUZZLES, THE, Carlton Wallace. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 256. $6.00.

References

CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, THE, Chandler Whipple, Editor. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 1147. $8.95.

COSMOPOLITAN WORLD ATLAS. Rand McNally, Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 174. $14.95.

GRAPHIC GUIDE TO WORLD HISTORY, A, Michael Rheta Martin. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 243. $6.00.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, Dagobert D. Runes. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 406. $15.00.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Recreation Activities for the Handicapped, Frederick M. Chapman. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 309. $5.75.

Dr. Chapman, a well-known practitioner in the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped, and director of the hospital recreation curriculum at the University of Minnesota, has written a practical volume applicable to the handicapped in many settings. He brings to it the understanding of one who has actually worked in recreation with the handicapped and taught young leaders in the field. He attacks the problems inherent in such day-to-day work: you find out what people are interested in, what activities might be planned for specific diagnostic groups, how to design a program for patients in a confined setting.

Almost three hundred pages describe and explain specific activities Dr. Chapman feels are applicable to the handicapped. A handy diagnostic guide is available for use by the uninitiated—whether doctor, nurse, teacher, or volunteer. Here, for the first time, students majoring in recreation for the ill and handicapped have a text for their program courses.

Success Through Play. D. H. Radler with Newell C. Kephart, Ph.D. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 140. $3.50.

Readiness to learn depends upon basic growth. Recent research and clinical work have proved that a readiness skill, such as reading, is a complex cluster of even more fundamental abilities—the ability to locate objects in space, and to "track" a line of type from left to right. Such skills depend upon coordination of eye, arm, and leg muscles. In many children, these develop spontaneously in the first six years; in other children, they are retarded or absent. Research has proved, however, that these skills can be improved and even supplied through new teaching techniques. These techniques can be used by the average parent and teacher, by means of a series of play experiences requiring little equipment and expense. They are not therapy but education.

This book will be very helpful for parents, teachers, and leaders interested in the basic problem of developing readiness in children. It is the result of research and clinical experiences at the Achievement Center for Children in Lafayette, Indiana, sponsored by the U. S. Children's Bureau. It has direct implications for serious recreation leaders interested in the optimum development of children.—V.M.

The Character Dimension of Camping, Richard S. Doty. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 192. $4.75.

It is now possible, according to Mr. Doty, to measure objectively the changes in character that occur within the camp setting. His book is based on ten years of study at Camp Chingachgook, part of the Character Research Project of Union College, Schenectady, New York.

The oft-quoted "Character is caught—not taught" is now proven to be without validity. It is *both caught and taught.* Failure to teach will assure decreased results according to the author.

Any professional person with camping interests will find this book provocative. Camp leaders have long felt that desirable changes in habit patterns and attitudes take place in a camp experience; Mr. Doty's work indicates that this can be proven. I found this book most intriguing and highly recommend it for recreation personnel as well as camp directors. Its publication represents a real milestone in the camping profession.—*Stanley W. Stocker, Metropolitan New York Council, American Youth Hostels.*

The Games of New Zealand Children, Brian Suttan-Smith. University of California Press, Berkeley 4. Pp. 194. $4.00.

Some of our readers may remember the research project conducted by Brian Sutton-Smith and Paul V. Gump, "The Peer Status of Children,"

prepared for Wayne University and reported in condensed form in RECREATION as "Games and Status Experience," April 1955. *(See also Mr. Sutton-Smith's "The Migration of Games," December 1953.)*

This new study is one of the Folklore Series of the University of California Press. The author's major purpose is to record the games of New Zealand children; and, as a secondary purpose, to record the changes which have taken place in the past hundred years. It is the latter that makes this book a very interesting document. Since the history of planned British settlement in New Zealand only dates from 1840, this research gives a fascinating picture of children's play—their own recreation activities without assistance or adult leadership. Here is the picture of the slow rise in team sports, followed by a regression of singing, circle, and running games to a much lower age level than evinced in early days.

The author's epilogue, in which he sums up the free play of nineteenth and twentieth centuries and compares them, is a most interesting and perceptive chapter. He points out that children in every century do preserve, in their free play, the traditions of the past, but, at the same time, they constantly whittle down those traditions as they adapt the games of their fathers. He also points out that with the increase in leisure in a child's life, with the end of pioneering, organized and supervised play is inevitable, but it supplements, not supersedes, free play. Playgrounds now give wider opportunities to more children, with the result that play has become more orderly. The days of dangerous activities, bullies, and powerful group members who often forced small children out or treated them with cruelty are over, replaced by freer, more democratic situations.

Those interested in the history of play and childhood activities will enjoy this study, with its picture of the play culture in one specific area of the world. The recreation movement needs more people like Sutton-Smith, with energetic curiosity about the *why* of play. We hope he will continue in this field, and that others will join him.—V.M.

Grassblade Jungle, Nesta Pain, Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 207, photographs and drawings. $3.75.

The World of Insects, Paul Pesson. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 204, photographs. $15.00.

Nature groups and students alike will be interested in these; both also have a definite appeal for the general reader. Nesta Pain writes with simplicity and in detail of the violent lives in the strange miniature jungle of cicadas, grasshoppers, the praying mantises, honeybees, termites, and scorpions. Her stories are of their struggles to live and to occupy the same small world.

Paul Pesson's beautiful book is more technical, more elaborate—with more than two hundred extraordinary photographs, fifty of them in color—and is for the trained naturalist and instructor as well. Its contents range from the common household cockroach to such beautiful insects as the dragonfly and more exotic forms of insect life.

Professor Pesson, a distinguished entomologist, also traces the descent of insects from the prehistoric trilobites to the species we know today and describes the measures man can take to control those that menace his activities. We highly recommend the addition of this book to all nature libraries.

Japanese Ink-Painting: Lessons in Suiboku Technique, Ryukyu Saito. Charles Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 96. $3.95.

Mr. Saito presents a kind of "do-it-yourself" approach to *suiboku*, an ink-painting technique, in a simple, straightforward manner. He has had over thirty years of experience teaching "Westerners," and he will make many an interested reader want to try suiboku. His book is planned to introduce the beginner to the fundamental steps of this unique oriental art. The numerous photographs include several paintings by the author's pupils, and the nearly sixty illustrations include six in delicate color.

The publishers have provided us not only with a book, but a thing of beauty. One does not think of the volume as a lesson book, but as a work of art in itself—from its delicate soft gray binding to the selection of the print upon the page.

RECREATION MATHEMATICA

There comes a time when a recreation leader, especially a hospital recreation worker, needs something "special"—to appeal to an egghead, for someone bedridden, isolated, or severely handicapped, to attract an intellectual group of oldsters, to pep up a teen-age math club or to add variety to the usual repertoire of stunts and games. Here, mathematical puzzles may supply the answer. Try hexaflexagons or their cousins. Books on chess and chess problems may also be a help.

Hexaflexagons are a type of mathematical puzzle that the English call mathematical recreations. C. L. Dodgson, otherwise known as Lewis Carroll, creator of *Alice in Wonderland*, was one of the great proponents of mathematical recreations. Dover Publications offers paperbound volumes of Dodgson's *Pillow Problems and A Tangled Tale* (2 vols., $1.50 each), *The Game of Logic, and Symbolic Logic* (both books bound as one, $1.50).

In the early part of the century "*thought-twisters*" were in great vogue. For some, it was the golden age of puzzledom. Here then is a veritable gold mine of program possibilities for all recreation leaders and hours of pleasure and satisfaction for participants. Following is a list of books on hexaflexagons, trihexaflexagons, and triple hexahexaflexagons, as well as books on simpler forms of puzzle stunts plus some on chess problems.

MATHEMATICA

Amusements in Mathematics, H. E. Dudeney. Pp. 258. Paper, $1.25.

The Canterbury Puzzles, H. E. Dudeney. Pp. 255. Paper, $1.25.

Mathemagic (magic, puzzles and games with numbers), Royal Vale Heath, edited by Jerome S. Meyer. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.00.

Mathematical Puzzles for Beginners and Enthusiasts (2nd rev. ed.), Geoffrey Mott-Smith. Pp. 248. Paper, $1.00.

Mathematical Puzzles of Sam Loyd, Martin Gardner, Editor. Pp. 167. Paper, $1.00.

Mathematical Recreations (2nd rev. ed), Maurice Kraitchik. Pp. 330. Paper, $1.75.

Mathematics, Magic and Mystery, Martin Gardner. Pp. 174. Paper, $1.00.

101 Puzzles in Thought and Logic, C. R. Wylie, Jr. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.00.

On Mathematics and Mathematicians (Memorabilia Mathematica), Robert Edouard Moritz. Pp. 410. Paper, $1.95.

Puzzle Quiz and Stunt Fun, Jerome S. Meyer. Pp. 174. Paper, $1.00.

(All of the above are available from Dover Publications, 180 Variek Street, New York 14.)

Classical Mathematics, Joseph E. Hofmann, Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 96. $3.75.

The Math Entertainer, Philip Heafford. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 176. $2.95.

CHESS AND CHESS PROBLEMS

The Art of Chess, James Mason (rev. and ed. by Fred Reinfeld and Sidney Bernstein). Dover Publications, 180 Variek St., New York 14. Pp. 340. Paper, $1.85.

The Art of Chess Combinations, Eugene Znoskoborovsky. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 212. $1.45.

Chess for Beginners: A Picture Guide, Al Horowitz. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 138. Paper, $1.25.

Combinations: The Heart of Chess, Irving Chernev. Thos Y. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 245. $4.50.

The Development of a Chess Genius, Fred Reinfeld. Dover Publications. 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 273. Paper, $1.35.

Modern Chess Openings (9th ed.), Walter Korn, Editor. Pitman Publishing, 2 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 360. $6.00.

1001 Chess Sacrifices and Combinations, Fred Reinfeld. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 252. Paper, $1.50.

The Way to Better Chess, Fred Reinfeld. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 229. $4.95.

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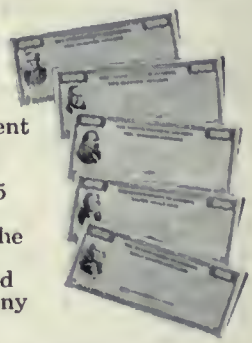

Recreation

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JUN. 13 1960

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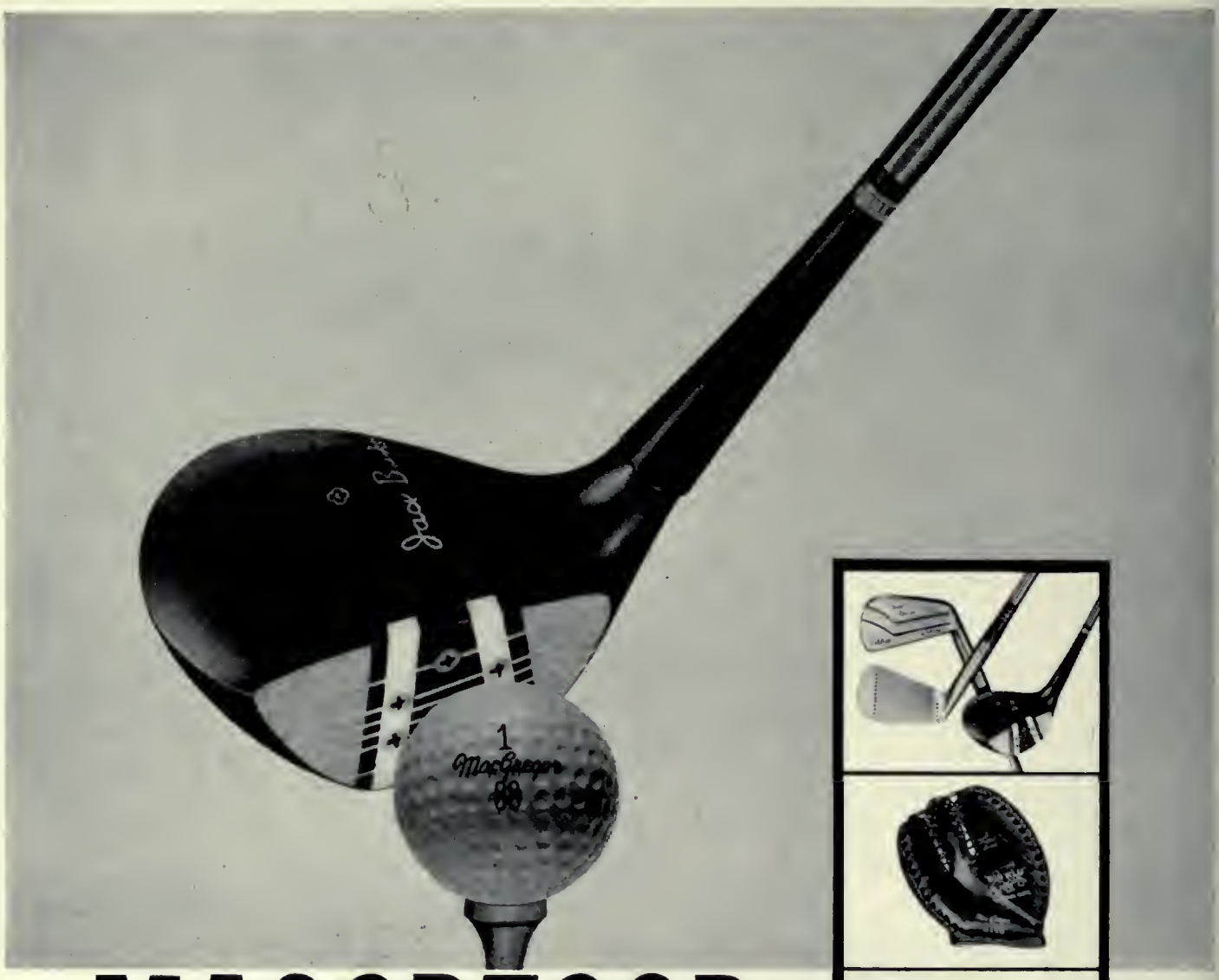

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Things You Should Know . .

▸ As we go to press. Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, announced the election of James H. Evans of Bronxville, New York, as the new chairman of the Association's Board of Directors.

▸ Teen code. Youth leaders, parents, or teenagers interested in drawing up a "teen code" will be glad to know that a few samples of one of the best we've seen are available. First come, first served! Entitled the *North Miami Teen Code,* this is in the form of an attractive and useful booklet, and is the product of close cooperation of a teen council, an adult advisory committee, and parents of the North Miami School District, Indiana. Supervised by Tri Township YMCA of Miami County, Indiana, this code of conduct is furnished as a public service by the Wabash Valley Trust Company (Denver Branch).

Write and send a dime for handling and postage to Stanley Prague, General Secretary, Railroad and City YMCA of Miami Company, Peru, Indiana.

▸ Want to sharpen your editorial skills? Publish a periodical bulletin or news sheet? If you are seriously interested, you may find it worth your while to subscribe to *Impact,* a new publication dedicated to such topics as: "Ways to save Production Dollars"; "Writing a Speech Script"; "Color—Its Use and Cost"; and so on. For a sample copy or further information write to 320 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10.

▸ A tenth anniversary year is being celebrated in 1960 by the National Association for Retarded Children, Inc. Articles on services for these children will be appearing in the press and national magazines. "This whole field is so new, it's like going West to grow up with the country," writes Joseph E. Van Dyke in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch.* He refers to his job as executive director of the St. Louis Association for Retarded Children. Like pioneers of all times, Mr. Van Dyke and other leaders see these children changing from a condition of inertia and loneliness to optimism and confidence. (What is the municipal recreation department's responsibility to these children?)

▸ The northeastern and middle atlantic states may be the crucial areas in the years ahead, in the effort to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for the American people, according to Laurance S. Rockefeller, chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Mr. Rockefeller noted that over a quarter of the nation's people live in this area, which comprises about five percent of the country's land mass. He said that preserving, acquiring, and developing recreation areas and facilities in this region is a matter that needs prompt attention.

▸ Make your water works more than a utility. Today, the American Water Works Association is anxious that the people of this urban nation of ours should not take this vital service for granted. The people do not in Chicago, where they cherish their historic water tower, and at the same time have one of the finest groups of water-works engineers and technicians in the world. They do not in Akron, where imaginative planning by Wendell LaDue, whose skill as water-works engineer and administrator is world renowned, provides boating, fishing and other recreation facilities at the city's impounding reservoirs. The do not in Springfield, Illinois, where manmade Lake Springfield, serving as the city's water supply, enhances the beauty of the area.

They will not take water for granted elsewhere, either, if administrators, engineers, and designers responsible for this vital service adopt dynamic policies such as these.—From editorial, *The American City,* May 1960.

▸ The relationship of recreation and psychiatry is the subject of a pamphlet *Recreation and Psychiatry,* recently published by the National Recreation Association. It is a collection of articles by such authorities as Dr. William C. Menninger of the Menninger Clinic; Dr. Alexander Reid Martin, chairman of the American Psychiatric Association's Committee on Cooperation with Leisure-Time Agencies: Dr. James S. Plant, director of Essex County, New Jersey, Juvenile Clinic; and others. Order through the Association, for $1.25 per copy.

▸ Please send stories to Recreation Magazine on successful church-recreation programs, activities, leadership, planning, facilities, financing, buildings—anything which may be posing problems for church leaders. We would like to be more helpful to leaders in this field. Remember that we like practical suggestions, "how-to" material.

▸ The expansion of waterway recreation—boating, fishing, swimming—has inspired a new breed of water pest: the sea-going litterbug. Although some states already have adequate laws prohibiting throwing litter in and around waterways, the majority do not. Recognizing this problem, The Council of State Governments has prepared recommendations on the subject for inclusion in its *Suggested State Legislation Program for 1960.*

A kit of materials on litter-control and suggested laws is available from Keep America Beautiful, Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York 16. Ask for *Project Guide #3—Litter Laws.* A special kit for National Safe Boating Week, July 3 to 9, containing posters and sample promotion pieces, is available from the Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 1.

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Recreation*

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On the Cover

YOUNG BEACH RIDERS amble along in the surf at sunset. This delightful pastime is just part of the vacation fun to be had in Moclips, one of the many seaside towns along Washington state's beautiful coast. Photo courtesy of Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

Next Month

Between now and September, the entire staff of RECREATION Magazine will be in the process of designing the magazine's new look—inside and out. The magazine is being revamped to give you even more complete recreation coverage, in the clearest and most concise presentation. RECREATION has always been your reliable recreation resource, provided as one of the *services* of your membership in the National Recreation Association. Beginning with the September issue, we hope to serve you even better than before. In the meantime, happy summer!

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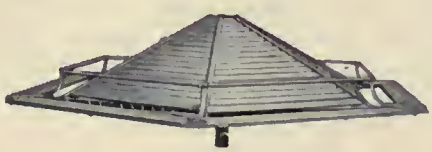

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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

College Recreation Habits

Sirs:

I wish to express an interest in "Leisure-Time Pursuits in College," by Agnes M. Hooley in the February RECREATION. I have just completed a study on "Recreation Habits of University Freshmen and Sophomore Students." Questionnaires were answered by 107 students, with the following results:

The majority came from urban centers with populations of 25,000 or more. Using a social-stratification scale of upper class, middle class, working class, and lower class, nearly fifty percent of the students questioned were from middle-class families. A section of the questionnaire was devoted to the definition of recreation. The results showed that students thought of leisure and recreation as similar, and they weren't able to differentiate between play and recreation. Some considered recreation and sports as synonymous.

Of the students questioned, thirty-seven percent belong to one or more campus-related organizations. Of the students that belong to organizations, the majority belong to social groups or specific activity clubs.

Most students participated in active games and sports; freshmen participated more in sports, with the male students in team sports and the female students in individual and small-group sports. Music, drama, and dancing were next in popularity. Nature and outings were next on the list, particularly for male students. Arts and crafts were popular among female sophomores.

The students averaged three activities per individual. There is a tendency for sophomores to participate in a wider range of recreation activities than freshmen. Female students participated in more social activities and belonged to more organizations than male students.

It was apparent that students entering the university tend to participate in activities that were known to them before. Sophomores tended to participate in more diversified activities than freshmen. The university recreation program has an important part in socialization by adapting the student to the role expected of him.

It may be concluded that recreation activities require the participant to play certain roles. In our increasingly heterogeneous society, it is apparent that recreation will be more depended upon to convey the mores, folkways, and standards formerly taught in more closely knit and well-acquainted neighborhoods.

B. ROBERT TKACHUK, *206 A Craighead Apts., Missoula, Montana.*

Playgrounds and Coexistence

Sirs:

May I take this opportunity to tell you how much we enjoyed the April issue? It afforded a wide range of information about playgrounds and playground programing throughout the country available through no other source.

I felt Kenneth Kindelsperger's article on "Recreation and Delinquency" made some important points. . . . As he wrote, too many people, with a kind of apologetic and defensive approach to organized recreation, do harm to the movement by prescribing it as the antidote to delinquency. Of course, the recreation movement stands proudly on its many feet and needs no such supportive props! The article on "Culture Coexistence in Richmond" was also a very useful and important one. . . .

BILL LEVENSON, *Playground Corporation of America, 5 Union Square, New York 3.*

Takes Exception

Sirs:

I take exception to the statement by Mrs. Kay Brook (April) that she would enjoy seeing every swing in her playground melted down and replaced by creative play apparatus. I strongly agree every playground should be equipped with creative playthings. How-

ever, the old-fashioned swing still does and will continue to serve an important role on our playgrounds.

A swing can be many things other than a swing. A child's creative mind will see a bucking bronco, a space ship, a racing car, a jet plane, and many other things. We don't call something "uncreative" just because we don't see the material results.

Quiet swinging gives an opportunity for meditation and thoughtfulness. . . . We, as recreationists, are as much responsible for teaching people to relax and to escape from daily pressures as we are to foster creativity. If our children cannot learn to relax in their youth we will breed future neurotics and psychotics. . . .

ROBERT R. MARSH, *Executive Director, Department of Youth, Hudson, New York.*

Brutally Frank

Sirs:

My personal thanks for the last issue (March) of RECREATION Magazine. It was wonderful. The articles were timely, even though at times brutally frank, and of interest to all. I gained much information, particularly what agencies and organizations to write concerning materials. So, hats off . . . you did a bang-up job.

E. A. SCHOLER, *Advisor in Recreation, Department of Physical Education, State University of Iowa.*

A Letter of Appreciation

Dear NRA:

We have waited until now to express our appreciation to you for your diligent efforts to help us with the problem that arose when our $4,800,000 parks bond issue was challenged, because we wanted to be able to report the results. . . . the circuit court validated the vote on this issue and, barring an appeal within the next fifteen days, the problem is resolved in our favor.

During the court hearing, effort was made to enter the question of how our explanatory brochure was paid for, but the judge ruled the question out of order. It was well, however, that we had been prepared, with your help, to analyze this matter had the question been allowed.

Will you please express to all of the officials who responded so wonderfully to your request for information the heartfelt gratitude of the Fairfax County Park Authority? The response was magnificent and some agencies telephoned cross-country to ensure we had the data in time.

FRED M. PACKARD, *County Director of Parks, Fairfax County Park Authority, 106 South Payne Street, Fairfax, Virginia.* (Continued Page 246)

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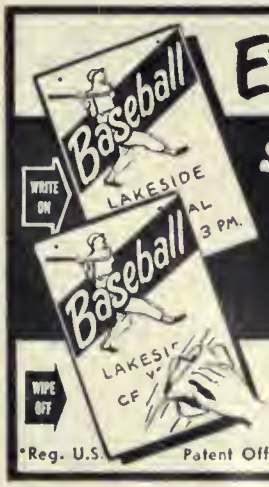

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Letters

(*Continued*)

The National Recreation Association has received many letters and telegrams of sympathy about Bill Hay's death on April 14. Mr. Hay represented the NRA in its southern district. Many have asked Bill's address so they could write his sister. For everyone's convenience, here it is: Miss Lenora Hay, 2563 McCurdy Way, Decatur, Georgia.

About Bill Hay

Sirs:

All of us in Kentucky were so shocked at the sudden death of our district representative Bill Hay. I had an opportunity to visit with Bill at length during the White House Conference on Children and Youth in early April and he seemed in such good health.

His great interest in planning facilities and maintenance will leave a lasting mark on this growing community and throughout the state. He was a great inspiration to all young recreators and park personnel. His Christian life was a great example, and we will all miss his leadership.

JOHN GETTLER, *Director, Recreation and Parks, Lexington, Kentucky.*

•

Sirs:

It was a sudden shock and disheartening to all of us in the Southeast when we began our recent Mississippi conference with the news of Bill Hay's sudden death. Mr. Hay represented everything good in the recreation movement. He meant many things to many people. His numerous contributions to recreation in the South will long be felt in hundreds of cities and by thousands of professionals throughout this area.

I share with . . . his many National Recreation Association colleagues my deepest sympathy in his passing.

W. J. CALHOUN, *Superintendent, Parks and Recreation Board, Opelika, Alabama.*

•

Sirs:

With real regret we heard . . . the sad news that Bill Hay had died at his home in Decatur, Georgia. We know the society will express this loss to the membership at our annual meeting, and to his sister, [and will acknowledge the] help he has given to the development of recreation services.

HOWARD JEFFREY, *Executive Director, American Recreation Society, Washington, D.C.*

GRANT TITSWORTH

February 19, 1908—May 14, 1960

Chairman of the Board,

National Recreation Association

A QUIET SOFT-SPOKEN MAN, Grant Titsworth did not need to raise his voice in order to lead or make demands in order to get results. His lawyer's mind went straight to the heart of any matter. His own devotion to service and especially his devotion to the work of the National Recreation Association inspired others to follow him.

Under his chairmanship the Association initiated and completed studies of its program, its budget, and its administrative machinery. Shortly before his death he had, characteristically, completed a review of retirement policies to provide adjustments to changes in living costs that had taken place since the NRA pension system was first installed. He was also working on long-term plans for expanded financial support to enable the National Recreation Association to meet the greatly increased demands for service caused by America's overwhelming new leisure.

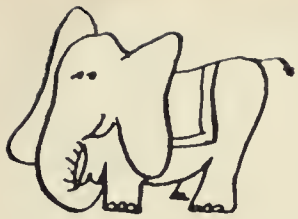
He had the vision to see that the leisure revolution of our time required bold measures to help people of all ages seize the unparalleled opportunities that leisure presents. He recognized the National Recreation Association as the historic instrument to accomplish this aim and he was determined that it should have all the resources necessary to do the job.

From the time he first became a member of the Board in November 1946, he gave generously of his energies and resources. He was elected a member of the executive committee in 1953, became third vice-president in 1954, first vice-president in 1957, and was elected chairman of the Board in May 1958.

In his service to the recreation movement he continued and expanded a tradition begun by his uncle, Frederick S. Titsworth, who, for nineteen years, was a member of the Association's Board of Directors. Grant Titsworth, however, made a contribution uniquely his own. He combined practical local experience as a member of the Darien, Connecticut, Park and Recreation Commission with the thoughtful penetration that also made him a member of the advisory council to the philosophy department of Princeton University, of which he was a graduate.

He did not permit his business responsibilities as a practicing lawyer and as chairman of the board of the Pease Company of Stamford, Connecticut, to prevent his devoting many hours to volunteer services. The Darien Family Counselling Service, the Community Council of Darien, and agencies concerned with the ill and handicapped were among those that benefited by his active help.

Most of all, however, in addition to his devotion to his family and community activities, he was concerned about the creative possibilities of all Americans' leisure. His leadership has been a source of strength to all who were privileged to work with him at the National Recreation Association. His influence will continue to be felt throughout the nation. #



RECREATION... *a Nonpartisan Issue*

"The future will belong not to the faint-hearted but to those who believe in it and prepare for it."—

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Today, the two major political parties in the United States are both expressing a concern for recreation in this nation's increasing leisure time, as well as the problems of conservation and land use which now confront it. Some of their statements are quoted on this page.

From a nonpartisan point of view, we would hope that, as in the case of the two English political parties (see "The Politics of Leisure," RECREATION, February 1960), *both our parties will come out with further discussion of these matters and proposals for the provision of the necessary areas and facilities for today and tomorrow. We all agree that the need for adequate, supervised recreation must not be overlooked in today's world. Education for meaningful use of leisure time is important, indeed, to the cultural development of our people.*

THE REPUBLICAN Committee on Program and Progress states:* "We hold that 'the pursuit of happiness' is a vital part of the American dream. But happiness is best achieved by a proper balance among recreational pursuits, constructive self-improvement, and service to others."

The following are further excerpts from its report.

LEISURE—The workweek of the future will become shorter and paid vacations longer. Leisure-time activities will take on an increasing importance.

There will be increased leisure time for culture and the fine arts. There will be increased demand for more libraries, museums, and concert halls. There will be increased demand for more parks, more playgrounds, more swimming pools and beach facilities, more camp sites, more waterways and more picnic grounds.

In urban areas, supervised recreation will be a necessary part of programs to remove urban blight and to combat juvenile delinquency. Training of professional recreation leaders becomes increasingly important.

We propose that vigorous support be given to programs which utilize wisely our natural heritage of seashore, mountain, lake, forest, and stream. As a nation we must make it possible to provide opportunities for the use of leisure time which will enable our people to lead richer and fuller lives, to improve their physical fitness to supplement their education and to be more effective citizens.

A free society imposes an obligation upon its citizens to exercise wisdom in directing their efforts vocationally, as well as in the use of leisure time, to promote their own individual interest as well as the national interest. America is dependent upon the free choice of its citizens to do those things in building a strong nation that many other societies attempt to achieve through compulsion. Our program for the future expresses faith in the individual to make such free choices as will result in the greatest good for the greatest number, still preserving freedom for all.

CONSERVATION AND MULTIPLE LAND USE—Since the public lands contain some of our most valuable resources, their conservation and wise use are essential to the national welfare. Sometimes the use of resources may conflict with the preservation of public lands as scenic and recreational areas unless the federal government acts wisely to safeguard these values. Therefore federal land policy must include a due regard for conservation of wilderness areas and preservation of scenic and historic shrines. It must seek a balance of land uses in the best interests of all.

This committee favors the use of suitable public lands for an expanding program of park and recreational development. The number of people using our national parks increases each year and is expected to exceed 100,000,000 by 1976. The present administration has under way a ten-year program, "Mission 66," to provide more roads, accommodations, and services in an enlarged National Park System. It is establishing new national wildlife refuges and providing new facilities for hunting, fishing, and boating. Such programs should be continued and should be as nearly self-supporting as possible.

Federal land policy should also recognize valid claims of grazing, timber, water, mining, and industrial activities to use public lands, where these uses do not conflict with a reasonable conservation policy. Significant revenues accrue to the federal government from commercial activities on the public domain, and, wherever feasible, multiple use of our land resources should be encouraged. However, we suggest a careful weighing of the values involved in each case, with due consideration for public recreation and wildlife or wilderness preservation as potential uses. Such a policy will, over the long run, serve America well, for it will preserve both industrial resources and recreational opportunities for the growing needs ahead.

THE DEMOCRATIC Party's point of view is expressed in the *Democratic Digest*, official publication of the Democratic National Committee. Following are excerpts from recent issues of the *Digest*:

**Decisions for a Better America*, by the Republican Committee on Program and Progress. Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York. Pp. 190. Paper $.95.

URBAN SPRAWL—. . . For millions of children the asphalt ungle of the slums is a grim mockery of the American vay of life. . . . Slums are neither inevitable nor hopeless.

Suburbia is a distinctly new American way of life. A ew family style of living, informal, friendly and comfort- ble, has become an American goal. There is no doubt hat Americans like it. In recent years, the move to the uburbs has become a mass migration. . . . There inevitably re problems in any mass migration. We must report that he great expectations of suburbia are beginning to tarnish n the face of the gigantic suburban population avalanche nd increasing suburban sprawl. The suburbs confront many) serious problems, (among them) a lack of public pcn space and recreation areas and the need for protec- ion of natural scenic and physical resources. . . .

Flying over the mushrooming suburbs . . . growing up round our major cities one sees that there will soon be o more open space in suburbia. It will take many years nd much money just to unsnarl the congestion . . . lready here. . . . What is lacking is not space itself but ublic policies and controls which will assure a balance n the new uses of the land. . . .

There is an urgent need to preserve natural open space s well as the woodlands, hills, farmlands, and streams vhich give rural America its charms and which can give leasure to both city-dweller and suburbanite. Solutions vhich will preserve open space and retain local autonomy re imperative. . . .

Increasing family incomes, greater national wealth, and nore leisure time all spell greater opportunities for recrea- ion. Yet both urban and suburban communities lack space nd facilities for local, weekend, or vacation recreation.

Cities and suburbs lack recreation playgrounds, play- ields, and parks for day-to-day recreation. Weekend and vacation spaces away from population centers are equally necessary in our society. But our remaining natural recrea- tion areas—forests, lakes, rivers, and ocean frontage—are disappearing rapidly. Our national parks are already jam- med in season, and are overused. The vast Midwest today lacks lake, river, and forest areas needed to accommodate the present population, much less the greater population of the future. Cities, metropolitan areas, even states cannot meet these future needs in an era when 20,000,000 people can drive across state boundaries on a brief weekend. . . .

NATURAL RESOURCES— . . . We should establish continuing agencies in the executive and legislative branches of the (federal) government which will provide the nation with annual appraisals of each of our necessary resources, in- cluding recreational facilities. . . . A national wilderness system, not exclusive of sound long-range resource develop- ment, and a system of lake and seashore recreation areas should be established. . . .

REGIONAL PROBLEMS—We recommend the establishment of a comprehensive national commission to survey the needs of our country's metropolitan areas and determine whether the federal government should take a more active role, es- pecially in coping with such interstate and regional problems as . . . recreation facilities. . . .

THE ARTS—The growth and flourishing of the arts depend upon freedom, imagination, and individual initiative. There should be a federal advisory agency, as provided in several bills now pending before Congress, with general authority to assist in formulating plans to develop cultural resources for the United States, and to promote general appreciation of the beauty and educational value of works of art, literary and musical compositions and of the contribution of per- forming artists in all fields.

Legislation providing incentives for those who have the talent to produce cultural assets for the nation should be enacted by Congress to supplement measures in this field providing scholarships and interchanges of scholars with other countries. #

The National Recreation Association and the National Cultural Center

THE NATIONAL Recreation Association is acting as advisor to the National Cultural Center on the recreational and educational aspects of the cultural arts. On March 31, 1960, the board of trustees and the advisory committee on the arts of the center, to be constructed in Washington, D.C., officially invited the NRA to participate, with ten other national organizations.

The NRA will therefore play a very real part in advancing the National Cultural Center project and will participate in making decisions regarding the center. The board of trustees also authorized its executive committee to explore, with the National Recreation Association and the others, the possibility of establishing the participating organizations' headquarters or liaison offices in the National Cultural Center.

The chairman of the National Recreation Association's board of directors will represent the NRA, ex officio, on the advisory committee on the arts. Joseph Prendergast, the Association's executive director, will continue on the center advisory committee by virtue of his appointment to the committee by the President.

What Is Your "Boating I. Q."?

Match your boating knowledge against the following twenty true-false questions prepared by the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary. You are a "skipper" if your score is ninety percent or higher; "first mates" score better than eighty percent; less than eighty percent rates you a "landlubber." Each correct answer counts five points.

The correct answers appear on page 281.

Instructions: Place check under "T" column if statement is true; place check under "F" column if statement is false.

	T	F
1. A dragging anchor will hold if you let out an anchor buoy	—	—
2. The distance from waterline to gunwale is "freeboard"	—	—
3. Vessels thrown broadside to the sea have "broached"	—	—
4. A Certificate of Award of Number is issued by the Coast Guard	—	—
5. CO_2 fire extinguishers can be tested for capacity by weighing	—	—
6. Carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers are legal	—	—
7. Open all hatches prior to gassing a motorboat	—	—
8. While fueling, prevent gasoline nozzle from grounding to tank	—	—
9. In a crossing situation, vessel on your right has right of way	—	—
10. A junction or obstruction buoy is painted red	—	—
11. A boatman is legally liable for damage caused by his wake	—	—
12. Courtesy motorboat examination decals are issued by the USCG	—	—
13. Variation and deviation are noted on nautical charts	—	—
14. Hanging ignition keys under bilge hatch is safe-boating practice	—	—
15. Returning to harbor, keep red buoys on your starboard side	—	—
16. A "burdened" vessel is one with a vessel in tow	—	—
17. Most single-screw vessels have "right-handed" propellers	—	—
18. Rules of the road do not apply to outboards under sixteen feet	—	—
19. The "lubber line" is the chief support for the compass bowl	—	—
20. The USCG Auxiliary sponsors free boating instruction courses	—	—

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Photo by Phoebe Dunn for exhibit, "These Are Our Children," 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Resolutions on recreation and leisure time, approved by the Forum on Free Time, 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth

DELEGATES OF THE 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth interested in leisure and recreation were assigned to Forum VI, one of eighteen. Forum VI, on Free Time, was divided into three sections of four work groups each. These sections were assigned the topics (1) Resources for Leisure Time Learning, (2) Cultural Enrichment and Participation in the Arts, and (3) Participation in Religious and Community Life. After a three-day discussion, these work groups submitted recommendations to Forum VI for approval.

The same procedure was observed by the other seventeen forums, and final recommendations covering the entire conference were submitted to the final plenary session. Time ran out, however, and final recommendations of the conference will be mailed to delegates.

The following recommendations, therefore, are NOT the final results of the White House Conference and may not appear in their present form in the final recommendations; they are solely the ones approved by Forum VI. In spite of this, they will be of great interest to recreation leaders, and are worth careful reading.

Government Action

The carefully worded Forum VI-Free-Time resolves recommended:

THAT . . . *the Federal Communications Commission* add a leisure-time category, including cultural and fine arts, to the listing of radio and television public-service programs.

. . . *plans for a National Youth Council* be explored for the purpose of evaluation, coordination, and extension of facilities and activities for youth in their free time; membership on this council to include majority representation of youth.

. . . *recreation agencies* be established by local communities to plan, organize, and administer community recreation programs; . . . increased effort be made to coordinate cooperative use of the staffs and facilities of voluntary and public agencies; . . . rural areas provide more opportunities for participation by young people in art, drama, literature, music, sports, and social activities.

. . . *each state* establish a recreation service for the purpose of providing advisory assistance to local communities in the development of recreation programs and promoting cooperation between public and private agencies.

. . . *a federal recreation service* should be created to provide information and advisory services to states and communities.

. . . *the Department of Defense* and each of its branches give equal priority to all aspects of leisure-time activity by providing adequately trained professional leadership for a balanced recreation program for youth in the armed forces and for families of service personnel resident on military installations.

. . . *the National Cultural Center* work closely with all recreation, education, community, civic, and other nonprofit groups and organizations on the local, state, and national levels in developing its proposed programs, presentations, activities, and its services to local communities and to the organizations referred to above in the fields of music, drama, dance, poetry, and opera designed specifically for the participation, education, and recreation of our children and youth and urge the enthusiastic and wholehearted support of the National Cultural Center in such endeavors by such groups and by children and youth and all other citizens. . . .

Land and Facilities

THAT . . . *federal, state, and local government authorities* utilize every opportunity to acquire and develop new land,

buildings, and water resources, and to safeguard from encroachment and preserve existing facilities for leisure-time use.

. . . *facilities be provided,* such as picnic areas, hostels, camps, marinas, boat-launching sites, playgrounds, athletic fields, recreation centers, libraries, museums, theaters, et-cetera, and that large natural areas, such as forests, reservoirs, and defense areas, be developed for multiple recreation purposes.

. . . *advantage be taken of private funds* as well as existing legislation which provides for funds or matching funds.

. . . *school land and buildings* and private and commercial facilities for wholesome recreation be fully utilized.

. . . *all facilities present or acquired be available* to all children and youth without separation or discrimination based on race, creed, or color.

Cooperation and Coordination

THAT . . . *community agencies and organizations*, both public and private, should plan cooperatively programs of leisure-time activity to secure optimum use of facilities and resources, including year-round and evening schools.

Program for Leisure

THAT . . . *in the use of leisure time*, as in all other areas of personal decision, all religious and secular agencies working in the development of personality so plan their program that persons may grow in understanding that maturity exists in living effectively within the tensions between freedom and authority.

. . . *youth be encouraged* in their leisure time to participate in civic, social issues, and world affairs.

. . . *since the family is recognized* as the basic unit through which children and youth develop their values . . . religious and community agencies (should) give increasing emphasis to family-camping recreation activities and make appropriate studies of the role of recreation in family life and the development of moral and spiritual values.

. . . *programs of public and private organizations* provide for experimentation with art media leading to high standards in skill and the appreciation of their values.

. . . *efforts be made to increase awareness* on the part of commercial recreation in America of its responsibility to establish and maintain standards which contribute to the health and well-being of children and youth.

Leadership Recruitment and Training

THAT . . . *all organizations working with children and youth* in the leisure-time field cooperate to assist each other with recruiting volunteer and professional leadership.

. . . *more emphasis be placed on leadership training* in educational institutions and that courses in each of the creative arts, such as art, music, theater arts, creative writing, and the dance, be provided by colleges and universities and be required by state curriculum committees, or comparable groups, in the training of leaders in the leisure-time field.

. . . *communities avail themselves of the services* of competent professional and service organizations in the training of both professional and volunteer leadership; and consideration be given to development of communitywide basic training courses.

. . . *professional leadership accept the responsibility* for the training and supervision of volunteer leadership and for providing purposeful service experiences.

. . . *opportunities be provided for* continuous professional growth and that agencies establish in-service training programs.

Youth as Individuals

THAT . . . *adults, in order to avoid the exploitation of youth* and to allow each youth to mature at his own rate, recognize children and youth as individuals and not as projects in all leisure-time pursuits.

. . . *youth be given the opportunity* to participate in leadership responsibilities at national, state, and local levels as members of boards and committees of such recreational and cultural agencies as libraries, museums, community theaters and symphonies, and other leisure-time organizations concerned with youth with full privileges of membership within legal restrictions.

Research and Interpretation

THAT . . . *a continuing program of research* in the creative use of leisure time be conducted by both public and voluntary agencies.

. . . *the National Council of Arts in Education* be requested to plan and undertake a national research, educational, and promotional program to make clear to American citizens the importance in their lives of all the creative arts.

. . . *a continuing program of interpretation,* at all levels, to develop an awareness of the need for and the values of constructive use of leisure time under competent leadership.

Moral and Spiritual Standards

THAT, since the recognition and the acceptance of a standard of moral and spiritual values as inherent in the American tradition are basic needs in the total development of children and youth . . . in the next decade, the fabric of all programs with children and youth (should) include experiences . . . directed toward the goal of heightening the understanding of God, His power, as Supreme Being, their relationship to Him and their fellow man . . . that, as they seek to achieve this goal, religious groups and leisure-time agencies be encouraged to re-examine and re-evaluate the objectives and philosophy of program, and recognize the need for opportunities for quiet, meditation, reverie, and being alone.

Further Action

THAT . . . *local community authorities* (official and voluntary) be encouraged to develop methods of coordinating and implementing the recommendations of The White House Conference, including the establishment of permanent committees of representative youth on state, county, and local levels and by appropriate national organizations. In the establishment of such youth committees, all possible effort should be made to utilize already existing committees and structures.

. . . *the national committee* appointed to plan and program the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth include a greater proportion of artists, or individuals, who represent organizations concerned with the arts, and that at least one of these members be appointed a vice-chairman on the President's national committee. #

What can happen while other folks are polishing their putters.

THE PATIENTS TEE OFF

Golf For "Embedded Athletes"

This project, developed in a military hospital, would be fun for youngsters or golden-agers to work on for a hospital, recreation building lounge, or the service club, golden-age club, family game-room, or schoolroom. It's a craft, a nature project, a service project, and a game, all rolled into one.

SINCE IT WAS spring and people were polishing their putters, we decided to see what could be done about golf for bed patients. The course itself provided the primary problem. How could a golf course be brought to a bed patient? Then we thought of those big mess-hall cake tins. Why not try real moss for the greens? The ground crew at this navy hospital has always been cooperative, so, when we proposed a trip to gather moss, members gulped, smiled, and said, "We'll try it."

The Friday we chose to "go mossing" on the hospital hills was warm and sunny, and we started off with our trowels and a bushel basket. We lined the cake tin (2′-by-2½′-by-2′) with sand, soaked in acid, and arranged the moss on top. This was left at the hospital greenhouse to "greenup" and settle over the weekend.

On Monday one of the patients designed the landscape, plotting holes and hazards. Paper flags were stapled on swabsticks to indicate the location of the holes. Holes were made from bottletops; greenery was created from odd bits of shrubbery, laurel, evergreen, and ferns, found nearby, and from bouquets brought to the hospital. Some artificial flowers were used for color around water hazards. The larger lake was made from a Junior Red Cross ashtray. The smaller pool was a small mixing dish from a child's paint set.

Sand traps were set into the moss. The white sand for this was procured from the hospital gardeners. A cactus plant was used for one hazard. A highway was constructed of sand and marked off by a fence made of inverted birthday candles set about a quarter inch apart. Plastic toy cars and trucks added realism to this road.

A swabstick then became a club while a marble became a golf ball. Scoring was the same as in a regular game. No tees were used. Two strokes were lost when the ball went into the water or off the course. A low score was the object of the game. Par for the course was about forty and most people scored in the high forties or low fifties.

Patient reaction was excellent. The miniature tin-tray golf course was in constant use. Some of the doctors tried it, too. The greatest problem seemed to be wheeling it down the ramp. Everyone stopped and wanted to play.

The course held up well. According to the gardeners, it should last several months.

We hope you can use this idea in your recreation program.—MARY ANN SIEGFRIED, *recreation worker, American National Red Cross.*

Challenge in Miniature

The addition of updated miniature golf to the recreation program at the New Hampshire State Hospital in Concord has certainly provided patients with a popular activity. Along with shuffleboard, it has offered a sport heretofore unavailable to the elderly or infirm patient. Many patients who had never before entered into other games, not even as spectators, are now playing and enjoying themselves.

The course has been crowded every fair day since completion of the first nine holes. No other game, which has been introduced to the athletic field, has attracted such enthusiastic following. This may be because it is not a "spectator sport." Anyone, young or old, can play miniature golf. It may be enjoyed alone or involve competition among several players.

Putting the ball undoubtedly develops coordination, and achieving the ability to make "par" consistently presents a challenge.

The project was started late last summer, with nine holes completed in September. Foundations are now being excavated by the grounds department for the last nine holes. Searching for ideas, visits were made to many miniature golf courses in New England, operated as commercial ventures. They were designed for fast play, with short fairways, few real obstacles, and with the first few holes, at least, being slightly funneled to speed up play. It was decided to build one with more of a challenge.

The "Pine Links" have been given a typical New England background—no castles, turrets or Dutch windmills. Two of the obstacles are small reproductions of a church and a covered bridge and were taken from photographs published in *This Is New Hampshire*, official organ of the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission: Waterloo Bridge over the Warner River in Warner and the Baptist Church at Sandwich. The completed course will include two ponds connected by a brook, as well as plantings of native shrubs, bulbs, and flowers.—NORMAN B. BURBANK, *superintendent of grounds, New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord.*

Designed by Henry Bacon and dedicated in 1922, the Lincoln Memorial has thirty-six columns of Colorado marble, representing the thirty-six states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. It houses this famed huge marble statue by Daniel Chester French.

Information about Washington, D. C. designed to help you plan your trip ahead, for attending the 42nd National Recreation Congress, September 25-29.

THE NATION'S FRON

THE AURA OF HISTORY about Washington is inescapable, and the visitor feels it even if the facts about the early days of our nation have become dim in memory or have never been known at all. Familiar to all of us are the names of many of its monuments, buildings, memorials, and art galleries, but most of us have not had the chance to look upon them firsthand, to see and know the only face of America presented to the many diplomatic visitors from other lands.

Our Congress, meeting in September, will give many of us and our families the opportunity—even if a brief one—to explore the seat of our government, to contemplate our history, perhaps to watch it in action. To gaze upon the the Washington Monument and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials is to be reminded of our powerful historical traditions and the men who moulded them. During this coming summer it might be a good idea to bone up on your American history, if you are going to be a delegate this fall. Many tourists have often realized—afterwards—that such a brush-up would have given their Washington trip more historical perspective, would have given all the buildings, monuments, and memorials a frame of reference.

Washington is one of the few cities in the United States laid out according to a preconceived plan. President Washington appointed Major Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer who had come over with Lafayette, to plan the national capital on an area not to exceed ten square miles. Although many of L'Enfant's plans were far too grandiose for practical application, many of them were utilized in a modified form. For example, the layout of the city—with streets, malls, and avenues radiating out from the U. S. Capitol Building as the hub of a giant wheel—was used but on a much less grand scale. Washington became the official capital on June 10, 1800.

Noted historian Bruce Catton has said of this city, "Here, as nowhere else in America, they (visitors) meet their own history, and it has a curiously contemporary quality. History is real in Washington. . . ." This quality particularly permeates the Lee-Custis Mansion in Arlington, Virginia, where General Robert E. Lee lived for thirty years before the Civil War. The house is now a national shrine, restored to ante-bellum elegance with period furniture and many mementoes of the man, including his chess set. Paradoxically, one of the most dramatic vistas to be seen is through his study window across the Potomac River to the Lincoln Memorial.

The old Supreme Court Chamber is as eloquent of the past as any other place in Washington, dating back in history to before the War of 1812 as part of the original Capitol Building. After being burned by the British in 1814, it was redesigned in the shape of a Greek amphitheater, and was the Senate Chamber from 1819 to 1859. From this room Henry Clay made his famous farewell address, and Southern Senator John C. Calhoun, famous for his oratory, made this room his arena in fighting the bloodless battle over slavery with Daniel Webster. From 1860 to 1935 the Supreme Court met here. Presiding justices included such men as William Howard Taft and Charles Evans Hughes. The nine men have handed down many vital decisions here.

Statuary Hall in the old Capitol Building is also redolent of history. This large domed room was originally designed to hold two statues of famous Americans to be designated

The Jefferson Memorial completes a five-point plan for the central area of Washington, which embraces the Capitol, the White House, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. The circular-colonnaded structure is an adaptation of a classical style. Inside stands a heroic bronze figure of Jefferson by Rudulph Evans.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was purchased by the federal government in 1938. The area is a part of the National Capitol Parks administered by the National Park Service. Special tours via mule-drawn barge are conducted in the warm months.

ARLOR

and supplied by each state of its worthiest citizens. Some states responded so promptly that monuments were erected to people whose names are known only to the guide books they inhabit, and now the floor is not strong enough to hold them all. The execution of the statues themselves goes from the excruciatingly bad to the very good, the latter represented by such sculptors as Jo Davidson, Gutzon Borglum, and Daniel Chester French.

This room is a fragment of the original Capitol Building into which redcoats swarmed during the War of 1812, and, led by Admiral Cockburn, decided in a mock session of Congress, to burn the Capitol, using the Library of Congress for kindling. The gutted shell was later restored so the House of Representatives could again meet here until the space was outgrown.

As you go down Pennsylvania Avenue toward the White House, turn north on 10th Street and see what is left of the Ford Theater where John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln. Although the exterior has been left pretty much untouched, all the theatrical accoutrements inside have been stripped off and nothing remains but the outlines of the boxes and stage, which have been painted on the floor. Imagination transports the spectator back to the infamous night in 1864. Across the street is the Petersen House where the President was taken to die.

The public image of George Washington is of an austere man, more a figure of history than of flesh-and-blood. A visit to Mount Vernon helps dispel this image of the "man in the marble toga," for here you see, beautifully restored, the home that meant so much to him. It was the focal point of his life, despite the Revolution and the presidency.

Outdoor Attractions

Adjacent to the Anacostia tidal estuary in the northeastern part of Washington are the *Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens*, composed of fourteen acres of ponds, planted with some of the most colorful water lilies and lotuses known to man. Here visitors are able to study many associated native plants and animals, typical of pond, marsh, and river habitats and of the nearby forests of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Since many blooms close in the heat of the day, it is recommended that you plan your trip for between 8:00 A.M. and noon.

One of the most pleasant outdoor jaunts Washington has to offer is a mule-drawn barge trip on the Chesapeake and Ohio Barge Canal, which dates way back in history. After the canal was given up by the railroad, the National Capital Parks System took it over and turned its 184 miles into a naturalist's joy. A park historian or naturalist accompanies each scheduled trip to interpret its natural features and fascinating history along the way. Trips go out regardless of inclement weather, so come prepared.

You can also see the canal by hiking along the towpath. Several areas are of special interest: the Great Falls, most popular part of the restored section of the canal, contains the Great Falls Tavern whose main room houses the C & O Canal Museum. East of the tavern is a trailside exhibit of the flora and fauna found along the canal. A particularly quiet and lovely haven is to be found in the Georgetown Division, running between that town and Seneca, Maryland, around Locks 21, 22, and 23. These are long, quiet levels not frequently visited that make this section of the canal well suited for nature walks and canoe trips. ➳

Theodore Roosevelt Island, dedicated to our great conservationist president, is a beautifully preserved spot, accessible only by ferry boat. A park naturalist is on duty during the hours the ferry operates and leads the nature walks. These take about an hour, and follow along three-and-a-half miles of foot trails leading through swamp, woodland, and beside one of the few unspoiled marshes left in the Washington region.

Fort Washington, Maryland, is one of the outstanding examples of an early nineteenth-century coastal defense, built to protect our new capital. Located across the river from Mount Vernon, this fort lasted just five years. It was destroyed by the British in August 1814. The tempestuous and talented Major L'Enfant was appointed by George Washington to supervise and design its reconstruction, which had to be taken over by Lt. Col. Walter K. Armistead because of the major's constant refusals to supply the War Department with progress reports. Since its final reconstruction in 1824, the fort has been little altered and has never figured in a military engagement.

Descriptive fliers of the foregoing outdoor attractions are available free from the Superintendent, National Capital Parks System, Washington 25, D. C. These include maps, descriptions and history, visiting days, admission fees, if any; describe available facilities and give directions on how to get there.

Useful Booklets

Send for these ahead of time so that you can decide beforehand what you want to see in Washington.

• *National Capital Parks System* booklet contains full descriptions of the important park and recreation areas and memorials administered by the system in Washington, Virginia, and Maryland; also lists interpretive services, special events, recreation facilities, and other information. Cost: fifteen cents.

The Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau, 1616 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., will send you other handy folders and booklets free. Included are: *Hotels and Motels in the Washington Area,* giving rates and locations; *Welcome to Washington, D. C.,* containing information on how to get there, brief descriptions of what to see where, and an excellent map; and *Where to Eat,* a handy, pocket-size booklet briefly describing Washington's many restaurants, listing prices, specialties, hours, locations, and telephone numbers.

One guide well worth having is the indexed, sixty-four-page, color-illustrated *Visitors Guide of Washington,* costing sixty-five cents. Write Capsco Wholesalers, 815 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. This suggests seven tours, each identified by a well-known and easily found public building, memorial, or geographic area, and each section is so identified in the booklet. All adjacent sites are covered, and all are within walking distance. A concise historical description is given of each point of interest, and captions under accompanying photographs give hours, admission fees, and location.

Miscellaneous Helpful Hints

• *Weather.* Be prepared for warm, sticky weather, even at the end of September. However, most public places are completely air conditioned. Bring a raincoat—just in case—and comfortable shoes for your sightseeing.

• *Tipping.* Restaurant tipping adheres relatively close to the nationwide fifteen percent, more if a great deal of service is required. Washington taxis do not have meters as fares are computed on the zone system, maps of which are in each taxi. In tipping drivers you may wish to use the standard for tipping followed by government finance offices in reimbursing government employees for taxi expenses: ten cents for fares up to and including a dollar and ten percent of the fare for those over. However, many people tip fifteen percent or more since Washington taxi rates are unusually low.

Union Station makes a service charge of thirty-five cents per piece of luggage of any size carried by a redcap. Porters and redcaps at airports and bus stations are reimbursed by voluntary tips. A suggested scale is twenty-five cents for a suitcase, plus ten or fifteen cents for a briefcase or overnight bag, five or ten cents more for a very large one. An executive of a Washington hotel estimates the average tips to bellhops for carrying luggage to be those suggested above for porters, and gives twenty-five cents as the customary tip for room service. Chambermaids and doormen in transient hotels do not expect tips unless they have performed personal services beyond their regular duties. Hailing taxis is not considered personal service.

• *Transportation.* Limousine service from National Airport is available around the clock for $1.60 to the Shoreham, $1.20 to downtown Washington hotels. Be sure the vehicle you take is clearly marked since it is said that some taxis are painted to resemble them. Be most wary of all about taking D. C. cabs at National Airport without a prearranged fee. If this is your first trip to Washington, you will be wise to stick to the limousine service.

To get around the city itself, you can buy tokens for twenty-five cents each, five for a dollar, for travel within Washington itself. Directions for travel between any two points in the city can be obtained at any time by calling D. C. Transit information at Federal 7-1300.

• *Street Identification System.* The District of Columbia has four geographical sections. North-south streets in each section are numerical; east-west streets are alphabetical. An exception to this general rule is found in the Mall area where the driveways are named for presidents. No standards can be given for locating diagonal avenues. Beyond designations in the first alphabet, streets have names in alphabetical order of two-syllable names, for example, Adams, Bryant, and so on; and the third alphabet goes into three-syllable names: Allison, Buchanan, etcetera.

We hope the foregoing information will help make your visit to Washington, D. C., as well as to the 42nd National Recreation Congress, a memorable one. #

"RESPONSIBILITY *involves both a willing participation in the chores of life and a creative participation in the bettering of life.*"—HARRY A. OVERSTREET.

THE PERFORMING ARTS AS RECREATION

Siebolt Frieswyk

PARTICIPATION IN THE performing arts has grown markedly in the past decade. Today, music, dance, drama, opera, and poetry receive major consideration in recreation planning, organization, and program. In January 1960, the National Recreation Association sent a questionnaire on the performing arts to its service affiliates and associates. Its primary purpose was to furnish Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, with information and material that could be brought to the attention of the board of trustees and the advisory committee on the arts—of which he is a member—of the National Cultural Center. The replies would also be helpful in various ways to the National Recreation Association in its efforts to further interest and expansion of the performing arts in recreation.

Returns were encouraging, and, moreover, contained much information and comment that not only served the primary purpose of the questionnaire, but in many instances, offered insight into various and stimulating program activities. A statistical breakdown shows that a fair sampling of cultural activities as carried on in various branches of the recreation profession was obtained: 482 replies came from public recreation agencies; 130, from private or voluntary agencies; 32, from colleges and universities; 47, from institutions; 34, from the armed forces; 19, from miscellaneous sources. Altogether, 287 public recreation and park agencies were represented.

Types of Activity. The returns produced a kaleidoscope of performing-art activities. The 165 different types of musical groups reported ranged from skiffle bands to symphony orchestras; 39 drama types covered the field from drama stunts to drama festivals; 35 dance types went from ballroom to ballet; also included were 15 opera and 6 poetry types. Poetry and opera evidently have not yet come into their own in recreation programs. The more common types of musical choruses, bands, orchestras, and others were well represented. Among the more exceptional ones noted were a bell choir, carillon concerts, original composition contest, use of instructional tapes, flute choir, madrigal-motet group, old fiddlers club, percussion band, and opera film series.

Drama listings most frequently mentioned were creative drama, playground drama, community theater. Rarer types included Bible readings, clown club, play-writing competition, dramatic display of total recreation program, showwagons, psychodrama, and socio-drama.

Of course, social, tap, and ballroom dancing were reported frequently. Other forms included baton twirling (presumably a quasi-form of dance), Hawaiian dance, (welcome, Hawaii!), Indian dance, dance choruses, creative and interpretive dance, and ballet.

Support. Recreation agencies support the performing arts, both financially and in the form of leadership and administrative office help. Assistance is also available through use of facilities, supplies, and equipment. A registration fee usually accompanies instruction programs, but not always. A sharing of responsibility is standard procedure in respect to advanced organizations, such as adult orchestras, bands, community theaters, and the like. However, exceptions exist. Apparently a flexible attitude prevails in working out the problems of support, and solutions are arrived at on the basis of individual conditions and needs. It was pointed out several times that groups which started out under the aegis of a recreation agency have become important and independent community organizations.

Leadership. Full-time employment of specialized leadership in the performing arts is confined largely to the big-city programs. Part-time employment of specialists and use of volunteer leadership answer most of the needs elsewhere. It is important to note, however, that performing-art groups and programs depend heavily upon nonspecialized personnel in the recreation agencies. If it were not for the broad approach to recreation needs on the part of administrators, directors, supervisors, and recreation leaders themselves, performing-art activities would not fare as well as they do.

Public Agencies by NRA Districts

New England (32 returns). All major activities were represented in returns from New England except opera. Most commonly mentioned were choral, band, drum-and-bugle corps, children's drama, and community theater groups.

Extensive use of a show-wagon under the sponsorship of The Community Recreation Service of Boston brings puppet and marionette shows to playgrounds and recreation centers throughout metropolitan Boston. Dartmouth's new Hopkins (cultural) Center, Harvard's Loeb Drama Center, the new cultural center planned for the Charles River Basin area under Boston's Metropolitan District Commission, the Boston University Arts Center, and the Jewett Arts Center at Wellesley are among the recent major cultural projects undertaken in New England.

Middle Atlantic (89 returns). Public recreation is active in the performing arts within this district. Several New Jer-

MR. FRIESWYK *is consultant in the performing arts for the National Recreation Association.*

sey departments are actively supporting community symphonies and drama organizations. Departments in New York State are making notable contributions to little theater and community drama.

The returns reflect considerable variety in types of performing-art activities and sponsorship of organized groups. The recreation departments in this district's larger cities are well known for their cultural-art programs. However, significant and comparatively extensive cultural programs are going on in smaller departments. In New York, the Westchester County Recreation Commission employs full- and part-time personnel to conduct its music, drama, dance, and other cultural programs. Other departments such as Annapolis and Silver Spring, Maryland; Livingston, Linden, Plainfield, Teaneck, and Union, New Jersey; Port Washington, New York; and Butler, Greensburg, and York, Pennsylvania, reported interesting and worthwhile performing-art activities. New York City's Lincoln Center and the plans for the National Cultural Center in Washington should have a vast impact not only in the Middle Atlantic District but throughout the nation and the world.

Southern District (57 returns). The growth of the arts-council movement in this area not only signifies progress but also holds promise of continued expansion and improvement. North Carolina's Winston-Salem Arts Council exemplifies what can be done to further and encourage all the community's artistic activities; Winston-Salem has constructed a magnificent cultural center.

Cultural centers have been and are being constructed throughout Florida, and a handsome civic center with facilities for all the cultural arts has been completed in Charleston, West Virginia. Industry is also taking an interest in cultural growth as part of community recreation; for example, Callaway Mills in La Grange, Georgia, and Tennessee Eastman in Kingsport, Tennessee.

Great Lakes District (113 returns). Here, public recreation agencies in large cities have a long-established arts tradition, and continue to maintain a diversified and extensive program in the performing arts. Less densely populated communities throughout the area, including Champaign, Evanston, Oak Park, and Peoria, Illinois; Elkhart, Fort Wayne, and South Bend, Indiana; Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Plymouth, and Sturgis, Michigan; Akron, Dayton, Painesville, and Springfield, Ohio, have also regularly carried on cultural activities as part of their total recreation program.

Sturgis, Michigan, is planning to organize a community chorus and children's theater; it sponsors a concert series, has presented opera, and supports a newly organized community theater. Dayton, Ohio, has a spanking new little theater which has already started to make history. The Wisconsin Idea Theatre, a pioneer institution in community drama, is today a leading force in this field throughout the nation.

Midwest District (26 returns). Denver, St. Louis, and Kansas City, like larger cities in other districts, have conducted major programs in music, dance, drama, and opera for many years. Outstanding performing-art projects are reported in Colorado Springs, Colorado; Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, and Iowa City, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; and Omaha, Nebraska.

Southwest District (18 returns). One of the more important opera developments in the country has taken place in New Orleans. Opportunities for study, listening, and participation in the allied activities of opera production constitute the main aspects of a vital interest in opera. The city government has elaborate and beautiful plans for a cultural center that will accompany the reconstruction and redevelopment of large portions of the city now in progress.

Austin, Texas, reports playground and community singing, summer band concerts, children's concerts presented by the Austin Symphony, rhythm bands, old fiddlers clubs, drama workshops, summer playground dramatics, junior thespians, ballet classes, a fine-arts-under-the-stars program which offers local talent a chance to perform publicly in an outdoor setting.

Pacific Northwest (21 returns). The Portland, Oregon, recreation department offers one of the most outstanding cultural-art programs in the country. It is broad in scope; overall emphasis is placed upon art forms and standards of participation which have a strong education as well as recreation purpose. The Portland Bureau of Parks and Recreation sponsors a community music center that provides various courses of instruction, including classes in recorder and classic guitar; a madrigal-motet group; experimental drum shop; string orchestra; master-singers chorus; dance repertory group; dance apprentices; ballet workshops; theater workshop; a series of performing arts concerts as part of the Washington Park summer festival; a theater in an extinct volcano crater (other cities merely have extinct theaters), and scores of other cultural-art acitvities.

Seattle, Washington, has a considerable program in the arts. These include, among other activities, choral instruction, concerts by the Seattle Symphony, drama instruction leading to opportunities to appear in little theater plays, and instruction in ballet.

Pacific Southwest (103 returns, 87 California). Public recreation agencies in California generally attach considerable importance to the performing arts. Burbank employs a cultural activities coordinator; Claremont supports a community orchestra and symphony; Crockett conducts creative dramatics, puppetry, and play production; Fontana has an annual water ballet program; Glendora, an adult jazz orchestra; Martinez brings children to concerts in Berkeley; Montclair teaches hula and modern dance; Norwalk sponsors three community theaters; Redding holds a poetry contest; Richmond has ballet and toe-dancing programs at its art center; Riverside employs a full-time bandmaster; Santa Fe is planning a cavalcade of culture; Torrance sponsors a highly organized fun-through-music program; Walnut Creek includes an annual pageant of arts; Covina has group singing with sing-along records and audience-par-

Many elderly people are rediscovering the joy of creative participation in music through the opportunities afforded by community orchestras. It keeps dust off player and instrument.

ticipation dramas. The performing-art programs carried on in Los Angeles, Oakland, and other large California cities are widely recognized.

Mesa, Arizona, cosponsors the local symphony, and sponsors the Mesa Writers Club and Little Theatre. Phoenix, Prescott, Tucson, and other Arizona cities also offer notable opportunities for participation in the arts. Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, are among many other cities and counties in the district noted for performing arts groups.

Other Public Agencies (19 returns). These returns relate to programs conducted by county extension services, housing authorities, adult-education agencies, state parks, state training schools, and state penitentiaries. The few returns from these sources limit comment to the fact that performing-art groups and activities occupy a place in their respective programs.

Colleges and Universities (32 returns). The returns give only partial insight into cultural activities as they concern the recreation curriculum. Higher education recognizes the arts as an essential element in training recreation majors and requires that students obtain at least an introduction to the more common forms of music, drama, and dance.

Volunteer Agencies (130 returns). The returns from volunteer organizations are not sufficiently adequate to allow for a true sampling of what the various types of agencies do.

Institutions and Other Agencies (47 returns). The limited number of returns offers only a glimpse of what is being done in the performing arts by institutions and other agencies. Returns were received from youth and child-care centers, state hospitals, veterans hospitals, homes for incurables, homes for the blind, and social agencies such as the Red Cross and Salvation Army. Music, dance, drama, opera, and poetry were repeatedly checked in all the returns. The recreation division of special services of the Veterans Administration states that these activities are used in all of the VA's 150 stations.

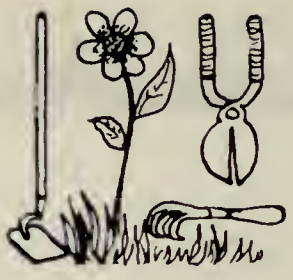
Personnel responsible in some way for recreation in state hospitals, and identified as recreation director, supervisor, therapist, adjunctive therapist or music therapist, utilize the performing arts in many ways; for example, for body-image therapy. The director of diversional therapy in one institution makes extensive use of the performing arts in the treatment of the emotionally disturbed.

Armed Forces (34 returns). Completed questionnaires were returned from SAC, USAFE, U. S. Army and Navy by recreation directors, entertainment directors, base youth directors, service-club directors, youth-activities directors, and other personnel responsible for recreation activities in the armed forces. The U. S. Army in Okinawa reports that the Ryukyan Music Association sponsors many performing art activities, and that the cultural center is flourishing. The USAF in Europe service clubs have ballet, concerts, and festivals of all kinds available. Jam sessions, talent contests, and musical shows are all mentioned.

Conclusion

The returns furnished convincing evidence that the performing arts in community recreation have reached the stage and hold a promise of further growth which would benefit from the full development of the education-recreation phases of the National Cultural Center now being established in Washington, D. C. The National Cultural Center will perforce become a truly national center rendering a much-needed service to the country as it carries out its statutory duty to "develop programs for children and youth and the elderly, and for other age groups as well, in such arts (music, opera, drama, dance, and poetry) designed specifically for their participation, education, and recreation." #

Gardens Bloom for Everyone



In this month of blossoms, build toward gardening activities, and bigger and better gardens, in the year ahead. Use with special groups.

In spring and summer, gardening offers creative outdoor recreation in many forms—discovery of the wonder of growing things, a closeness to nature, and nature activities, pride in creating beauty, even in bustling cities. This proves to be therapy for the well as well as for the ill or emotionally disturbed.

Garden Therapy

New hope for emotionally disturbed children is flowering in gardens at the state hospital in Pontiac, Michigan. Without the expenditure of one single additional tax dollar, boys and girls, so greatly disturbed that they have been hospitalized by court order, are being cultivated to take their places one day as happy, useful, productive members of society.

Through gardening with annual flowers and vegetables, the troubled young people are learning to grow out of themselves, to build relationships with the world outside of their own injured personalities, to participate actively in life. They are acquiring that sense of their own importance and accomplishment so vital to rehabilitation.

In addition, gardening is developing their ability to learn. Such subjects as English and mathematics are tied into their work with the soil. Working alongside each young gardener is a volunteer from the community who gives support and love, a sense of belonging and worthwhile achievement, felt, probably, for the first time in the child's life.

Of the children's gardening program at Pontiac, Dr. James McHugh, attending psychiatrist, states: "When these youngsters enter the hospital, they come rejected by their communities. They regard the hospital as a 'one-way door.' Within a short time, they have a garden, and their efforts are praised and acceptable. This program, through giving them a new level of participation, brings them out of the cycle of feeling that they are unworthy, for the growing flowers and vegetables are dependent upon them.

"To place emotionally disturbed persons out in a garden is good. In this setting, space opens up and they no longer feel hemmed in. They can run, shout, and release the factors which have molded them into incorrigibles. In a literal sense, these children are digging their troubles into the soil."

So effective is the gardening therapy at Pontiac that similar programs are planned for Detroit's House of Correction and various Chicago protective homes. Children with troubles of another sort—primarily physical disabilities—are now receiving horticultural therapy under the auspices of the Chicago Horticultural Society in Chicago schools for the handicapped.

New Purpose to Living

Elderly people participating in programs for senior citizens in the Chicago area are turning to gardening as a rewarding, therapeutic hobby. Through the work of a seventy-six-year-old retired horticulturist for the Chicago Park District, Rudolph J. Mohr of Palatine, Illinois, the aged are beginning to harvest the health benefits of gardening—moderate exercise and stimulating activity which gives new purpose to living.

Mohr's efforts, cosponsored by the Chicago Horticultural Society and Mayor Daley's Commission on Senior Citizens, have instituted gardening programs at the Lincoln Senior Center and the Jewish Orthodox Home for the Aged, both in Chicago, and at the Bensenville Home for the Aged, Bensenville, Illinois, a western suburb of the Windy City.

Gardeners at Bensenville bring fresh-cut annual flowers to grace the chapel altar and to brighten lounges and dining rooms of the residence. Flowers from the gardens also cheer the rooms of residents who are not able to get about. In summer, garden-grown vegetables are featured on the home's menus. Some are canned for serving later in the year.

Those residents who can't participate in outdoor gardening activities are encouraged to work with planters and flower arrangements. In the winter, indoor projects are offered. Many residents who are physically handicapped have become active gardeners. For instance, some of the gardeners who are confined to wheelchairs can wield long-handled tools effectively. One man with a spine condition, which prevents bending over, is very able with the hoe.

Children's Harvest

The Children's Garden at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden has been flourishing since 1914. A great many things grow in Brooklyn, New York, besides a certain tree!

Through individual gardening projects and experiments, children from the age of nine or more are taught to develop interests and skills that continue through their lives. The program is not aimed at the "underprivileged," but is for all children who might gain from working with living plants and with their fellows. Many children return year after year to work in the greenhouse, and to plant and harvest in the Children's Garden.

The original Children's Garden area, approximately one-half acre, was divided into 136 small gardens, but in 1957 another quarter acre was added and divided into an additional 66 gardens. Each child is given a small piece of ground to work by himself or with a partner. Vegetables have proven to be the most popular with the children, both from the point of view of the useful crop and the variety of plants available.

Preparation for the garden year starts in January when a group of older boys and girls are invited to draw the plan for the annual flower garden which borders the vegetable field. In February, children of the previous season are invited to enroll. They pay a small registration fee for the whole season, or for the spring classes, as their family plans dictate. For five or six Saturday mornings, they attend classes indoors, planning the gardens, working in the greenhouse, sowing tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce seed, transplanting seedlings.

During Garden Day at Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Washington, park horticulturists teach home gardeners how to propagate and nurture their plants.

The Botanic Garden supplies the seeds, fertilizers, and tools. Good, small-sized tools were purchased in 1917 and many of them are still in use at the present time, for taking care of tools has been an important part of the whole gardening project. The big event is Planting Day, usually the third or fourth Saturday in April, and during the Saturdays in May and June the children go directly to the garden house and work out-of-doors, caring for their plants.

As crops mature for harvest, they are taken, counted, weighed, and the total registered so that each year there is a record of what is taken from the individual garden plots. When school ends in June, the gardening schedule changes to weekdays. Each child is encouraged to come twice a week during the summer to harvest and care for his garden, to learn about the flowers that are growing in the border and to do some of the extra work necessary in maintaining the permanent planting.

A plan for the 8′-by-10′ scale model of the garden, along with planting directions, is available on request to the National Garden Bureau, 124 East 38th Street, New York City 16.

Garden Center

A gala two-day flower festival marked the dedication of the $225,000 garden-center building in Lakeside Park, Oakland, California, last year. Sponsored by the Oakland-East Bay Garden Center, Inc., a group of forty-two garden clubs and societies, in cooperation with the park department, the new center is the culmination of an idea conceived in 1951. The building is envisaged as a focus for garden activities throughout the East Bay area. Large meeting rooms, capable of seating three hundred, are on the main floor and in the basement, with the latter equipped for movie and slide projection as well. There is also an attractive smaller meeting room on the main floor with seating facilities for 125. A library and several large work areas, equipped in the most modern fashion, will make the center a place of practical value to students and to display groups. An eighty-five-foot-long indoor lanai will provide exhibit area for continuous floral shows.

Nature in the Metropolis

In Baltimore, Maryland, a citizens group, known as the Cylburn Wildflower Preserve and Garden Center Organization, the recreation bureau, the parks bureau, and the department of education have joined forces and resources to further nature study, conservation, education, and horticulture by establishing a wildflower preserve and garden center in Cylburn Park.

Baltimore, as Elizabeth Clarke of the recreation bureau, points out, "has changed from a city surrounded by woodlands, where an afternoon could be spent admiring the beauty of native flowers, listening to the song of birds, or, in late fall, enjoying the tangy flavor of the persimmon, to a busy metropolis."

Botanists, nurserymen, garden-club members, retired teachers, bird lovers, and naturalists helped develop the park as a place where the interested public could participate in available nature activities. This group, sponsored by the Baltimore Bureau of Recreation, planned best use of the facilities. Since 1954, they have identified plants, organized groups to collect and transplant much-needed wildflowers to designated locations on an intricate trail system, weeded and cleared trails, labeled and catalogued plants.

Miss Clarke reports, "Work on the trails continues, adding more wildflowers each year. When springtime arrives, the plants are labeled, giving the scientific name, the common name in some cases, particularly on the educational trail. Those wildflowers needing protection and on the Maryland Federated Garden Club protected list are so designated. And, now in 1960, the bog area has been excavated and plans are underway for a system of pools with varying degrees of acidity to suit the plants with these requirements.

"The activities committee of the Cylburn Wildflower Preserve and Garden Center last fall offered its first planned program consisting of two walks to identify trees, a six-week seminar on winter characteristics of trees and shrubs, and two evenings to discuss trail leadership. In the spring, when flowers are at their best, members of the organization will be in the preserve to take groups of children and adults on trips through the woodland pointing out the interesting flowers. A trailside museum and a greenhouse for instruction are planned for the future.

"The Ornithological Society conducts bird walks for children every two weeks and has erected bird feeders along the bird walk. Through the club interest, the feeders are supplied with seeds for the more than ninety different kinds of birds found in the area." #

THEY PADDLE THEIR OWN

Nathan L. Mallison

WHEN ONE OF our paleolithic ancestors found out that some things floated and some things sank (including his own body of muscle and bone), his minute brain conceived a device the dictionary calls a raft. He used whatever was at hand. The results depended on geography; in one place a few trunks of trees were bound together with vines; in another the skins of animals were blown up and tied together. Both of these devices floated downstream like a jellyfish.

Then, our thick-skulled ancestor decided he needed something light that could be moved in a given direction, so he covered a basketlike structure with skins and attempted to propel it with a crude paddle. It went around in circles and he became the first "big wheel" of the boating industry. Later, he straddled a log and paddled it; then he hollowed out the log and became the owner of the first canoe—a dugout.

Time marched on. The Phoenicians and the Vikings traveled extensively in oversized canoes with oars and sails for propulsion. As ships grew larger and larger, man still continued to use canoes. The Eskimos made kayaks for hunting and umiaks for carrying their wives, children, and household utensils. The Indians further south sewed birch bark on a frame, pitched the seams, and created a maneuverable craft, easily propelled and carried between waterways. A great deal of the exploration of North America was carried out by canoe.

The graceful birch-bark canoe of the Indians exists today in the form of beautiful, easy-to-paddle, canvas-covered canoes, for the most part manufactured in Maine. New materials have come into use recently; today's paddler may choose a craft made of aluminum, fiberglass, cedar planking, or molded plywood. Uses have increased and specialized types have been developed. The C and K types used in international and Olympic competition are the "400" of canoeing society. These are light, fast, tipsy craft of thin plywood, beautifully constructed for expert usage. The C or Canadian is the racing type for one-, two-, and four-man crews, using single-blade paddles. The K, or rigid kayak, is a sliver on the water propelled by one-, two-, and four-man crews using double-blade paddles.

MR. MALLISON, *commodore of the American Canoeing Association and veteran recreation leader, is superintendent of recreation, Jacksonville, Florida.*

Competition

Competitive paddling is controlled in the United States by the American Canoe Association, which is an allied body of the Amateur Athletic Union, and included in the U.S. Olympic Committee. Any young man or woman, possessed of good health, determination, competitive spirit, and perserverance in training may participate in divisional, national and international paddling regattas. Every four years, Olympic trials open to citizen amateurs, are held. This year, the trials will be held on Lake Sebago in the Bear Mountain section of Palisades Interstate Park, New York, during midsummer.

Not all competition is confined to straightway racing on the thousand-meter course. A group known as white-water enthusiasts is interested in cruises on streams that are high and fast. Shooting the rapids is one of the greatest canoeing thrills. Organized groups plan these trips with special attention to safety and training in rescue techniques. Beginners learn on less turbulent streams. Competition may be a wild twenty-five miles, like the annual race through the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas at Salida, Colorado, or a five-hundred-meter slalom, which is a supreme test of maneuverability in swift-flowing water with obstacles. Turning points and gates are designated by striped poles suspended from wires.

Devotees of white-water canoeing have an organization known as the American White Water Affiliation which has a splendid publication known as *American White Water*. The white-water paddlers use decked canoes and kayaks. An upset is not necessarily the end of a race or slalom. The "Eskimo roll" puts the contestant back on an even keel and in the running again.

Sailing Canoes

Windjammer sailors convert the canoe into a yacht and enjoy real sporty sailing. The thoroughbred of this ilk is the decked sailing canoe, a double-ender seventeen feet long, forty-three inches wide, and limited to ten square meters (107 square feet) of sail. It is one of the world's most highly developed racing craft and can be capsized and righted. Fully decked and equipped with a sliding hiking seat, these sleek aristocrats of canoe sailing have attained speeds of fifteen knots and won many one-of-a-kind regattas.

The ACA also has a cruising class, usually a wooden canoe with good lines, equipped with a lateen sail, leeboards, and steering paddle. A more refined rig is found on the Class C canoes which utilize a stock canoe of any material. This is fitted with a mast step, leeboards, transverse tiller and a sail, usually of dacron. Marconi cut. The decked sailers and cruisers are most numerous in the East while the C Class center around Jacksonville, Florida. The "spruce wind" (paddle) brings 'em back alive when zephyrs take a holiday.

Camping Trips

Camping and canoeing go together like ham 'n' eggs. When the American Canoe Association was formed at Lake George eighty years ago, its members were mostly canoe campers. Unless one elects a cruise with portages, cruise-camping is not laborious. Equipment and supplies up to two hundred pounds present no problem for two paddlers in an eighteen-foot canoe if the streams are a foot or more in depth.

The purist who cooks from scratch over a wood fire and spreads his blankets on pine boughs may paddle ten to

Does your recreation department sponsor a canoe program? Here are the latest tacks.

fifteen miles a day and still take a few pictures. The author uses inflated mattresses, a miner's or explorer's tent with ground cloth and mosquito bar sewed in, a two-burner gasoline stove, and provisions, mostly canned or prepared. The day's paddling then jumps from twenty-five to forty miles a day.

One day on the Suwannee comes to mind. My boy paddler, a banker, who left the "N" out of his title when we were camping, liked to cook. We had three hot meals a day, made and broke camp, washed our clothes, bathed, took some pictures, and covered forty-miles. One of us paddled while the other washed clothes or went over the side for a bath. One cooked while the other handled the tent and bedding. A large part of the equipment was carried in big lard cans to keep it dry. The canned soups, hash, vegetables, and milk were carried in a duffel bag. As the highways get more and more crowded, the serenity of a camping trip becomes more apparent.

The ACA owns a thirty-five-acre island near Gananoque, Canada, where its members and guests camp under canvas every year during August. While the atmosphere is informal, campers observe the code of the woods. A few simple rituals, such as morning and evening colors, nightly campfire programs, officer-of-the-day on duty and bugle calls, identify it as the camp of an organization with tradition. Each camper is responsible for his own camp, and no attempt is made toward uniformity. The daily program, as might be expected, includes sailing races, swimming, paddling races, novelty events, and trips ashore for groceries. Some campers bring their grandchildren to enjoy the same spot they enjoyed as youngsters forty or fifty years ago.

The racing kayak (above) comes in different sizes for a one-, two-, or four-man crew. Cruising sailer (right above) steers with a paddle. In slalom and white-water racing (left), paddlers use a fiberglass canoe which has deck and waterproof "skirts" for shooting rapids.

Canoe Clubs

What about clubs? Numerous groups of canoeists interested in one or more phases of activity, organize a club, acquire property, put up a boathouse and social hall and then function much like a yacht club. Officers are a commodore (president), vice-commodore (in charge of land activities), rear commodore (in charge of water activities), and purser (secretary and treasurer). These are known as flag officers. Members of the board or board of governors usually double as committee chairmen. Conventional committees are: finance, building and grounds, social, paddling, cruising, membership, regatta, publicity, and so forth. The Washington Canoe Club has been in existence seventy-five years, others fifty.

Another type of club owns no real estate but has a dozen or more canoes, a couple of trailers which will carry six canoes each, and sails for several of its canoes. These are usually kept in a member's yard between trips. The group is held together by a mimeographed bulletin which covers set events, some technical material and editorial comment. Cartoons and jokes by members round it out. The Buckridge Ski Club, which goes in for canoe cruising, white-water races and sailing cruising, is such an organization. It centers around Swarthmore but has cruises and camps as far away as Vermont. In the winter its members ski and skate.

Thousands of people learn some canoeing in camps—Boy Scout, Girl Scout, YMCA, YWCA, and private clubs. Many thousands, who never affiliate with any organized group, might have more fun if they did. A recreation department might organize a canoe club and then let the club function as an affiliated group, the same as a camera club, square-dance club, craft club, and so on.

Source Material

The following addresses and books are helpful:

American Canoe Association (Doris Cousins, secretary), 400 Eastern Street, New Haven 13, Connecticut.

American White Water Affiliation, 5525 East Bails Drive, Denver 22, Colorado.

Buckridge Ski Club Canoe Committee (Robert E. McNair), 32 Dartmouth Circle, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Canoeing, Official American Red Cross textbook. Obtainable from any ARC chapter office.

Volunteers line up sights. In background is the old baseball backstop as well as worn-down base paths.

GROWTH OF

WEEDS GREW faster than kids on a tract of rather level, treeless land in the eastern section of Loveland, Colorado, an area with many kids and few facilities. For the past twenty-five years this has been owned by the school district, and has been more productive of weeds than anything else. In early spring, the kids swarmed over the area playing ball.

This picturesque city of approximately eleven thousand is located along the eastern slope of the magnificent Rockies, about midway between Denver and Cheyenne. These community residents are not much different than those anywhere else—though they feel they are "just a little nearer Heaven" (weedless and well watered, they hope).

A tax-supported recreation department was set up in 1955 allowing for a full-time recreation director. There wasn't much money allocated for operational expenses by big-city standards, but each year the budget has increased. However, money for large capital improvements was not available. For three years the recreation program was carried on in existing parks and athletic fields, but as the program expanded and became more popular, more space was needed.

The idea of converting the vacant weed patch into a playfield area began to simmer, and finally came to a boil in February 1958, when the Loveland Recreation Commission helped organize the nonprofit Loveland Improvement

Men pour concrete for footings, floor, and backstop poles. All backstop poles were the donation of local companies.

Members of local Bricklayers Union spent many free hours constructing cement-block rest room. Note first level of backstop poles.

Construction of backstop took many manhours and needed specialized equipment, including extension-ladder truck.

MR. HENKEL, *a former Indiana fullback, was director of the recreation commission in Loveland, Colorado, before becoming director of recreation in Villa Park, Illinois.*

/EED PATCH

Don Henkel

Association. This was composed of volunteers dedicated to the creation of recreation facilities and other community improvements. This is not a storybook saga of thousands of volunteers rushing in to do a job overnight. Indeed, it was only through the hard work of a dedicated few that Sunnyside Park ever became a reality.

The school board gave permission for development of the property as a recreation facility. Word was spread that construction of the new area would be discussed at a big meeting. About one hundred people who thought they could make the area a reality showed up.

Then came legal complications: "You have to have a constitution and bylaws." "You have to incorporate with the state." "You can only go this far and no further." This all sounded logical, but the people who came to that first meeting had their shovels and rakes outside ready to go to work. Three months later, after the legal framework was arranged, the dozen remaining men set about the task of actually constructing Sunnyside Park. Everyone was made a chairman. There were more chairmen than committees and—more meetings.

The local Lions Club kicked off the financial donations with a gift of $600. This was followed by a combined gift from the three local veterans organizations of $1,100. With this money in hand, volunteer groups and individuals went to work. Members of the local bricklayers union spent three days of their own free time laying cement block for the rest rooms. All of the lumberyards donated materials for the restroom roof and glass blocks for the windows. The plumbers reduced their prices for installing plumbing fixtures. A carpenter built the roof; a paint dealer donated paint; a cement man laid the floor; the local ready-mix cement firm cut its bill considerably.

The core group of about a dozen men in the Loveland Improvement Association approved final detailed plans for the area, sought ways and means of obtaining funds, solicited professional volunteer help, and themselves gave consistent volunteer help and guidance to the entire project. The group's president, George Paine, is part owner of a manufacturing establishment. Others included a police sergeant, city building inspector, city electrician, cement contractor, semiretired man, two telephone-company employees, state highway-department engineer, meat cutter, and stocks-and-bonds man.

The association built the facility; by mutual agreement the Loveland Recreation Commission has charge of programing and maintenance.

The complete plans for Sunnyside Park call for rest-room facilities; large-size baseball-softball backstop; combination baseball-softball infield; completely grassed outfield, large enough to contain a full-sized football field; parking facilities; and a hard-surfaced concrete area, allowing room for three tennis courts, full-sized basketball and volleyball courts. The association built the various sections of Sunnyside Park with emphasis on maximum durability and minimum maintenance costs only as money became available.

Construction of the backstop and installation of the watering system were the most difficult projects. Watering eighty-five thousand square feet of grass area with no hope of tapping off existing city water lines caused a great deal of concern. There was an irrigation ditch running along one side of the property, but the use of this water would be unpredictable, if available at all.

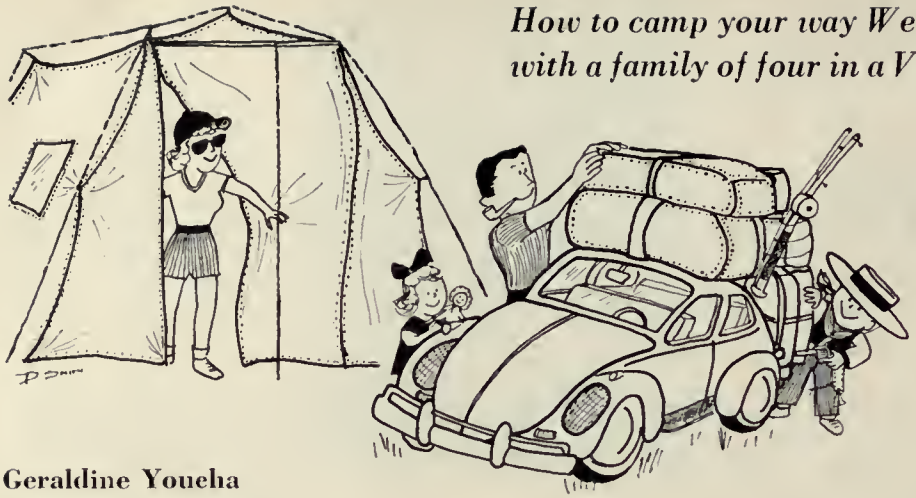
We thought that water was available just a short distance below ground since nearby homes had hit underground water while digging sewer lines. Luck was with us, and, at seven feet, water was struck. At nineteen feet, the casing was buried in shale and the well sealed off. Fifty-six gallons of water per minute were needed for our sprinkling system; the well tested at a minimum of one hundred.

With financial help from the school board, and volunteer assistance from many sources, installation of the underground watering system and grass sowing proceeded. The hard dirt surface was soaked to the point where it could be plowed and disked. Portable irrigation pipe was borrowed from a local farmer; a large portable pump, plus innumerable parts, were secured from implement dealers in town. Tractors and gas were obtained gratis and work proceeded toward irrigation of the hard ground.

The city water and cemetery departments brought in their equipment to dig the waterline ditches. The entire system was installed in such a manner that all water in the plastic lines would drain back to the well. A five-foot-deep sump hole was dug around the well and cemented, allowing the pump to be placed about two feet above water line. The sprinkling system is operated electrically with an automatic turn-off.

Last year, Sunnyside Park had its first full summer of usage. A kids' baseball program inaugurated the ballfield in great style. Church and service-club groups played softball there in a new 5-F League (Fisical Fitness For Fun & Fellowship). City league softball teams practiced on the field.

Those persons directly involved with Sunnyside are proud of what they have done; and the community, as a whole, feels a little bit richer for having a facility built by its own people that will be lasting in usage and value. #



How to camp your way West—in state and national parks—with a family of four in a Volkswagen . . .

STOP-OVER CAMPING

Geraldine Youcha

WHEN WE STARTED on our forty-five-hundred-mile camping and traveling trip last summer we felt like pioneers but with a pint-sized covered wagon. Ours was a 1958 Volkswagen, loaded every inch, inside and out, with camping equipment, assorted crayons and toys, two young children—seven and three—and the two of us. At home, three other couples with children were waiting in concerned anticipation for us to prove it could be done, so they could try this year.

We not only proved it could be done, we loved it. We swam in a mountain lake in Pennsylvania, were enchanted by the lush beauty of the Shenandoah Valley, and even played in snow in August in Colorado. No one got sick. We never even filled the prescriptions we carried with us from our understanding pediatrician. No one even got really cranky, and we all learned to appreciate ourselves, each other, and our country more than ever.

We started from Spring Valley, New York, about thirty miles from New York City, early one August morning. We headed south, then west to Colorado, then north and back east to New Salem, Illinois. The rest of the trip home was via old school friends and superhighways, and so is not included in the calculations here.

When we first thought of heading for the Rockies, and saving money by camping on our way, we talked to everyone we knew who had camped. They gave us hints on equipment, how to choose a campsite, and how to set up a tent. Then we visited camping supply stores and collected catalogues. When we had bought or borrowed most of our equipment, we camped for a trial weekend near home at Lake Welch in Palisades Interstate Park.

This was, in some ways, disastrous, and might have discouraged less stubborn pioneers. The children had no trouble. They slept cozily in their sleeping bags, although they kept rolling off their overinflated air mattresses onto us. They didn't wake up, we did. We also tried sleeping outside in a "screened porch" in front of the tent. I fit, my husband didn't. His toes kept pushing against the netting so, at about 3:00 A.M., we moved inside.

In a kind of Chaplinesque silent movie we maneuvered our sleeping bag into the tent and crawled into it, all in pitch blackness. Then, claustrophobia struck. I woke to see my husband standing at the open tent flap, desperately taking deep breaths. We found later that what we had was mild food poisoning, not claustrophobia.

In spite of this miserable experience, we drove wearily home convinced that camping was fun, and that we liked it. Our trip proved that our intuition, rather than our trial run, was right. We got used to sleeping in the tent. It even had one great advantage: when one of the children wanted a drink I just reached out for the canteen, filled a paper cup, handed it over, and went back to sleep without ever moving more than my arm. Camping and traveling was a real vacation, not an endurance test, despite dire predictions. Whenever we stopped at a campsite, skeptical and amused fellow campers (many family groups among them) gathered to watch us unload. This is what they saw:

- From the luggage rack on the roof we took down our tent. Packed in its own canvas bag slightly larger than a golf bag, it weighs only forty-five pounds. The tent is suspended from an aluminum frame, sets up in about twenty minutes, and has room to sleep five on air mattresses. We invested about $125 in it, feeling that ease in setting up and taking down, interior space unbroken by poles, and its light weight were worth the expenditure. It is manufactured by the Draw-Tite company, and is called the Holiday De Luxe. As extra equipment we bought mosquito netting to enclose the canopy area, but we never used the netting.
- The luggage rack also held two sleeping bags, two duffel bags of clothes, towels, etcetera, and two lightweight aluminum folding chairs. Who said we were roughing it?
- Out from under the hood (the Volkswagen's trunk) came our two-burner gasoline stove, efficient, compact, and easy to use; and our gasoline lantern. In the trunk we also kept our hatchet, rope, flashlight, first-aid kit, and so on.

Tucked in the back of the car, where my husband had removed the seat and built a plywood platform for the children to use as playing and sleeping space, were:

- Our small borrowed ice chest, which we filled every other day, and which efficiently kept our butter, fruit, and meat.
- The cupboard, home-built especially to fit into a small space and hold the packages of dehydrated soups, instant potatoes, salt, sugar, etcetera.
- Two sleeping bags and the deflated air mattresses used

MRS. YOUCHA, *a former writer-researcher for* Coronet Magazine, *is now engaged in a full family life and freelance writing. She wrote this article especially for* RECREATION.

The author with her two children, Sharon (left) and Victoria.

as padding for the sleep-and-play platform. Plus, of course, toys, a plastic pail with kitchen odds and ends, the insulated bag in which I packed lunch each morning, the canteen for water, my husband's rifle, the nested pots, pans, and silverware, and so on and on.

We had bought our lantern, stove, air mattresses, and hatchet and borrowed the sleeping bags and ice chest. This is standard practice among campers who acquire their equipment gradually, and don't want to invest too much until they are sure they like the life. We spent about eighty dollars on equipment, exclusive of the tent.

With the four of us and our equipment piled outside the car, it didn't see possible everything would ever fit back in. But it did—by about nine the next morning—and off we went to see more of the country, find a new campsite, and settle down for the afternoon and evening.

We picked our campgrounds from a booklet called *Campground Guide for Tent and Trailer Tourists*, revised every year and available from Campgrounds Unlimited, Blue Rapids, Kansas, for one dollar. It lists established campgrounds in the United States and Canada by states, tells how to reach them, what their facilities are, and so forth. Two other useful booklets, available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.: *Camping Facilities Administered by the National Park Service* (15¢) and *National Forest Vacations* (30¢), which describes recreation facilities available in our 149 national forests. We never reserved space in advance, although we understand that for touring New York and New England this is a necessity. Out West, no reservations were ever needed.

We stayed at state parks and at national parks, and liked the state parks better because they were less crowded, off the beaten track, and gave us a chance to know the people in the local area. We liked Claytor Lake, Virginia, so well we stayed two nights, went swimming, watched the water skiers, and cooked over an open wood fire.

That stop, our second, could well have been our last. During the night my husband felt something outside the tent push against his feet as he slept. He pushed back. The game of footsie went on for a while until my husband peeked out of the tent, saw nothing, and went back to sleep. Next morning, in the beautifully equipped bathhouse, with hot showers and dressing tables, a woman told me, "We usually warn new campers right away, but we didn't get to you last night. There are lots of the friendliest skunks around here—just don't bother them and they won't do a thing." Our midnight visitor undoubtedly had been less frightened than we, since he kindly refrained from ruining our tent.

The prettiest campsites we found were in Missouri. At the Meramec River our tent faced a tree bent over the stream. We ate watching the sun sparkle on the ripples and, if we'd had a fishing license, we could have caught a dinner of catfish while sitting at the picnic table. Another spot we liked particularly well was at Sugar Lake, near St. Joseph, Missouri. There, we walked a few feet from our campsite to swim among the lily pads; it was muddy but beautiful.

Camping in a different place every night added a lot to our appreciation of each other as individuals and a family. The children pitched in and really helped, gathering kindling, carrying water, drying silverware. They got some understanding of what daddies do as they watched theirs choose a level site, set up the tent, trench it as protection against rain, and build the fire. Their help was not only asked for, but really necessary, and they adapted well to any situation. They also learned to appreciate their mother's skill in finding and preparing familiar foods in unfamiliar surroundings.

We tried mapping our stopping places before we started our trip, estimating travel time on American Automobile Association strip maps, then finding a convenient campground in our guide. After one day's traveling, we forgot about our careful plans. For one thing, our heavily loaded Volkswagen did not cover as much territory, particularly in the mountains, as we had estimated. Then, we hadn't calculated the time-consuming bathroom and ice-cream stops, most numerous in the early days. What we finally did was decide on a stopping place as we started off in the morning. Detailed state maps, obtainable from the AAA or gas stations, were a great help here. Usually, we reached the campground we aimed for, but in the thirteen days it took us to get from New York to Colorado, we twice stayed at motels because darkness overtook us.

To keep the children amused while we traveled, we presented them with a new surprise toy each day. Some of these were successful, some not, and we seemed to spend most of our time straightening up the toys. Actually, the most successful devices were a song book, a harmonica, and a deck of cards.

We sang "Yankee Doodle" at Valley Forge, "My Old Kentucky Home" in the South, and "Frankie and Johnny" in the West. We played endless games of Old Maid on an aluminum baking tray which came in handy for holding crayons and paper, too. And we read aloud from guide books about the places on our route.

With our leisurely schedule we swam, explored caves and canyons, searched abandoned mines, and visited historical sites including Valley Forge and Lincoln's town, New Salem, Illinois. We talked to people in the Kentucky highlands who couldn't at first understand our accent, nor we theirs. We came back home singing "America, the Beautiful" with real appreciation of the lyrics for the first time and, corny as it sounds, we'd like to camp our way next time "from sea to shining sea." #

DANCING IN THE SUMMERTIME

Community Square Dancing

LET YOUR MIND'S EYE take you down the long curving steps from Upper Riverside Drive and 105th Street, in New York City, to the viaduct overlooking the beautiful Hudson River. Pause there and watch the hundreds and hundreds of people from every walk of life, every age range, joyously square dancing together. No, it is not a special occasion, but a usual summer evening of recreation.

In this area, nineteen years ago, an experiment in community square dancing was conducted under the auspices of the Division of Recreation, New York City Department of Parks. From a most humble beginning of twelve brave souls, heckled by several hundred unbelievers, it was destined to become an enduring and outstanding program. Because of its tremendous success, it spread to other areas in the city—Central Park Mall, Prospect Park, Victory Field, Poe Park, and other places. It grew, within four years, from an overall attendance of six thousand per season to an estimated two hundred and sixty-three thousand. This is not a per-capita hour count, but a count taken at the peak of each evening of the season's forty dances. Its success may be attributed to many things:

- Peoples' inherent sense of wanting to join with others, to be neighborly;
- A return of community interest in a wholesome form of recreation, bringing all age groups together; and
- The simple and easy integration of migratory people into the normal life of a large city.

The development of the program, naturally slow at the start, began to take shape after the first few weeks. The only publicity was a small poster, "Square Dance Tonight," at the top of the steps. This meant that word-of-mouth advertising had to be encouraged. To make this possible, the program had to be so simple and enjoyable that those who attended would bring others with them the next week. Language barriers also had to be bridged with the cooperation of the English-speaking participants. This was very necessary at Riverside Park because of the influx of Puerto Ricans into this section of the city.

There were other problems. The average city dweller has the idea that the square dance is "corny," done only by rustics. This was easily overcome by showing how square dancing is dancing at its best, not just skipping and romping about; that, like music for social dancing, square-dance music has dignity and form. To make this point, only the finest musicians were used. Good deportment was encouraged, to eliminate the small amount of horseplay displayed by a few to overcome their natural nervousness first time on the floor. In a few areas, good grooming was encouraged to do away with T-shirts, form-fitting slacks, halters, and so on. This was accomplished by calling attention, in a subtle way, to

Round-Dance Festival

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS San Antonio, Texas, has wanted to have a state or national round-dance festival. Last June this became reality and a huge success. However, at the outset we were full of misgivings as to what it would take to accomplish this dream and wondered if we could really get the job done.

San Antonio has had a very active round-dance program and many round-dance clubs have been organized. We realized we needed to create and establish the desire and then to plan this festival *around* these clubs; we wanted this to be their festival. Realizing the tremendous amount of time, planning, and work an undertaking of this type would involve, it was necessary to have their full support. At an organization meeting it was decided that a round-dance council, composed of one member from each club to serve as the officers, plus two members from each club to serve as directors, would assure an organization that would work together.

In September 1958, representatives from all clubs met in the municipal auditorium and elected officers and directors. From this group general chairman and cochairman were elected. The general chairman appointed chairmen for the various committees to begin their respective duties immediately. San Antonio's air-conditioned municipal auditorium was reserved, rentfree.

The workshop planning and faculty committee was among the first to get started and scheduled a workshop for the afternoon prior to the evening festival. This committee made contacts with teachers for the workshop. Of course, it is very important to have state and nationally known teachers on a workshop program, preferably teachers who are also choreographers.

The next committee to get under way was fund raising. It had been decided at the September meeting that one source of revenue would be a thirty-two-page souvenir program. By April 1959, the entire number of pages allotted for advertising had been sold, thus assuring enough money to cover all festival expenses.

The next step was to set up headquarters for the teachers and out-of-town dancers attending the festival—a downtown motel convenient to the auditorium. The motel manager had one thousand fliers printed giving the names of the teachers, dates, time, location of motel and festival. These fliers were sent all over the United States to round-dance clubs and groups.

Other committees were also busy

those who were properly dressed. Not that any particular groups were singled out, but once or twice during the evening a comment was made, such as, "It's nice to see so many dressed for square dancing rather than in T-shirts and such. You look wonderful." Little by little, those who were not dressed properly changed.

Cooperation in absorbing the new people as they came in was urged. This paid off with tremendous dividends as the years went by. Regular dancers, finding a couple in their set who had never danced before, immediately exchanged partners and cheerfully guided them through.

The dance program itself follows the round and square formulas that have helped to keep square dancing alive through the years. For each set of three square dances, a round dance follows. In the early days, those who came to watch would first come out on the floor just for social dancing, but soon became regulars.

To start each evening's dance, the orchestra leads off with sprightly music and everyone is asked to form one large circle; we explain that no one has to know how to square dance, just how to walk. The formation is also used to teach the basic figures, such as Forward and Back, Back-to-Back, Do-Si-Do, Swing, and Promenade.

Following this, four couples are asked to go to the center of the floor, join hands in a circle, each gent to have his back to one of the sides of the area. All then drop hands and the ladies are asked to stand alongside of their partners. Then all are instructed to extend their free arm out to the side, not toward any other person in the set, and when their fingertips are about six inches away from their neighbors', they are taking up the right amount of space. All are then asked to make up their own sets. From then on, the original figures taught in the large circle are used in various ways in square-dance formation.

All dances are for the enjoyment of the greatest number, rather than for those few who may consider themselves "experts." It has been found that the simplest combinations of figures bring about the greatest applause. Instruction is kept to the minimum so that a new dance can be taught in not more than a minute to a minute and a half. Sometimes even a walk-through is not necessary, and a simple talk-through does the trick.

To add variety, progressive circle dances, as well as simple contras, Virginia Reel, Freeport Reel, waltz quadrilles are used. They are well liked, even by the teenagers who make up a large percentage of the dancers. The social dances include fox trot, two-step, waltz, polka, rhumba, samba, and, for the young people, the Lindy and Rock'n' Roll. Numerous mixers are also used.

No longer an experiment, the dance program has proven an unqualified success, both in re-creating community interest in a family activity, and as a means of integrating a migratory people into the community through a wholesome form of recreation.—Ed Durlacher, *one of the top square-dance callers and teachers in the country, is head of Square Dance Associates.*

making arrangements, including the brunch, decorating, registration, and after-party committees. The brunch, given for the teachers and out-of-town dancers, was held at a private home, in a garden setting.

The decorating committee submitted several sketches, and we finally selected an hacienda scene, a full-scale replica of an outside wall of a typical Mexican hacienda with the authentic Mexican adornments, serape, large sombreros, flowers, and a tile roof. By May, the program committee had completed the list of dances for the evening program. By sending out the list of dances in advance of the festival, the out-of-town dancers had an opportunity to learn those they did not know or to review ones they had not been doing recently.

The registration committee, having decided on the motif for the name badges, were ready to take care of advance registration. A letter went to the leader of each state and out-of-state round-dance group, asking for the names of those who would be attending the festival. Having these names in advance expedited registration on the festival day. (It may be of interest to know that we had dancers from Kansas, Colorado, California, and Oklahoma.)

By now the after-party committee had selected the menu and made arrangements with the auditorium manager to have the tables placed on the dance floor immediately after the last dance on the program. This was a time for visiting, renewing acquaintances, discussing dances taught at the afternoon workshop, and enjoying the fellowship of our friends in the round-dance movement.

The other committees serving on the festival were: reception and greeters, floor, coordination, and workshop notes. The coordination committee was a stand-by group, whose members would fill in on the festival day should a committee member be unable to be present. They were also to be ready to serve in the event that more people were needed on any other committee. The workshop-notes committee was responsible for seeing that each dancer had a copy of the workshop notes, and a list and directions for each dance taught in the afternoon workshop. This book of notes was compiled and mimeographed at our office.

Although the time from September 1958 to June 1959 seemed a long time, it really flew for those working on committees. The day of the festival arrived with everything ready. A dream was being fulfilled, and we were all anticipating a day we would never forget.

P.S. The following week the municipal auditorium was reserved for the 1960 festival to be held July 16.—Lou Hamilton, *superintendent of recreation, San Antonio, Texas.*

The upswing

Richard A. Gonzales, better known as Pancho, developed his powerful game on the municipal courts of Los Angeles under the coaching of Perry Jones. After winning two straight national singles titles, he turned pro in 1949, went on to greater fame.

THE TWANG OF ball against racket is heard in the land as recreation tennis programs get under way for the 1960 season. Tennis, once a sport for the few, has enjoyed increasingly greater popularity among more and more people, particularly youngsters, as more public recreation agencies have incorporated this exhilarating sport into their programs.

Some of the early problems surrounding tennis still remain. The game requires a great deal of space, and, as basically set up, can accommodate only four people at one time. Tournament play involves complications: varied forms of play, such as singles, doubles, mixed doubles, men's and women's, senior and junior; proper seeding of players; scheduling court time; and so on. Yet many community recreation departments are finding it an exceedingly worthwhile year-round activity which can be made generally available through group instruction.

The following notes describe tennis programs initiated by several recreation departments to make tennis more generally available to all age groups, in terms of time, court facilities, the players' physical condition and ability.

The Short-Set Match

Shortened matches are not new to the tennis-teaching profession; for years instructors have had to direct tennis events for student and club members where conditions limited the number of games to be played in a match. If we are seriously trying to present tennis to the American public through community recreation and school programs, we must be realistic about our demands for skill and endurance.

To see what we could accomplish along these lines in Monterey, California, we set up a peninsula-wide tennis association for adults and youngsters. For the first time, professional instruction was available in all the city recreation programs and physical education classes of these communities. Here is how we set up our tournaments:

Using a new type of tournament form, all tennis players were listed as they arrived at the courts. Each match consisted of one short set (first player to win four games and to be two games ahead.) Winners always played winners and losers played losers. Each person or team played three or four matches in two to two and a half hours, with matches averaging twenty minutes of play. Five points are given losers and ten points to winners plus the net points (games) won or lost during each match.

A survey of participants revealed that:

- Most players prefer doubles to singles.
- It's fun to play several different opponents. Each person tends to seek his own ability level.
- Players like to play, then sit and gab, then play again.

From the tournament director's point of view, the following are favorable factors:

- It's a happy tournament and therefore enjoyable to run.
- It takes only a couple of hours, thus there is always a final result.
- There is only one complete loser for every eight participants, with three matches played.

The Monterey Peninsula Tennis Association recommends: (1) a four-game set and match; (2) six-game set and match; or (3) an eight-game set and

in tennis

Now a game for "players from seven to seventy."

The Chicago Park District conducts tennis clinics for youngsters and adults. Here, an instructor at the district's Waveland Courts is demonstrating proper service.

The clamor for lighted courts increases yearly in all areas, and recreation departments are trying to meet the demand. Here, girls practice under lights in Los Angeles.

match. Each set must be won by two games; i.e., 4-2, 5-3, etcetera.

Most players prefer to win by a tight score, and tournament players generally feel they have a better chance in two out of three sets or, better yet, three out of five. But winning by a tight score requires proper matching of opponents rather than longer matches, at least in our estimation. In this respect, one-set matches enable more tennis to get played and thus allow of more proper matching.

Tournament directors will quickly recognize the following advantages of the short set. Tournament officials always face scheduling doubles, singles, and mixed doubles. Then, there are the thirty-one recognized divisions of play, and one player can enter as many as five different events in one tournament. We recommend conducting a singles, a doubles, or a mixed doubles event, not all three categories. Since playing time is greatly accelerated, qualifying rounds can be played to place players in several divisions of elimination play that have draws of sixteen or less. Then, too, the championship division could have a consolation tournament for first-round losers. The losing semifinalists can play off for third and fourth place.—PETER J. ALDRETE, *546 Dutra Street, Monterey, California;* EARL ARNETT, *City Hall, Pacific Grove, California;* and WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, *P.O. Box 600, Carmel, California.*

Any of the authors will be happy to answer any inquiries you may have about their program.—Ed.

Upswing in Cincinnati

One of Cincinnati's most unusual tennis activities is a Novice Tournament for nontournament winners, conducted for the past seven years. Its purpose is to reach players who have never won a tournament or even reached the quarter finals of any tournament having thirty-two or more entries, or the semifinals in a tournament with sixteen or less (except the novice). Even the novice winner of any one year, in any age group, cannot play the following year in this tournament. Also ineligible are players who have received a varsity letter in high school or college. Our slogans have been: "The tournament you can win" and "Players from seven to seventy can play."

We have utilized the following regulations for the novice tournament. All matches are limited to singles, with two age groups (fifteen and over, fifteen and under) for both sexes. Players must come from their home community, and all neighborhood tournaments start on the same day. Neighborhood winners ultimately meet in citywide finals. One community may have as many as four entries in each age classification, based on total entries in an age group. For example:

- Up to 23 entries qualifies one player
- 24 to 32 entries qualifies two players
- 33 to 48 or over entries qualifies four players

However, only one winner in each age group from the neighborhood is awarded a trophy, the runner-up a certificate. Wherever possible, clinics are conducted at the same time as the community matches.

In 1959, this was Cincinnati's largest tennis event, with a total of 393 participants. This type of tournament encourages the average player who feels that he has at least a fighting chance

to win this event. We have also noticed that the winners of the Novice play with the more skillful players the next year. More tournaments, plus this special one, have been responsible for the upswing in tennis in Cincinnati.—ROBERT E. COADY, *supervisor, tennis and special events, Public Recreation Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

The Novice Tournament has also proved popular in other parts of the country. It received its major impetus in Detroit, Michigan, where it has been the "baby" of Harvey Barcus of The Detroit News since 1933. He claims it is "the world's largest tennis competition." It is cosponsored by the Detroit Parks and Recreation Department and the Patrons Tennis Association. —Ed.

Any Season, Any Hour

Brookline, Massachusetts, is a tennis town. Long a mecca for tennis lovers who have come there over the years to watch the many National Doubles Championships, it is also a town whose public recreation department fosters an extremely popular tennis program for everybody. Jack Lynch, chairman of the New England Tennis Development Committee, sent us the following information on the tennis setup in Brookline.

Each summer a tennis supervisor is appointed to direct the program for the many playgrounds with tennis courts, and the playground leaders familiarize themselves thoroughly with the game. A top tennis expert is invited to town to lecture these leaders on tennis fundamentals, rules, ways of developing top players while still playing for enjoyment, and so forth. Several methods of instruction are described: hitting the ball against the wall or a bang board; working in two's for singles instruction, in four's for doubles; and the large clinic group. In this method of group instruction, pupils are broken down into groups of from ten to fifteen pupils per instructor, and all work on one stroke a day.

The tennis clinic can be an effective way of teaching, particularly when expert outside help is available in conjunction with assistance from local instructors and volunteers. To obtain best results and good publicity, such a program should be planned to extend over a six-to-eight-week period. This is a good public service because it provides many youngsters and any interested adult beginners with expert free coaching on an organized basis. Tennis enthusiasm runs so high that, despite the hour-long rain preceding a clinic a couple of years ago, over six hundred interested participants of all ages showed up. Firemen and their friends climb the playground fences at 5:30 in the morning, to get in a couple of sets before eight, when the playgrounds open but when they have to be at work. Others have been known to shovel the snow off the courts in the winter to keep in tennis trim. The clamor for lighted courts increases yearly. In many New England communities lighted tennis courts are available for play until eleven at night.

One of the devices to keep 'em playing when the courts get overcrowded is multidoubles. This form of tennis is played with four or more players to a team or side. Two players play two opponents for two games and then the other team members substitute two players at a time, playing two new opponents for an additional two games. This system continues to alternate every two games. When the teams are of equal ability, it is great fun and accommodates many players.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has a very successful Junior Tennis Development Committee and Program, headed by a capable chairman, Martin L. Tressel. Based in New York City, this committee works closely with fifteen local sectional USLTA associations, and is glad to refer any tennis program inquiries to the nearest sectional association. Thus, you can obtain expert help in setting up such a tennis program in your community. Also, when you know that some top-notch players are visiting in your area, it is often possible to secure their enthusiastic participation in your tennis clinics and exhibitions if you have the close cooperation of your local tennis association.

Properly promoted, taught, and organized, tennis is a great game for recreation programs—for champion or novice, for boys and girls, parent and child, oldster or youngster—during any season and at any hour.

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These variations on tennis have been checked out by RECREATION Magazine with the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and do not, in any way, contravene any of its regulations. If you have any questions about your present tennis program, or would like to set one up, write Ed Baker, United States Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York 5, for adult programs. For youngsters, get in touch with Martin Tressel at the same address.—Ed.

John D. Rockefeller

WHEN JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr. died on May 12, at the age of eighty-six, he left behind a new concept of the American billionaire. Here was a man who used his great wealth for the betterment of his country and fellow citizens, not for capricious self-indulgence. The parks and recreation field will remember him as a philanthropist who did much to conserve the natural beauty of the nation's landscape—forests, mountain ranges, lakes, and parks. While he and his family had explored most of the national parks, he claimed he had no favorite park—"Like your children, you love each one of them for different reasons."

Among Mr. Rockefeller's contributions: ACADIA NATIONAL PARK—$3,571,000 for land acquisition and related projects.

"SAVE-THE-REDWOODS" LEAGUE—$2,027,000 to protect California's redwoods in what is now Humboldt State Park. He later gave an additional million to save another redwood grove.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK—$1,646,000 to save the sugar pines in Yosemite.

JACKSON HOLE PRESERVE—$19,370,000 to add this Wyoming valley to Grand Teton National Park.

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK (N.Y.-N.J.)—$10,255,000 to preserve and develop the lower Palisades.

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK—$164,000 to help construct Skyline Drive.

FORT TRYON PARK (New York City)—$5,930,000 in land and $20,000,000 to create the Cloisters, a museum of medieval European art, particularly church art and architecture.

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA—more than $60,000,000 for one of the most ambitious and perfect restorations ever accomplished.

Fishing, food and fun for the nine-to-fifteens.

The S.S. Optimist Club *brings a weary but happy crew cargo into port after day well-spent.*

Roy Muschany

Dr. Muschany, boys' service chairman, starts the trip by answering eager questions, shows boys how to bait a hook.

Fishing lessons are put into use. Now to see if fish bite. Eighty-five percent of the youngsters had never been fishing.

Sunshine and a baited hook . . . what better way to spend a summer afternoon? This dream became actuality.

RIVER BOAT FOR BOYS

Take a boy from a crowded and smoky rundown section of the city and put him on a boat in the middle of a lake in the sunshine and fresh air. Let him fish to his heart's content for a day with large, juicy worms or dough bait, eat all the hot dogs and cake and drink all the soda pop he desires. Add to this the companionship of an adult who can help him bait his fishing poles and answer the many questions that a boy will ask, and you have a perfect formula for happiness.

And this is exactly what the South Side St. Louis Optimist Club did last summer on the SS *Optimist* for 847 boys from nine to fifteen.

The idea for this project came to me last February while I was gazing over the Mississippi River from my living-room window. Why not, I thought, build a super-safe boat to take boys fishing on beautiful Lake Alton above St. Louis, and the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers? There was no activity of this kind for boys in the St. Louis area.

At the next meeting of our club I presented my new boys work project to the membership. They gave me a full vote of confidence to see if my plan could be accomplished by a service club with only sixty-eight members.

Consulted Coast Guard

First I consulted with Commander Ray J. Fugina of the United States Coast Guard, from whom I received excellent cooperation and advice. Because of his help we were able to build a safe passenger boat without making costly mistakes. His recommendations were fully complied with and we passed our inspection with flying colors.

George and Jerry Holtgrewe, owners of the Humboldt Boat Service, agreed to

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Reprinted with permission from The Optimist Magazine, *January 1959.* Dr. Muschany *is an active Optimist.*

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build our boat for one thousand dollars less than cost when they learned the purpose of our project. Ron Brockington, of the Mercury Outboard Motors, arranged for us to buy two sixty-horsepower, Mark 75 motors at a huge discount.

In order to complete the superstructure and pilot house it was necessary for me to call on industrial and commercial leaders for their donation of services or products. Not a single company or individual refused my request. In less than thirteen weeks a total of $10,200 worth of material and finished products had been donated and our boat was ready for launching. We emptied our boys work treasury of $4,798, earned from the sale of Christmas trees, and today we have a boat valued at nearly $15,000.

Carpenters, welders, painters, plumbers, roofers, electricians, and do-it-yourself workmen contributed their services and labor on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays in order that our dream boat could become a reality. Some were Optimists, many were not, but all these men had one thing in common—goodness in their hearts. Our boat is docked at the Palisades Yacht Club at Portage Des Sioux, Missouri, one of the finest boat harbors anywhere, thanks to Donald J. Miravalle, who gave us this berth.

First Boat Ride for Most

Every Saturday and Sunday we take fifty underprivileged boys from various boys' homes, community centers, YMCA, Cub and Boy Scout groups, juvenile delinquents, or any group of worthy boys on a twenty-five-mile cruise they will never forget. We have found that ninety percent of these boys had never had a boat ride and eighty-five percent had never gone fishing.

All youth programs must have adequate supervision to be successful, and from the first trip we made to the last, our club kept a ratio of at least one man for every four boys. Our Optimist motto, "Friend of the Boy," had its fullest meaning on our boat, as every man was a buddy to four boys.

My wife can testify that these trips give a boy an enormous appetite. She prepared over 2,200 wieners and rolls, cut up over 155 sweet cakes, and, above all, was a perfect hostess and mother to 847 boys from June through September. My two sons served as deckhands and soda jerks.

For those interested in statistics, our boat is forty-six feet long, sixteen feet wide, draws only eleven and a half inches of water, has two feet of freeboard and is made of 3/16-inch steel plate. The hull has four watertight bulkheads with hatch covers and, for additional safety, a transverse steel plate was welded in to prevent tipping should all the boys run from one side of the boat to the other. A forty-four-inch chain-link fence with two gates, complete with padlocks, protects the boys from falling into the river. A 3500-watt electric generating plant supplies all the current for a large refrigerator, electric appliances, air horns, ceiling lights, running lights, searchlight, radio, and television.

Our plans for the future will be to book passage for over twelve hundred boys next year, and, in a little over eight years, we should go over the ten-thousand mark in our ship's log.

In addition, it is our hope that this boat, and what it stands for, will bring new blood into our club, strengthen the fellowship of our members and their families and create a form of relaxation so important to the fast pace in which we live. #

EACH OF US *has need to escape occasionally from the noisy world which surrounds us and find refreshment in the grandeur of nature. Yet, year after year, our scenic treasures are being plundered by what we call "advancing civilization." If we are not careful, we shall leave our children a legacy of billion-dollar roads leading nowhere except to other congested places like those they left behind.*—GENERAL OF THE ARMY OMAR NELSON BRADLEY.

NOTES *for the Administrator*

●

George Butler

Uses of a Park

Balboa Park in San Diego, California, is one of the largest and oldest municipal parks in the United States. Its 1,400 acres were dedicated for park purposes in 1868 when San Diego had a population of only 2,310. The park has had an interesting history. It has been the setting for two international expositions, the first of which led to a number of buildings of unusual design being erected in the park. Although intended as temporary buildings, many are still in use.

Like other large city parks, Balboa Park has been subjected to encroachment pressures, and portions of the park have been assigned nonconforming uses. Because of the present and potential significance of the area, a citizens committee was appointed "to study the historical and existing facilities and uses of Balboa Park to ascertain present and future problems relative to these facilities and uses and propose solutions for these problems." Among the general policies recommended by the committee are the following:

• Balboa Park, as a municipal endeavor, should conform to that which is regarded as a true function of government —the provision of services for the community which the individual, the family, or the neighborhood cannot afford to provide for themselves. The city charter sets forth that the usage of Balboa Park should be confined to those activities which are "cultural, educational, or recreational, and which are open to the public." Further exclusive and permanent use of buildings and areas by limited interest groups at the expense of the public as a whole should not be permitted.

• As future cultural activities are developed, their location within Balboa Park will augment the present great cultural and educational assets of this area, thus creating a cultural center for all our citizens.

• With the development of the program outlined by the master plan of parks and recreation for district parks, recreation centers, community centers and such, many organized physical recreation programs can be handled at the neighborhood level.

• The development of freeways or major streets to the north and south of the park, in order to accommodate all east-west crosstown traffic, must be encouraged. This will make possible the creation of a pedestrian island in the central park-building group area.

• Many activities are conducted in Balboa Park simply because adequate building facilities are not available elsewhere. . . . Those buildings retained only to serve such extraneous uses should ultimately be removed as more suitable facilities for such nonpark activities become available outside the park.

• Private enterprise operations, both nonprofit and profit, for the purposes of serving park patrons within the park proper, are not inconsistent with municipal controls of Balboa Park. Leases, grants of land, or any legal agreement which would tend to grant the leaseholder a degree of autonomy that weakens the direct responsibility of our city government to the people for every phase of Balboa Park's operation should not be permitted.

• Increased public information should be provided concerning the multitude of cultural, educational, recreational activities and displays conducted in Balboa Park.

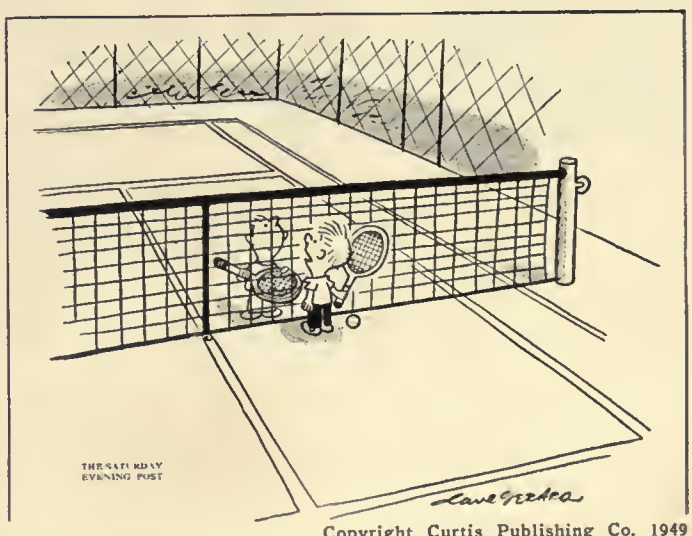
• We must recognize and strengthen the spiritual, moral, physical, and cultural values of Balboa Park—as a park—as worthwhile in itself and as worthwhile in those activities which it makes possible.

Coordinated Public Leisure

Fremont, California, has joined the ranks of the exceedingly few communities in which all public leisure programs are administered through a coordinated department. The Fremont Department of Community Recreation is composed of three divisions: libraries, parks, and recreation. All three divisions will seek to develop a well-rounded leisure program satisfying all recreation needs from a children's theater and after-school recreation program to senior citizens groups and evening round tables. Establishment of the coordinated department is designed to facilitate cooperation with other agencies, such as the schools, the Alameda Flood Control District, and private groups interested in cultural programs.

Intercounty Cooperation

A Supervisors Intercounty Committee, composed of county supervisors representing six counties in the Detroit Metropolitan Area, is tackling the mounting problems of metropolitan centers. The committee does not represent another government layer, but rather a means of utilizing to the fullest the inherent strength of existing government



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"Anyone who gets it over the net gets a point. Okay?"

tools and agencies within the region. Five standing committees, one a recreation committee, were appointed by the Supervisors Intercounty Committee, each to specialize in a specific major area. Committee functions are to encourage studies of specific problems and, after proposals have received unanimous approval of the Intercounty Committee, to recommend them to the respective boards of supervisors for action.

Waterfront Zoning

The zoning of waterfront properties presents unusual problems. William D. Welch, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, discusses commercial waterfront zoning in an article in the *Tennessee Planner* (April-June 1958):

> At present the principal use of a commercial nature on the reservoir shoreline is that of the commercial boat dock. This use is very essential for the enhancement of recreational benefits. But, at the same time, it can be very detrimental to the point of becoming a nuisance, due to bright lights, noise, hours of operation, etcetera, if not properly related in its location to adjacent uses. Developing criteria for delineating land for waterfront commercial use is one of the most difficult problems. The solution appears to be in the designation of a "special use" zone. This special use zone would be developed around recreation as the principal use. Using this approach, a commercial waterfront zone would not be created, and the boat docks, concession stands, etcetera, although commercial in nature when viewed independently, would become supporting or accessory uses in the recreational zone.

Mr. Welch listed a number of conditions that are to be included in the TVA's special zone in order to avoid the utilization of too much of the area zoned for recreation use and to control the nuisance factor of the boat docks and concession stands. These are:

> The applicant must own or control one thousand feet of continuous shoreline parallel to the sailing line or the nine-foot navigation channel.
>
> If the proposed location is on a tributary or in a cove, he must own or control the land on both sides of the cove or tributary unless same is more than five hundred feet across at the proposed site. If more than five hundred feet across, he must own one thousand feet along one side of the cove, parallel to the sailing line or main channel of this tributary.
>
> He must have one-hundred-foot sideyards between any permanent or floating structure and his side property line.
>
> He must provide adequate parking space depending on the number of boat storage slips and boats for rent.
>
> No recreational accessory use may be located on areas developed and designated as public access points by the Corps of Engineers.
>
> It is felt that these conditions will control the detrimental influence on adjoining uses and conserve the recreational value of the land.

In Brief

• The high cost of purchasing land in built-up areas is illustrated by the experience in a large eastern city which purchased an old car-barn site of 1.83 acres for a playground at a cost of $600,000.

• Philadelphia has included $2,350,000 in its 1960 capital-budget authorizations for recreation and cultural agencies or departments. In the approved 1960-1965 capital program, $16,823,400 is included for recreation and cultural purposes, including libraries. This represents two percent of the city's total capital program for the five-year period. #

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RECREATION for the Ill and Handicapped

Beatrice H. Hill

✣ Health, recreation, and welfare agencies have been requesting advice, with increasing frequency, from the NRA Consulting Service on training workers in coordinated agency recreation programs for servicing the homebound chronically ill and handicapped. This trend fits in with the current interest in such planning for nursing homes and homes for the aged, located in one area.

As such recreation programs for the chronically ill homebound increase, we need a whole new subgroup of recreation workers who will have to be trained for this field—the subprofessional or recreation aide. The Consulting Service has found in its coordinated nursing-home programs, that no matter how successful, there was a lack of continuity in the program. One or two visits a week from a worker, jointly paid by several homes, left the patient with nothing to do in between.

In several states, the owners, themselves, devised the idea of jointly paying a professional worker to initiate and supervise the program, then engaged a subprofessional to direct the program under the director's supervision. These people are paid from $1.30 to $2.00 an hour, work from three to four hours an afternoon, three to five days a week, depending on the size of the home. Many persons—retired nurses, school teachers, and recreation professionals—are interested in such part-time work.

✣ The Consulting Service has begun a study of some of the programs in our larger hospitals. We find that many hospital recreation departments do not use arts and crafts, hobbies, or music to provide patients with recreation experience, purely for pleasure. Many hospital recreation departments do not offer adult education and some do not offer dramatics. We agree that the use of music and art as therapeutic tools should be done by music and art therapists—and occupational therapists can do a marvelous job of using arts and crafts to bring about functional improvement, but we firmly believe that arts and crafts, music and hobbies should also be used to provide the sense of satisfaction, the opportunity for self-expression, the refreshment of body and spirit, the pure pleasure that *is* recreation. This is the objective of recreation service, and meeting this objective is completely our responsibility. We would appreciate letters from you telling us if you use these activities for this purpose in your agency or institutions, and if not, why not.

We have also observed that very few hospital recreation programs are set up so that recreation therapists can work closely with the physician in preparing patients for their return to community living. In any attempt at comprehensive rehabilitation, it seems highly important that patients be helped to make a successful social adjustment to community life.

The NRA Consulting Service believes the recreation professional must take the initiative in letting physicians know that the recreation specialist is prepared to assist in the process of preparing mentally or physically handicapped persons for a successful return to life outside. He must emphasize the following: (1) patients need opportunities to learn what they can do and enjoy doing, (2) patients need to know about recreation resources and facilities available in the communities to which they expect to return, and (3) patients' families, friends, and others need help in planning and in taking responsibility for seeing to it that the patient has a happy time when he returns home.

✣ Plans for the hospital sessions of the 42nd National Recreation Congress are under full steam, jointly planned by Sidney Acuff and me. Mr. Acuff is recreation director of Eastern State Hospital, Knoxville, Tennessee, also chairman of the hospital section of the American Recreation Society. At this point, we are planning to devote one entire afternoon to recreation for the aged. If you have any suggestions for this, please write the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped or Mr. Acuff.

✣ FLASH: A special fund-raising campaign is now being planned for the Consulting Service this fall. Funds will be earmarked for the Consulting Service's on-going activities. As you know, much of the Service's program is based on special projects but it wants to provide more direct *individual* service to you.#

MRS. HILL *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

CONNECTICUT. A representative town meeting in *Westport* approved purchase of a local beach and country club as a community recreation facility. The town took over operation of the setup on May 30. Purchase price was $1,925,000, financed through a bond issue. The property includes 169 acres on Long Island Sound, with a clubhouse, an 18-hole golf course, eight tennis courts, 20 cottages scattered through a wooded area, riding trails, an Olympic-size swimming pool, cabanas, a boat basin, and a long, sandy beach.

• The new swimming center in *Newington*, built at a cost of approximately $120,000, was completed in the fall and is scheduled for dedication during June as part of the town's Recreation Month celebration. The pool's divided diving area is 40′-by-50′ with three-meter and one-meter diving boards. The swimming area is 75′-by-50′, so designed that it can have six swimming lanes for competitive events. The third area, for children and swimming instruction, is the same size as the diving area.

IDAHO. The federal General Services Administration has turned over 42.4 acres of government surplus property to *Pocatello* for park and recreation uses. The city will pay a fraction of the property's original value. Development, scheduled on a ten-to-twenty-year basis, calls for a putting green, swimming pool, wading pool and bathhouses, children's playgrounds, multiple-use area, net-game area, one lighted softball field, one unlighted baseball-diamond field-game area (for soccer, field hockey, and so on), a model airplane area, one lighted regulation baseball and football field with stadium, acres of family picnic area, and informal game areas. John L. Brenna, director of recreation, estimates the entire project will cost close to $1,000,000.

INDIANA. Martin M. Nading, Jr., superintendent of recreation, reports that *Fort Wayne* is constructing two 18-hole, par-3 golf courses, one at Shoaff Park and another at Macmillen Park. Fred Shoaff and the Macmillen Foundation have made substantial contributions for each of these parks. Mr. Nading expects the Shoaff Park Golf Course to be completed by the fall, the Macmillen course by 1961. At Macmillen, some fairways will go into a wooded area. Shoaff Park boasts beautiful rolling terrain and some holes will be played over a 15-foot embankment.

• *Michigan City* has purchased lakefront property totaling three and a quarter acres from the U. S. Coast Guard. This includes a large, old lighthouse, built in 1853, that will be used as the city's historical museum. The museum will be developed by the local historical society in cooperation with the recreation department.

MAINE. The Scott Paper Company has deeded a 576-acre park to the state park commission as an outright gift. Located in the Lily Bay section of Moosehead Lake, the area includes four miles of shoreline and off-shore islands. In *Portland*, Karl Switzer, director of parks and recreation, reports plans to convert a former city dump into a par-3 golf course and park area.

MICHIGAN. The new $1,500,000 youth center in *Dearborn* has fourteen clubrooms designed for meetings of adult, as well as youth, groups. Five have built-in kitchenettes, including range and refrigerator, and plenty of storage space. The rooms are 16′-by-24′ and those with northern exposure can be opened via an accordion type of wall to form larger units as needed. The youth center is part of the city's developing civic center on fifty acres donated by the Ford Motor Company.

MISSOURI. At *Montauk State Park*, an entirely new campground has been laid out, equipped with modern rest rooms, showers, and coin-o-matic laundry. The area will be reserved for picnicking only. Trailer parking facilities are under construction in *Trail of Tears* and *Table Rock State Parks*, making a total of four parks with this service.

The Mark Twain Memorial Shrine in *Mark Twain State Park* will be dedicated June 5, and the General John J. Pershing Boyhood Home Memorial Shrine will be dedicated September 13.

NEW YORK. Facilities for family camping will be greatly increased this summer to meet growing demand. The new 2,700-acre *St. Lawrence State Park*, near the overlooks and exhibits of the New York State Power Authority and the Eisenhower and Snell Locks of the seaway, will be in full operation for the first time this season. The Coles Creek development of the park promises to be one of the finest camping sites in the East. Beautifully landscaped, *St. Lawrence State Park*, on Barnhart Island, contains a white sand beach on the 25-mile lake formed for the seaway. Shaded picnic areas, equipped with tables and grills, overlook the lake. On the mainland, a new marina for pleasure boats and a tent and trailer camping area are available.

The Thousand Islands State Park Commission has budgeted $100,000 for camp sites, marina, and other facilities at *Wellesley Island State Park*. Additions to the picnic and camping sites throughout the state will provide facilities for an additional 1,500 groups this year. *Toe Path Mountain Park* in Schoharie County was opened last year with 1,200 picnic and 35 camping sites.

Sixty-five camp sites on islands along the easterly shore of Indian Lake in the Adirondacks will be open this year for the first time. These sites are accessible by boat only. The state-owned Lewey Lake camping area is a convenient point of departure for the islands. At the Lewey Lake area 60 new camping sites bring the total to 176 individual sites.

Two other camping and picnic areas are in the process of development. These are the Putnam Pond camp site off Route 73, north of Ticonderoga and Bowman Creek, in central New York near Norwich. The latter, in Chenango County, is being developed on state reforestation land. At Northampton Beach, Route 30, two miles south of Northville on the Sacandaga Reservoir, one hundred new picnic sites have been completed and plans call for more additions this year.

Development and expansion have progressed rapidly in state parks on the Hudson River. The Taconic State Park Commission has budgeted $700,000 this year to continue development of *Mohansic* and *Lake Toghkanic State Parks*. The Palisades Interstate Park Commission has allotted $750,000 to continue expansion at Lake Welch in the *Harriman State Park* section as well as $100,000 for group camping modernization and $60,000 for docking facilities.

The Genesee State Park Commission has underway a $300,000 development in the northern section of *Letchworth State Park*. Other appropriations in current budgets for state park improvements include: *Allegany State Park*, road construction, $75,000; *Green Lakes State Park*, bathing area reconstruction, $68,000; *Finger Lakes State Park* Commission, sanitary facilities, $30,000; *Cayuga Lake State Park*, camping facilities, $50,000; *Braddock Bay State Park*, comfort station and shelter, $45,000.

The Niagara Frontier State Park Commission has started construction of a camp site with boating facilities, at Four Mile Creek, to cost $150,000. Reconstruction and improvement of buildings at Niagara Reservation is estimated at $100,000.

OHIO. Visitors to the Professional Golfer's Association tournament at Firestone Country Club in *Akron* in July will see one of the most beautiful new clubhouses in the Midwest. Finished in the late summer of 1959, the modern two-story building replaces the one destroyed by fire in 1958. A reconstruction program, designed to make the country club's 18-hole golf course a major challenge to the nation's leading golfers, is also progressing satisfactorily. In the photograph on the left Robert Trent Jones (*left*), golf-course architect directing the revamping program, and Raymond C. Firestone, president of Firestone Tire and Rubber, are inspecting a recently built water hazard at the sixteenth green. Plans call for the size of this green to be increased by fifty percent. This course is open to Firestone employees only but requires payment of small dues. Another Firestone course in town is open to employees and public for a daily fee.

PENNSYLVANIA. Work on the new state park along the Susquehanna River in *Williamsport* is expected to be finished in time for a July Fourth opening. This is the first state park to be developed with the cooperation of the local recreation department and the Department of Forests and Waters. The state has allocated a total of $34,500 to date for the project, to be known officially as *Susquehanna State Park*. Many local groups also have had a hand in the undertaking. The Williamsport Technical Institute will contribute a great deal of work on the project. Last year, institute students rough-graded the area and cleared brush and trees and, this year, will grade the beach area and build a bathhouse.

The Industrial Properties Division of the Chamber of Commerce donated land for the bathhouse and park areas. The Pennsylvania Power and Light Company has made extensive repairs to a dam across the river before turning it over to the state without cost. The dam creates a lakelike section on the river extending about ten miles upstream, assuring ample water depth throughout the summer for both swimming and boating. The company is also providing a parking area on the land side of the dike.

The park, within a five-to-ten minute drive from the center of town, will include a picnic area, eventually to accommodate 1,500 to 1,800. The 500-foot swimming area will accommodate thirteen hundred bathers. The third phase will be a camping area.

TEXAS. The state legislature has passed a bill guaranteeing public access to Gulf Coast beaches. The bill gives the county commissioners' courts control over the beaches and makes provisions for any county or district attorney to file suits to remove fences or other barricades erected against public access.

• In *San Angelo* a newly acquired concrete building, 40′-by-100′, will be operated as a recreation center on a year-round basis for all age groups. In *Wichita Falls*, the parks and recreation department has cooperated with a local improvement association to develop a playground. During a mass tree-planting program, the department dug holes and furnished plant material; neighborhood residents placed the trees, backfilled, and watered them. In seventy minutes 358 trees were planted.

WASHINGTON. A new forest-and-mountain playground for Seattle-area campers, fishermen, picnickers, hikers, and climbers, is being developed on the south approaches to Mount Baker and Mount Shuksan. The development is part of the U. S. Forest Service's program of multiple-use of lands it administers. A new network of gravel-surface roads is extending up Mount Baker's canyon-split sides and the Baker Lake Forest Highway cuts through Mount Shuksan's heavy timberlands.

• At Camp Long in *West Seattle*, park department personnel will use a dome-shaped covering used in mothballing an old battleship to build an observatory for use by youth groups. The project will cost about $2,000 with funds to be donated. Amateur astronomers in the area will provide a telescope. Any mothball fleets in your area? #

Filling the Job of...

RECREATION EXECUTIVE

Sal J. Prezioso

THE HEART of every community lies in the city hall, for here one feels the pulse of the community. Normal, routine operations and plans of action keep the beat at a steady tick. However, the unexpected often happens, and it is then that the community beat jumps, becomes irregular, and its leadership must jump into action to bring it back to normal.

The city of White Plains, a modern and progressive city located in Westchester County, New York, with a population of more than fifty thousand, had been routinely normal for a number of years. One day, however, the commissioner of recreation, a man who had served his community well in that capacity for more than twenty years, stepped into the mayor's office and tendered his resignation. Immediately the question of how to choose a successor arose.

Naturally, the city administration wanted to obtain the best man for the job, but it anticipated difficulty in recruiting him because recreation is such a specialized field. However, the administration soon found there were plenty of candidates. Political pressures were brought to bear; civic and educational groups all had candidates they were sure were "right for the job." Subordinates in the department felt they should be promoted merely on the basis of seniority. Many a local yokel felt that here was a soft job that could be his if he just "pulled the right strings," expecting to fill this post with no special training nor real knowledge of the administrative abilities required in recreation.

The city administration was certain that this could not be a political job. The complexity of the position, together with community demands for a "real professional," evolved a plan worthy of consideration by every community faced with a similar problem.

The mayor appointed a committee of five persons for recruiting and screening applicants, consisting of: chairman John Ebersole, member of the Common Council; John M. Gapco, city personnel director; Glenn Loucks, board of education; Dr. Sal J. Prezioso, superintendent of recreation, Westchester County Recreation Commission—all from White Plains—and Willard C. Sutherland of the National Recreation Association, who was asked to act as consultant. The committee was asked to:

- Write a job specification embracing job title, required knowledge, skills and abilities, minimum qualifications—education and experience—and recommended salary range.
- Decide on method of recruiting, screening, and appraisal of applicants.
- Recruit all interested and available candidates.
- Screen and appraise applications and select outstanding candidates for personal interviews.
- Conduct personal interviews and written examinations and select candidates for further consideration.
- Select candidates worthy of further consideration for appraisal of on-the-job performance in their present capacities.
- Recommend to the mayor and the Common Council names of qualified candidates considered by the committee to be outstanding.
- Submit a written report detailing pertinent data.

Among the basic policies agreed upon were: (1) present employees of the White Plains Recreation Department would be considered along with all other applicants; (2) recruitment would not be limited to city, county, or state, but would be open to all candidates regardless of residence; (3) applicants would be evaluated on their records, personal interviews, written tests, and by the observations and appraisal of the committee in their present job locations; (4) a salary range of $9,690 to $12,540, the starting salary to be commensurate with the qualifications of the successful candidate; and (5) the committee would submit their recommendations to the Common Council by March 1, 1959. Job specifications were submitted to the council for approval. These described in detail: general statement of duties; required knowledge, skills, and abilities; minimum qualifications of education and experience; the salary range; the required examination, consisting of evaluation of education and experience, personal interview, communication test, and observations and appraisal of on-the-job performance in present position.

Once specifications were approved, recruiting began. The following methods were used to reach prospective candidates: approximately four thousand "position vacancy notices" were mailed by the National Recreation Association; the Westchester County Recreation Commission alerted other national, state, county, and local organizations; notices were mailed to a select list of a hundred and fifty people by the commission. Notices appeared in National

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DR. PREZIOSO, *superintendent of recreation for the Westchester County Recreation Commission, White Plains, New York, is also chairman of the National Advisory Committee on the Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel of the National Recreation Association.*

Recreation Association *Associate Newsletter* under the "Current Job Listings from the Files of the NRA" section, and in the New York State Recreation Society magazine *Empirec*, and others. Personal contacts were made, encouraging all available and interested candidates to apply.

A total of eighty-five applications were received from twenty-four states and, after careful screening, fifteen applicants were selected for personal interviews. The applicants were judged by the committee for education, experience, and other technical requirements. Field reports were requested of NRA district representatives. Each candidate was asked to discuss seventeen questions. This gave the committee a chance to observe him and become acquainted with his personality traits, judgment, maturity, professional manner, stature, alertness, ability to present ideas, and social adaptability. The questions covered a wide range of subjects, such as why the candidate wanted to change jobs, why he was interested in the White Plains position, and what part he felt voluntary agencies should play in recreation. The questions became more specific on such subjects as how much White Plains should spend for its public recreation programs and against what standards should we measure? Then the candidate was asked what qualities he would look for in selecting recreation personnel.

A short written test was also given to determine the candidates' ability to write clearly. They were asked to explain in not more than two hundred words their objectives as professional recreation leaders and to defend the following statement: "Recreation should be a governmental function." Members of the Common Council, the mayor, and other department heads were invited to sit in on the interviews.

Seen at Home Base

Five applicants were selected from the fifteen interviewed for further examination. Members of the recruitment and screening committee, with the candidates' permission, visited them at home base to observe and further appraise their abilities. They met with the local school superintendents, city managers, school principals, and other department heads; they toured cities to observe programs in action and methods used in operating and maintaining facilities; they met the candidates' families; with the candidates themselves, in their respective offices, to observe and appraise their administrative work. After the field work was completed, the committee submitted a written report and made its recommendations to the mayor—five candidates were recommended to the Common Council for their consideration.

The success of this recruitment story was due in large measure to the splendid cooperation and interest of mayor and council members. The mayor personally escorted each of the candidates on a tour of the city to show them firsthand what the city had to offer and what was expected of them. If the city fathers had not had the wisdom to take this intelligent approach to their problem, it is quite probable that the position might have become a political plum or been filled by an unqualified person. They are indeed to be commended! #

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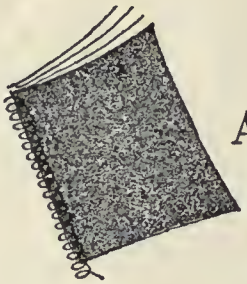
Answers to "Boating I. Q." Test on page 250.

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True* 5. True 6. True 7. False 8. False 9. True 10. False 11. True 12. False 13. False 14. True** 15. False 16. False 17. True 18. False 19. False 20. True

*This certificate is similar to car registration, but does *not* change with the owner, staying the same throughout the boat's life. Any boat over sixteen feet must have it within ten days of purchase or there is a ten-dollar penalty.

**It is a safety factor in that one has to open the bilge hatch to reach the keys; if there are accumulations of gas fumes you would know it immediately and not start the motor. Many boat fires and explosions have been started from bilge fumes by a spark from the ignition.



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

National Recreation Month Plans

During June New York City sponsors many popular activities in its parks and playgrounds, among them the city-wide photography contest and the borough track and field meets. This year, the department of parks, in cooperation with the Police Athletic League, is introducing a festive weekend—June 11 and 12—of family-centered activities at 110 parks and playgrounds and PAL centers in the city. These dates coincide with the national celebration of Family Recreation Week.

The entire program is being planned, organized, and administered by local committees of district recreation supervisors, recreation leaders, PAL officials, leaders of local social agencies, and the parents. The Family Fun Festival is the ninth in this series of ten special programs made possible by the Robert Moses-PAL Fund, an anonymous fifty-thousand-dollar gift, for expanding the regular program of both the department of parks and PAL.

Three Cheers Department

• Superintendent of parks and recreation *Wendell Christensen* has the distinction of having been twice honored for outstanding service to his community of Nampa, Idaho. This year, he was awarded the coveted Book of Golden Deeds by the Exchange Club. In 1957, he was so honored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

• The Department of the Interior awarded its 1960 Conservation Service Awards to six organizations and individuals. These awards are made annually to individuals or groups outside the department for outstanding contributions to conservation programs. Recreation people will be particularly interested in Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton's letter of citation to *Charles M. Goethe*, long-time friend and sponsor of the National Recreation Association. The letter said, in part:

"Millions of Americans annually share in the benefits of the unique program of personal interpretive services in the national parks and monuments. . . . In Switzerland, prior to World War I, you and Mrs. Goethe had observed a recreational program based on nature study for children that instilled in them a sense of pride and patriotism. Transplanting this idea to America, you took a step of tremendous initiative and vision when you launched, with your own funds, the start of nature guiding in this country. . . .

"Observing the success of your endeavor, the director of the National Park Service urged you to transfer . . . to Yosemite National Park. From this . . . has grown the vigorous and effective program of nature interpretation in the National Park system today. . . ."

The Arts on Wheels

Since the tremendously accelerated nationwide participation in cultural activities and arts and crafts, the Girl Scouts have updated their training in the specific fields of music and dance, literature and drama, and arts and crafts. The national organization program department developed and designed a mobile training unit, called the Arts Caravan, to demonstrate the latest techniques and practical aids for Scout leaders engaged in teaching the arts.

World traveler and group-work specialist Ruth Ward (right) demonstrates the use of autoharp to Girl Scout leader. She is one of the three-member Girl Scout Arts Caravan, headed by arts and crafts consultant, Mrs. Alta Schroll.

Three staff members—educators in these art fields—will travel to the councils in a specially outfitted station wagon. The caravan tour started in October 1959, and is slated to continue through the fall of 1962, covering all Girl Scout councils in the country.

From Coast to Coast

ARIZONA. Under the terms of a reciprocal agreement, recreation leader Loren M. Thorson of the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, transferred his registration as a recreation leader from Minnesota to Arizona. This agreement between these two states has been in effect since March 13, 1959. The state also has a similar one with Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thorson (left) receiving registration certificate from Gilbert Ray, executive director, Pima County Parks and Recreation Department, and first chairman of the Arizona Recreation Association Board of Recreation Personnel.

FLORIDA. Temple Jarrell, director of recreation, Fort Lauderdale, took over as president of the Florida Recreation Association in March.

OHIO. The Cincinnati Playground Mothers Association recently established a scholarship fund to assist that city's recreation personnel to take advanced or specialized courses of professional value to them in their work. Three scholarships for second semester courses at the University of Cincinnati have been awarded from initial donations to this fund. First recipients were recreation leaders from the following centers: Mrs. Nola I. Brown, Northside; Mrs. Sara Irving, Corryville; and Robert J. Hughes, North Fairmount.

Retirement and Appointment

• After forty years of recreation service, Walter L. Scott, director of municipal and school recreation in Long Beach, California, is retiring, effective June 30, 1960. Born in Harrington, Washington, in 1895, Mr. Scott has worked for Long Beach since 1932, with the exception of a year's leave of absence to work for the National Recreation Association. He was the first secretary of the newly created Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., from June 1946 to June 1947.

Prior to Long Beach, his experience included supervision and administration of health, physical education, and recreation programs, teaching, and

coaching of athletics. He has had a life-long interest in physical education.

• Alvin Dale Hoskins, currently assistant supervisor of physical education in Mr. Scott's office, will be his successor. Mr. Hoskins served with the infantry in Europe, taught in Los Angeles junior high schools, and did a four-year stint as coordinator of physical education and youth services for the Los Angeles County superintendent of schools.

He was president of the California Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation from 1956 to 1957, and has been a member of the coordinating committee of the California Committee on Fitness since that group's inception in 1955.

Tennis Shorts

• New York City youngsters between nine and eighteen have been getting free tennis lessons in city parks in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx since May 9. The Eastern Tennis Patrons, in conjunction with the department of parks, is making it possible for the youngsters to be taught by skilled professional instructors, headed by famed tennis coach Mercer Beasley.

The ETP has arranged with sporting goods companies to supply free rackets and balls to all boys and girls participating in the six-week series of lessons. Prizes will also be awarded players showing the most progress, and a city-wide tournament will be held at the finish of the instruction period. The clinics, lasting two hours, end on June 17.

• Tennis didn't add up to much in Ocala, Florida, until nine years ago. In the fall of 1951, the Ocala Recreation Commission embarked on an expanded recreation program to meet the needs of a growing community. Three all-weather tennis courts, lighted for night play had been built in Tuscawilla Park. The commission hired Jervey Gantt for the newly created job of superintendent of recreation, and Norman Copeland, now on the Rollins College faculty, as tennis coach and athletic director.

Under Mr. Gantt's efficient direction, Ocala established a sound tennis program, on a continuous basis, by providing mass instruction, rackets, balls, and coaching at no cost to the participant. Three more courts were added at Tuscawilla in 1956. Competitions were inaugurated and cooperation with the local puhlic school system to teach tennis instituted. Mr. Gantt was particularly interested in putting on tournaments for the neglected group of men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five. This led to the first Junior Veterans Tournament in 1953, which became so popular that a senior division for men over forty-five was added. In 1960, the Florida Lawn Tennis Association officially designated these tournaments as the Florida State Junior Veterans and Seniors Hard Court Championships.

In recognition of Jervey Gantt's work as tournament chairman, Pepsi-Cola presented him with a plaque on April 17. The tribute typifies the continuing support of friendship-building sports activities by Pepsi-Cola bottlers throughout the world.

Jervey Gantt (right) receiving plaque from J. W. Holeman, president and general manager of the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company, Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. Gantt also serves as the president of the Florida Lawn Tennis Association.

Obituaries

• News has been received of the death of Frank Kammerlohr, superintendent of parks and recreation in Roseville, Minnesota. Before his Roseville appointment, Mr. Kammerlohr had been director of the Leisure Time Council of Greater St. Paul. An old-timer in the recreation field, he once attended the National Recreation School in New York City.

• The Chicago Park District commissioners declared Wednesday, April 20, an official day of mourning in memory of fellow commissioner John F. McGuane, who had died the previous Saturday at the age of sixty-six. He had heen appointed a park commissioner in 1956. The commissioners called him a "great humanitarian" who gave "unstintingly . . . in assisting and encouraging the young people of Chicago."

• Dr. George J. Fisher, national Scout commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, died April 20 in Madison. New Jersey, after a long illness. He was eighty-nine. From 1919 to 1943, he was deputy chief Scout executive, to which post he was invited after nine years of volunteer Scout work.

Dr. Fisher's long career of service to youth started in 1906, when he became secretary of the international committee of the YMCA and served as head of its physical education department. During World War I, he was director of recreation and athletics for the YMCA's National War Work Council.

• S. Herbert Hare, well-known city planner and landscape architect, died April 18 in his home town of Kansas City, Missouri. He was seventy-two. The imprint of his talent can be seen on such western cities as Fort Worth, Dallas, and Houston, Texas; Topeka and Lawrence, Kansas; and Kansas City, where he designed projects. At one time he served simultaneously on the state planning boards of Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa. #

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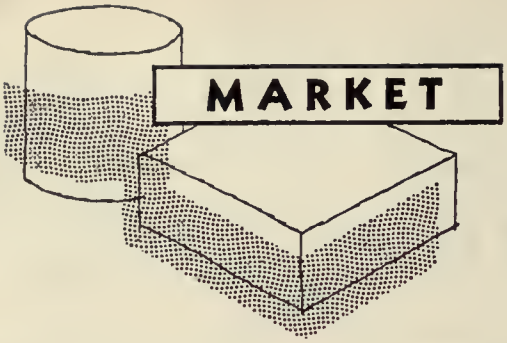

NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

• Any department or club that has Ping-pong as part of its recreation program will be interested in a new idea in table-tennis nets, manufactured by Perma-Net. The net, made of eleven strands of horizontal cord similar to Venetian blind cord, is threaded through pulleys attached to brackets of ¼-inch cold-rolled, cadmium-plated, rust-resistant steel and can be used for indoor and outdoor games. The cord's resiliency and the method of threading it through the brackets keep the strands permanently at the regulation six-inch height above the table, even if pulled or weighed down with a heavy object. For further details, write to Perma-Net, 6478 Kerneywood Road, Parma 29, Ohio.

• Just so you won't come all unstuck, the Haas Company has developed three new glues made of flexible, waterproof plastic adhesives with high bonding strength that work well with both porous and nonporous materials. Each type of transparent Lyma Glue is recommended for a different purpose: Type "A" in the blue plastic dispenser is for most general craft applications. It forms a permanent bond, and will even bond wet material. "C" Glue, in red dispenser, insulates, is heat resistant, waterproof, and dries extra hard; for use on pottery, porcelain, china, metal, glass, and wood. The third type, Polystyrene Cement, in green dispenser, is a special formula for use with thermosetting plastics (acrylics) and for permanently bonding foam rubber to other materials. Write for details to Haas Brothers, 19 North Harrison Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

• Excited stadium fans, indoors or outdoors, always create a maintenance problem by jarring seats loose from their anchors. The Skil Corporation has now developed a new roto-hammer that simultaneously hammers and drills, cutting drilling time in half, making it possible for one man to replace seat fasteners in stadiums. For further information, write the company, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 48.

• Manual arts departments, crafts, and hobby groups will find their work made much easier with a new work and hobby bench that provides a complete workshop in eight square feet of floor space. This bench is 34½" high, has a No-Mar 24"-by-28" top made of 1⅛"-thick compressed aspen board, and a rigid all-steel frame with smooth, finished edges. A double tie 48"-steel tool rack, with 64 openings of various sizes, holds a complete set of tools, is attached to a peg-board back panel. The 12"-by-20" steel storage drawer, with a safety stop device to prevent its falling out, is provided for small parts. The unit is easily assembled with prepositioned nuts built into the frames. For complete information, write S. A. Hirsch Manufacturing Company, 8051 North Central Park, Skokie, Illinois.

• The Palmloom Company has developed a new weaving device that can be used by recreation groups of all ages. Using only strips of scrap materials which you wind on a circular loom, you can make flat, springy, fabric circles that can be sewn together as scatter rugs, table pads, dress ornaments, and so forth. The Palmloom adjusts to make fabrics of different thicknesses, is small enough to fit into sewing basket or pocketbook, and comes in a kit complete with circular plastic loom, directions, and special needles. The Palmloom Company, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, will be happy to give further details.

• A new free-standing multiple shower is now available in units of one to six stations, for use in recreation and community centers, camps, gymnasiums, and so on. The basic stainless-steel unit embodies concealed piping, a choice of hot and cold water compression valves, and an optional lather type of soap-dispensing system. All exposed brass fixtures are triple electroplated with copper flash, nickel, and hard chrome, and all components have been field-tested to make them vandal-resistant in design and assembly. All functional parts are accessible from the outside for maintenance or servicing, and fixtures are factory tested, ready to install. Write Logan Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 111, Glendale, California, for details.

• A new economical fire alarm that can be installed as easily as hanging a picture on the wall has been developed by Arandell Products Company. Lifeguard Alarm is made of aluminum in a gold-anodized finish, weighs less than one pound, is installed merely by slipping it over a nail located anywhere near the ceiling. The alarm is designed to go off when room temperature reaches 135°, a temperature at which fires normally are not out of control. No wiring is required, and power to set off the siren is provided by two ordinary flashlight batteries. When tripped, the siren screams a continuous warning whose sound carries for one-fifth of a mile. For further details, write to Arandell Products Company, 3915 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

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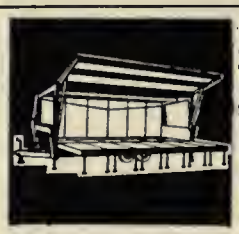

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Magazine Articles

American Journal of Catholic Youth Work, *Spring 1960*
- A Fair Chance for Young People, *Arthur S. Flemming.*
- Fitness—How to Practice It and Impart It, *Shane MacCarthy*
- Looking Ahead for Rural Youth, *Joseph Meisner.*
- Youth in Community Affairs.

Arts and Activities, *May 1960*
- Juvenile Jewelers, *Dale E. Lale.*
- Adventures in Matter, *Elizabeth Stein.*
- Torn Paper Gives the Big Picture, *Karl G. Wallen.*
- Etching for Ten Year Olds, *Joseph DiBona.*

The Camp Fire Girl, *May 1960*
- A Unique American Art, *Margaret DeSpur.*
- Look—I'm a Totem Pole.

Challenge, *April 1960*
- Leisure in the Soviet Union, *Lawrence Whetten.*

Commentary, *February 1960*
- Youth in the Organized Society, *Paul Goodman.*

Junior League Magazine, *March-April 1960*
- Teen Guide—A Community Code for and by Youth.
- The Voice of the Individual Spirit, *Hughes Mearns.*

Mental Hospitals, *April 1960*
- Recreation: A Job for Everyone, *Emanuel J. Jacobs.*

Music Journal, *April-May 1960*
- The Music of Hawaii, *Charles K. L. Davis.*
- Music Is the Heart of a City (Honolulu), *Neal S. Blaisdell.*
- Folk Music, Unlimited, *Herb Shriner.*
- Chamber Music as a Hobby, *Mischa Elman.*

Parents', *May 1960*
- They Shall Have Music Wherever They Go, *Emma Dickson Sheehy.*
- Let Them Play Cards, *Jean Oreate.*
- The National Parks Are Yours, *Ruth Kirk.*
- Boy Scout Pizza Party, *Jean Whelan.*

Park Maintenance, *March 1960*
- Annual Swimming Pool Issue.

Parks and Recreation, *April 1960*
- Maintenance and Construction Issue.

Recordings

Conquest of Space: A Conversation Between Wernher von Braun and Willy Ley (DL 522). Vox Productions, 236 West 55th Street, New York 19 (two 12" records, 33 1/3, $11.90 set).

Famous Poems, Audio Book of, read by Marvin Miller (GL 601). Audio Book Company, St. Joseph, Michigan (four 7" records, 16 rpm, $4.95 set).

MARCHES: Marches Militaires Francaises (VX25-950); English Marches (VX26-110); American Marches (VX25-930). Vox Productions, 236 West 55th Street, New York 19 (12", 33 1/3, $3.98 each).

Ski Songs, Bob Gibson (EKL-177). Elektra Records, 116 West 14th Street, New York 11 (12", 33 1/3, $4.98).

Skiffle Group, Original Soho (T/70005). Time Records, 157 West 57th Street, New York 19 (12", 33 1/3, $3.98).

Space Songs, Tom Glazer and Dottie Evans. Science Materials Center, 59 Park Avenue South, New York 3 (12", 33 1/3, $5.95 inc. manual).

Books & Pamphlets Received

American Scene: Physical and Social

Alaska in Transition, George W. Rogers. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18. Pp. 384. $7.00.

Alaska, U.S.A., Herb and Miriam Hilscher. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 243. $4.50.

American Vacation Book, George S. Wells. R. C. Dresser & Co., 176 Newbury St., Boston 16. Pp. 221. $5.95.

Canals, Fon W. Boardman, Jr. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 139. $3.50.

Changing the Face of North America (St. Lawrence Seaway), Patricia Lauber. Coward McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 96. $2.50.

Church and the Suburbs, The, Andrew M. Greeley. Sheed & Ward, 64 University Pl., New York 3. Pp. 206. $3.50.

Complete Guide to Northern California, Andrew Hepburn. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 159. Paper, $1.50.

Covered Bridges of the Middle Atlantic States, Richard Sanders Allen. Stephen Greene Press, 120 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt. Pp. 120. $6.50.

Economics of American Living, The, Harry W. Heckman, Ph.D. Rand McNally, Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 168. Paper, $1.65.

Florida, A Way of Life, Mike Smith. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 272. $3.95.

Hidden America (archeology), Roland Wells Robbins and Evan Jones. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 264. $5.00.

Highway and the Landscape, The, W. Brewster Snow. Rutgers Univ. Press, New Brunswick, N.J. Pp. 230. $5.00.

Hillsway (8th ed.), Roland L. Hill. Hillsway Co., Box 2090, Long Beach, Calif. Pp. 144. Paper, $2.00.

Hillsway's Guide to Las Vegas, Roland L. Hill. Westerner Club, 23 Fremont St., Las Vegas, Nev. Pp. 40. Paper, $1.00.

Hills of San Francisco. Nourse Publishing, San Carlos, Calif. Pp. 89. $1.50. (deluxe edition, $3.95.)

Metropolis Against Itself, Robert C. Wood. Committee for Economic Development, 711 5th Ave., New York 22. Pp. 56. Paper, $1.00.

Montana (new ill. ed.), Joseph Kinsey Howard. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, Conn. Pp. 339. $5.00.

Mystic Seaport, a Camera Impression, Samuel Chamberlain. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 72. Paper, $1.00.

Niagara Power from Joncaire to Moses, Cliff Spieler and Tom Hewitt. Niagara Power Publishers, Box 381, Lewiston, N. Y. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.00.

Pittsburgh Festival, Ida M. Collura, Editor. Duquesne Univ., Pittshurgh 19. Pp. 158. $2.00.

Race and Conscience in America. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman. Pp. 53. $.50.

Race Relations and American Law, Jack Greenberg. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 481. $10.00.

St. Lawrence, The, William Toye. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 296. $4.50.

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Western Campsite Directory, pp. 81, $1.50; British Columbia with Canadian Rocky Mountain National Parks, pp. 96, $1.75. Lane Publishing, Menlo Park, Calif.

Uncle Sam: The Man and the Legend, Alton Ketchum. Hill and Wang, 104 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 143. $4.50.

Unfinished Country, The, Max Lerner. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 733. $7.50.

Water for Your Ever-Expanding Needs. Delaware River Basin Research, 928 Suburban Station Bldg., Philadelphia 3, Pp. 20. Free.

What America Stands For, Stephen D. Kertesz and M. A. Fitzsimons, Editors. Univ. of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, Ind. Pp. 229. $4.75.

You and the World to Come, Maxwell Droke. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 203. $3.50.

Your Free Vacation Lands: Our National Parks. William-Frederick Press, 391 E. 149th St., New York 55. Pp. 15. $.25.

Conservation and Nature

4-H Club Conservation Workbook. Agricultural Extension Service, Univ. of Arkansas, Box 391, Little Rock. Pp. 31. Free.

Game Warden and the Poachers, The, Lewis C. Reimann. Northwoods Publishers, 1725 Landsdowne Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich. Pp. 196. $3.95.

Grasslands, Delia Goetz. William Morrow, 425 4th Ave., New York. Pp. 64. Paper, $2.75.

Man and the Good Earth, Anabel Williams-Ellis. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 64. $2.00.

Stars Upstream (Current River), Leonard Hall. Univ. of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago 37. Pp. 252. $3.95.

Trees (rev. ed.), Herbert S. Zim and Alexander C. Martin, Ph.D. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 255. $4.75.

THOUSAND ACRE MARSH, Dudley C. Lunt. Macmillan,, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 174. $3.75.

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES (Northeastern U.S.), Arthur T. Viertel. College of Forestry, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse 10, N. Y. Unpaged. Paper, $1.25.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION (2nd ed.), Ira N. Gabrielson. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 244. $5.50.

WILD ANIMAL PETS, Roy Pinney. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 67. $1.95.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP SEA, Boris Arnov, Jr., and Helen Mindlin. Dodd, Mead, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 96. $2.95.

WORKING WITH ANIMALS, J. Myron Atkin and R. Will Burnett. Rinehart, 232 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 67. Paper, $1.00.

WORKING WITH PLANTS, J. Myron Atkin and R. Will Burnett. Rinehart, 232 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 58. Paper, $1.00.

Education

EDUCATING THE GIFTED, Joseph L. French, Editor. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 555. $7.50.

EDUCATION FOR CREATIVE LIVING, Frederick Mayer, Ph.D. Whittier Books, 31 Union Sq. W., New York 3. Pp. 154. $3.00.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN, THE, Signs for the Future, Opal D. David, Editor. American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Pp. 153. Paper, $2.00.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS GUIDE TO FREE CURRICULUM MATERIALS, Patricia H. Suttles and John Guy Fowlkes, Editors. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 313. Paper, $6.50.

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COMIC ART IN AMERICA, Stephen Becker. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 387. $7.50.

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EIGHTEEN HOLES IN MY HEAD, Milton Gross. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 148. $3.75.

JAIL KEYS MADE HERE AND OTHER SIGNS, photographs by Lee Boltin. Meridian Books, 12 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Unpaged. Paper $1.50.

NOTHING BUT MAX, Pericle Luigi Giovannetti. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 85. $3.50.

TEN EVER-LOVIN' BLUE-EYED YEARS WITH POGO, Walt Kelly. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 288. $4.95.

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ADVENTURES OF THE MIND, Richard Thruelsen and John Kobler, editors. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 285. $4.50.

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DALE CARNEGIE'S SCRAPBOOK, Dorothy Carnegie. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 241. $4.95.

WOMEN, WORDS AND WISDOM, Solange Hertz. Newman Press, Westminster, Md. Pp. 184. $3.50.

PUBLICATIONS

Police Work with Juveniles (2nd ed.), John P. Kenney and Dan G. Pursuit. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. Pp. 383. $9.50.

Here is an invaluable resouree manual for anyone with professional responsibility related to serving youth—adjusted and maladjusted. The steady rise in juvenile erime, out of proportion to the inerease in population, has been a souree of major eoncern in metropolitan areas throughout the country. In the past, part of the difficulty of dealing effieiently with this problem stemmed from lack of standardized reporting systems and inadequate definition of the roles of participating agencies. This had led to the current quixotic approaches and great debates.

The authors of *Police Work with Juveniles* know their way through the jungle of juvenile erime, community neglect, and interagency biekering; and their findings make interdiseiplinary communication possible. Their eomprehensive statement on the sociological and psychological causes of JD is presented in terms meaningful to the layman. Committees, organizations, and agencies looking for ideas will be delighted with the prineiples for dealing eonstruetively with the hard-to-reach youngster.—*James Madison, National Recreation Association Field Department. (Mr. Madison recently participated in a study of Police Athletic League clubs in New York City.)*

Clown Act Omnibus, Wes McVicar. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 256. $4.95.

Mr. McViear has, for the first time to my knowledge, made available to the reader—be he amateur elown, professional elown, stunt chairman, program chairman—some sound suggestions on skits, stunts, and acts that ean be easily used by a clown elub, stunt committee, or someone just starting out in the elown business.

To test the material, the reviewer called in Emmett Rodifer of Vallejo, California, a very elever pantomimist just starting to make entertainment a full-time profession. He is adding the character of a bum to his routine. His reaction should be typieal of many who are forever searehing to find new material: "This is just what I've been looking for! Now I ean work up a good act that should sell!"

The author should mention the fact that not all elowns are silent; many do talk. I'd be sunk if I didn't for I use balloons in my own act, with a short dissertation with eaeh. A later edition should also inelude a ehapter on elown outfits. Suggestions for elown wardrobes eould well inelude ideas on eolor; figures on elown outfits sueh as stars, numbers, erescents, diamonds, half one eolor and half another; the use of ruffles around the neek; ties, either very short or knee length, and six inches wide, made out of oileloth with fantastic eolors and wild designs; elown hats, either exceedingly large or high or very small.

This book should be exeellent for every high school, clown club, college-yell staff, high-school physical-education direetor, and all those who are in need of stunt material. skits, and elown aets.—*Keith Macdonald, executive director, Greater Vallejo (California) Recreation District.*

The Complete Employee—A Handbook for Personnel Appraisal, Robert Winthrop Adams. Public Administration Service, 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37. Pp. 72, illustrated. $2.00.

There are seven thousand words in *Webster's New International Dictionary* (second edition) that may be used to deseribe people. From an unpublished thesaurus of these words two thousand have been selected as appropriate for use in dealing with personnel. With this reference, Mr. Adams explains how a person may be sized up from eaeh of four points of view: mental eapaeity, work habits and attitudes, stability, and ability to get along with other people. The two thousand words are grouped in a simple pattern aeeording to their meanings in a specialized vocabulary of human nature.

The vocabulary will help the exeeutive to summarize his knowledge of em-

ployees; the four points set a pattern for a complete description of any employee, helpful in the selection and appraisal of a worker. The vocabulary can also be helpful in writing and analyzing references.

Organizations are built on human qualities and these can he assessed more carefully with the suggested four-point pattern. Here is a unique handbook for reference, well worth the price to any discriminating executive who wants the right word for the right place in dealing with people.—*W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

Roles of the Citizen: Principles and Practices, William S. Vincent. Row, Peterson & Company, 2500 Crawford Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Pp. 456. $5.25.

The recreation director meets the citizen on many levels: as program participant, taxpayer, board member, volunteer, parent, friend, and critic. Mr. Vincent, who is executive officer of the Citizenship Education Project, Teachers College at Columbia University, offers the citizen "a textbook on his level" —to give him "experience and insight into the processes of citizenship." As he explains, "Citizenship is not a science. It cannot be studied in terms of neat formulas or organizational charts. Rather, it is a dynamic, many-faceted process. In a free society citizenship is concerned with the individual's impact upon the formulation and implementation of public policy. It is not political science, or sociology, or economics, or any other social science considered purely as a science. The social sciences make important contributions to the student's preparation for his role of citizen. But they are not intended to teach him all the skills he needs to be the best, most active, and most responsible citizen his talents qualify him to be. . . . The prospective citizen needs training for the practice of citizenship. For politics is a craft, an art, a science, all in one."

Mr. Vincent examines the nature of citizenship in a free society and explains how to secure facts and disseminate information. He then pinpoints how to influence public affairs through voluntary groups and through elections. We see the citizen participating in the judicial process and the citizen at bay in a world of big government and pressure groups.

The individual citizen represents the strength and weakness of a free society. It is unfortunate that "people often take sides without an adequate comprehension of the facts involved. They buy (public) issues the way they buy cigarettes and soap. . . ." While our courts have declared that "everyone shall enjoy freedom of inquiry and freedom of criticism," too few of our citizens accept the very rare responsibility this entails. Mr. Vincent's book goes a long way in defining the responsibilities the citizen must shoulder in a democracy if it is to remain such. Here is material to generate much fruitful discussion. It digs deep into fertile soil that all too often has been left unturned.—E.D.

FIVE WITH HANDICAPS

Give Us the Tools, Henry Viscardi, Jr. Eriksson-Taplinger Company, 119 West 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 266. $3.95.

Cape to Cape by Wheelchair, Ernest M. Gutman. Erncar Publications, 730 Grand Concourse, New York 51. Pp. 225. $4.75.

The Helen Keller Story, Catherine Owens Peare. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 183. $2.75.

I Reclaimed My Child, Lucille Stout. Chilton Company, 56th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 39. Pp. 89. $2.75.

It's Good To Be Alive, Roy Campanella. Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston 6. Pp. 306. $4.50.

All five books have significance for those of us working in the recreation movement. As Dr. Howard A. Rusk says, in his introduction to *Cape to Cape*, "Much has been written about the ability of the physically handicapped person to compete successfully in employment. . . . But modern rehabilitation recognizes that life is not made up entirely of work. Our off-work hours are far greater than the number of hours we spend in our employment. Having new experiences and fun is an essential part of living a wholly satisfying life."

Eleanor Roosevelt, in her introduction to *Give Us the Tools*, says, "Human rights and all that this phase implies are based on the value of human worth and of personal dignity." This theme runs through all five of these books dealing with a variety of handicaps. Mrs. Roosevelt's further comments are also strikingly appropriate to all: "They are stories which personify and symbolize the human rights and personal dignity which we in the United States strive to achieve for all of our citizens."

Give Us the Tools relates the development of Abilities, Inc., the first *profit-making* business run by handicapped individuals alone. "Abilities began in a grimy, unfurnished garage with four employees, who only had five good arms among them and only one good leg. In five years, it was a million dollar business hiring three hundred disabled people."

Cape to Cape by Wheelchair is Mr. Gutman's own story of his return from service with a medical discharge; his law practice; his eventual inability to work; and how he traveled fifty thousand miles as a tourist.

The Helen Keller Story lets us see the panorama of eighty years in these United States through the "eyes" of a blind deaf-mute. We meet Alexander Graham Bell, William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, and many others; we become aware of the tremendous change in the public's attitude and services toward the handicapped; and we come to know Helen Keller.

I Reclaimed My Child is a mother's story of what it means to have a retarded child; what life is like in an institution for the retarded; what it means to "put a child away"; and what this "putting away" does to child and the family.

It's Good to be Alive is "Campy's" own story of his life as a major-league ballplayer before his accident which left him a helpless quadraplegic, his days in the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York City, and his outlook for the future. It's a warm and human story. As Dr. Rusk says ". . . his courage and character have left an indelible mark on rehabilitation." Campy himself says, "All my life I have fought, in my own way, for equality, integration and understanding of minority groups. But from here on, I've taken on an even bigger job—fighting for the equality, integration, and understanding and acceptance of the severely handicapped."

In the reception room at the institute is a plaque with the words believed to have been written by an unknown Confederate soldier. Campy ends his book with it:

A CREED FOR THOSE WHO HAVE SUFFERED

I asked God for strength, that I might achieve
I was made weak, that I
might learn humbly to obey . . .
I asked for health, that I
might do greater things
I was given infirmity, that I
might do better things . . .
I asked for riches, that I might be happy
I was given poverty that I might be wise . . .
I asked for power that I
might have the praise of men
I was given weakness, that I
might feel the need of God . . .
I asked for all things that I
might enjoy life
I was given life, that I
might enjoy all things . . .
I got nothing I asked for—but everything I had hoped for
Almost despite myself,
my unspoken prayers were answered
I am among men, most richly blessed!

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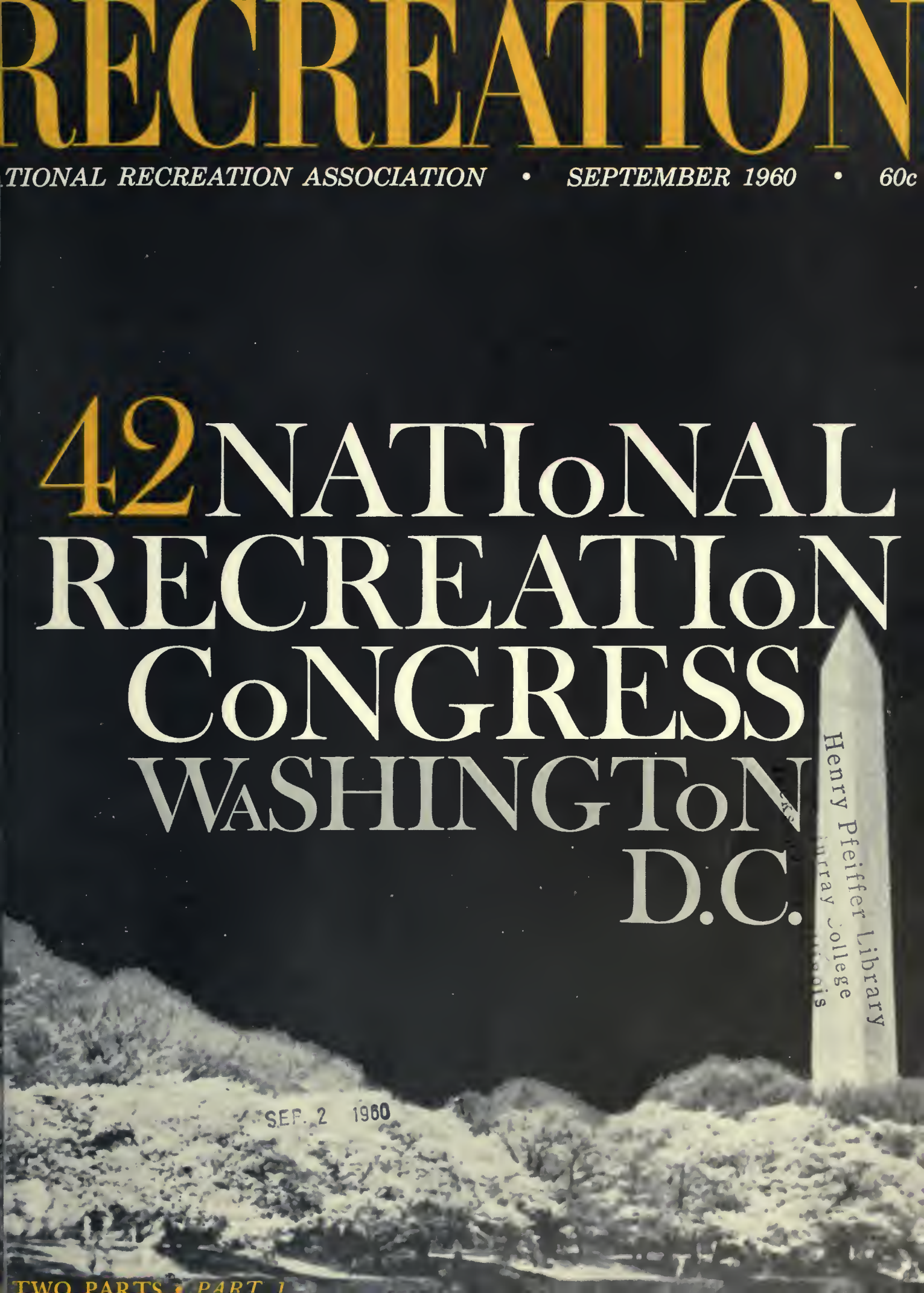

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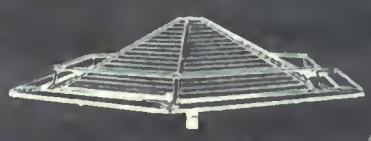

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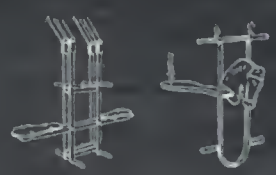

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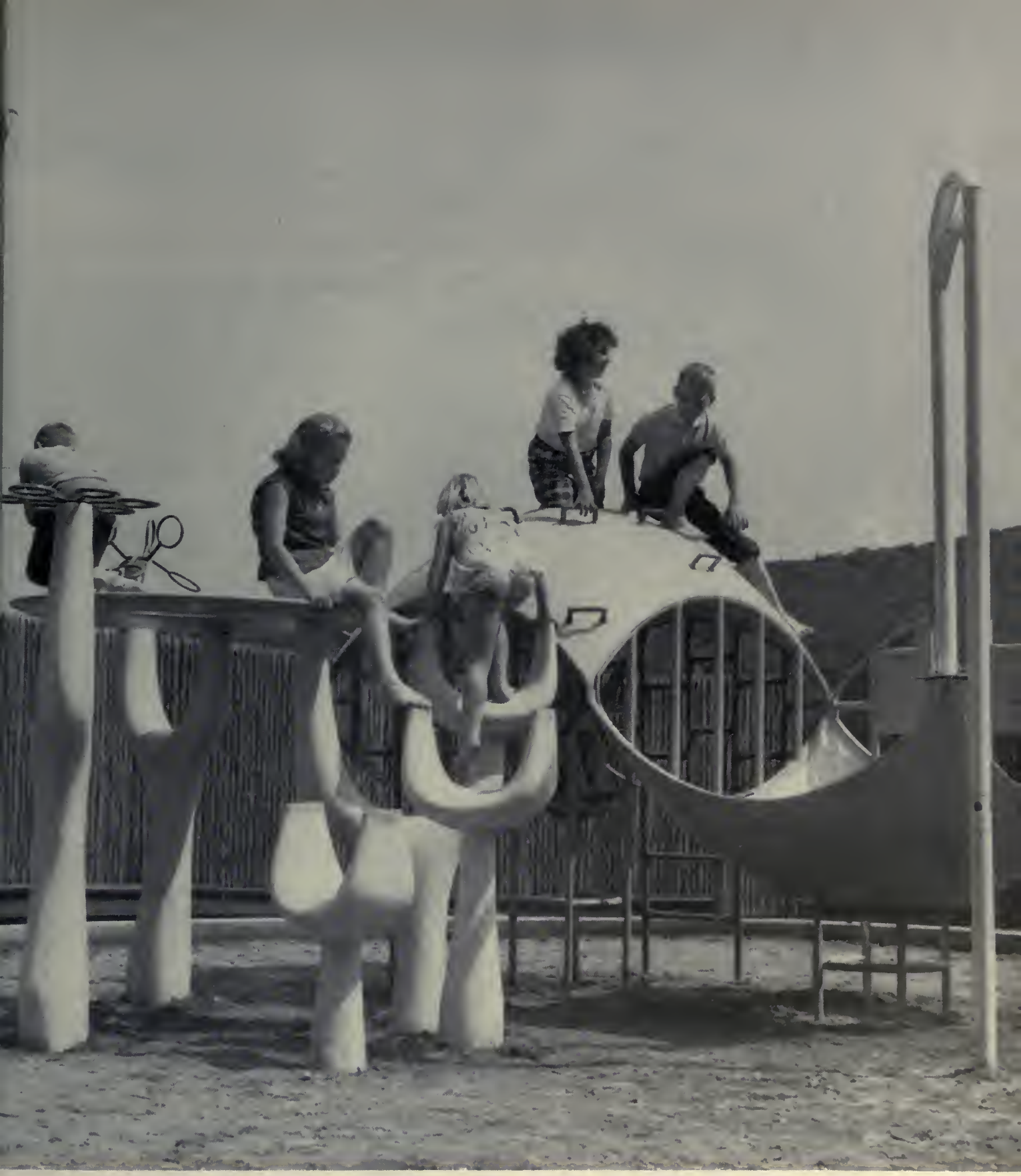

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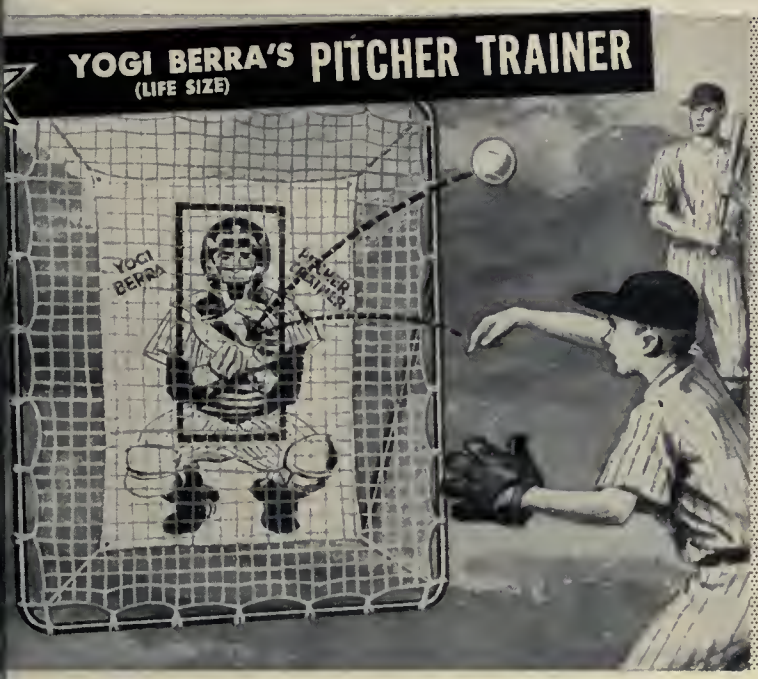

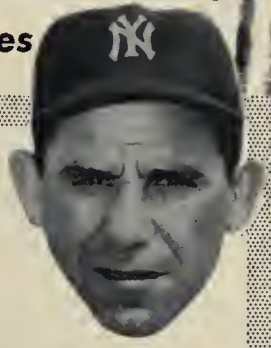

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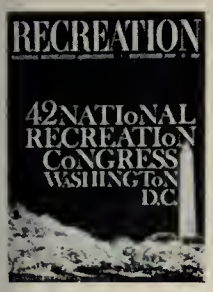

ON THE COVER

The graciousness of our national capital is expressed in the simple and beautiful lines of the Washington Memorial — one of the first things seen when approaching the city.

NEXT MONTH

The psychiatrist looks at the recreation leader in "The Recreator: Therapist or Therapeutic Agent?" by Dr. Ralph W. Meng, assistant superintendent, Mental Health Institute, Clarinda, Iowa. Joseph Prendergast gives details of national and community aspects of the National Cultural Center in Part II of his three-article series. "Our Supernrban Complex" covers long-range planning of park and recreation areas versus community economic objectives. Ideas for Christmas, teenage program, a party for election night will be among other topics.

PHOTO CREDITS

Page 302, (Rockefeller) Gábor Eder; 303, (Brown) S. Stanton Singer, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; 404, (sailboats and baseball game) Abbie Rowe, National Park Service; 306, (Prendergast) Fabian Bachrach; 312, Dee Brown, St. Louis, Missouri: 313, Jess Snyder, Tacoma, Washington; 317, (Musselman) courtesy *Living for Young Homemakers;* 319, Bray Studio; 326, (top right) Smith Studio, Raleigh, North Carolina; 330, M. Gabrielsen.

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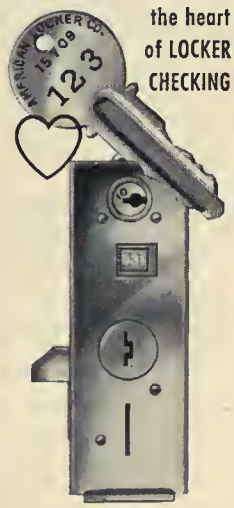

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CONTRIBUTORS

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation and support of several hundred volunteer sponsors, community chests and United Funds, foundations, corporations, and individual contributors throughout the country, to help provide healthy, happy creative living for Americans of all ages.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and the every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association and its specialized services, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

The Challenges of Service

"A larger view, a broader concept, a more comprehensive perspective, a more integrated philosophy . . . to give purposeful direction to the many people in our society who seek constructively to enrich the free time of our young. . . ."

—Roy Sorenson, 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Recreation greets you with a new format this month—a symbol of its continuing growth, and its acceptance of the challenges of the future to expand its service to the recreation field. For over fifty years, the magazine has continually grown, and planned its content to meet the needs of each new era.

Predictions for tomorrow imply great and drastic changes in our American pattern of living, necessitating a much broader concept of leisure and of recreation. As Foster Rhea Dulles points out in *The Nation's Children*, "Increase in leisure is surely one of the most significant social changes of the twentieth century."

This change will affect every community, large and small; and you, the personnel of recreation departments, are already being called upon to take the lead in providing more recreation services, facilities, and leisure-time interests for a larger population. As your own growth as leaders and as interpreters of recreation is challenged, so Recreation Magazine, too, is challenged to broader service. We take this opportunity, therefore, to rededicate this magazine to meeting your growing needs, and those of your communities. It will devote itself to pointing up new and exciting trends, bringing inspiration, information and direction where and when most needed.

From the contents as well as appearance, of this issue (September 1960), you will note that Recreation already is adapting its coverage to change. For example, a more comprehensive perspective of recreation must embrace the family, school, church, institutions—in fact, all people; and Recreation will cover these more fully than previously. It now carries among its new features a section specifically planned to help leaders working with the ill and handicapped, and another for leaders of church recreation groups. A new regular feature on the maintenance of recreation buildings, areas, other facilities, and equipment, "Concerning Upkeep," will be based on the practical experience of our readers. (Contributions welcome.) Still another new section, "Recreation Digest," is designed to bring you, in condensed form, articles that have appeared in magazines or other publications you are not apt to see. We hope it can grow as time goes on.

You will note an "As We Go to Press" section, printed on color stock. This will handle late news and announcements of national interest, as well as information formerly appearing on the "Things You Should Know" page; and it will be the very last page to go to press. (Deadline for it will be the fifth of each month preceding date of publication. Information selected will promptly be in the hands of our over ten thousand subscribers, so keep that date in mind.) Another color page lists free aids for those buying recreation equipment and materials. Other new features will be added from time to time, as required, to cover the widening range of recreation activities and interests.

We are pleased to take this opportunity to thank our readers, advertisers, and all good friends, for their support and interest in Recreation through the years of its expansion from The Playground of 1907, to The Playground and Recreation of the 1930's, to the modern Recreation of today. Your continued interest will make possible the realization of many more plans to meet your needs and the challenges for service which we face together.

—*The Editors*

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LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

Serving Tennis

Sirs:

It certainly was with a great deal of delight that I recently received a copy of your magazine [June] in which was printed an article, "The Upswing in Tennis." If we are really to promote tennis throughout the United States it must be done through our recreation leaders because it is through the action of municipalities in furnishing tennis facilities that we will be able to greatly expand the development of tennis and the interest in this game.

It has always been the sincere hope and desire of the USLTA to work hand-in-hand with the recreation leaders of our country in pointing out the tremendous advantage of the game that can keep one in condition during his entire life and can be played under the same set of rules and regulations in every nation in the world.

EDWARD A. TURVILLE, *1st Vice-President, United States Lawn Tennis Association.*

Tremendous Help

Sirs:

Before leaving my office tonight for retirement, I wanted to [express my] appreciation of the services which . . . the National Recreation Association [has rendered] to me individually and to our commission, to say nothing of the various states and nations.

You probably would never realize how much it means to those of us who are [recreation] executives in the various cities to have an organization such as the National Recreation Association behind us in the things we do. The help which I have received over the years from the NRA has been tremendous and I will never cease to be grateful for the same.

WALTER L. SCOTT, *Director of Municipal and School Recreation, Long Beach, California, Recreation Commission.*

Our Northern Reaches

Sirs:

I wish to express my appreciation for RECREATION magazine. Here in Alaska the value of this publication is probably greater than anywhere in the south "49." Since there are very few recreation people in Alaska and distances are so great, we seldom get together for an exchange of ideas, nor are we as near to the telephone as our counterpart in a neighboring community. Therefore. RECREATION is so important for us to [help us] keep abreast of new ideas and to learn how others have solved problems similar to our own.

GERALD W. PELTON, JR., *Recreation Director, Headquarters, Alaskan Air Command, USAF, APO 942, Seattle. Washington.*

An article by Mr. Pelton entitled "Recreation—Arctic Style" will appear in a forthcoming issue.—Ed.

Admittedly Prejudiced

Sirs:

Need I say that your cover [horseback riders in the surf on the Washington coast] on the summer issue [June] is absolutely stupendous? Sure, we're prejudiced, and we're proud to say so. We will be giving your spread a write-up in our next issue of *Progress*, the department publication. It goes out to all news media, chambers of commerce. tourist agencies, industries, etcetera in Washington [State].

GEORGE F. PRESCOTT, *Manager. News Bureau, Washington Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Olympia.*

In Toe-Tow

While checking out information for our June issue ("State and Local Developments") the editors stumbled across the following amusing (but confusing) information. It is a choice example of the booby traps besetting the paths of editors!

Sirs:

There is some local controversy over the name of the new state park in Schoharie County. The origin of the name of "Toe Path Mountain" is obscure and some local residents believe that it should be "Towpath." Towpaths are a feature found in connection with canals. Since there has never been a canal in this area there seems no justification

for this spelling and the weight of authority favors Toe. This is the spelling which appears on maps and is the one used by the [New York] Conservation Department.

DARWIN BENEDICT, *Editorial Director, Travel Bureau, New York State Department of Commerce.*

Red Faces Among the Buoys

Sirs:

The "Boating IQ" reproduced in the summer issue [June] should have the following clarification and correction made as noted:

Question 4—Until 1 April 1960 the answer to this question was "True." Effective that date, however, under the provisions of the Federal Boating Act of 1950, a considerable number of the various states having federally approved numbering acts have commenced state numbering of pleasure boats boating in the state.

Question 6—While the answer to Question 6 is true at present, after 1 January 1962 carbon-tetrachloride extinguishers are illegal on pleasure boats. Such extinguishers do release a poisonous gas which can be toxic in confined spaces.

Question 15—The answer is true. *Our* face is as red as a nun buoy. The classic rule is the three R's: "Red—Right—Returning."

The other answers are correct.

JOHN D. MCCANN, *Lieutenant Commander, USCG, Director of Auxiliary, Third Coast Guard District.*

Delinquents

Sirs:

In the April [RECREATION] there appears an article entitled "Recreation and Delinquency," with the question, "Does organized recreation prevent juvenile delinquency?"

It seems to me there are several points of view to this question, and the first is: Why do we harp on *juvenile* delinquency? Delinquency is not by any means confined to the young people. In my terminology, a delinquent is a person who does something he should *not* do, or one who does *not* do something he should do. If you subscribe to this definition, then every human being is delinquent to some extent and it seems to me a self-evident fact that this is the truth; so let's stop stigmatizing the young people to such an extent.

The second thing to be considered is: "What is recreation?" To you it is one thing; to me an entirely different matter. Walking, sitting on a park bench, looking at the birds and flowers, reading a book . . . all this is recreation. Most of us think of it as some kind of a physical activity, such as baseball, foot-

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ball, golf, etcetera, and give little attention to the other factors which are so important to so many old, infirm, and sick people, as well as those who, for various reasons, cannot be too physically active.

One of the problems of today is, in my opinion, that with the crowded conditions in the cities, sooner or later every bit of open space will be utilized for baseball, football, tennis, and so on, so that the grass and trees and flowers will disappear and there will be none of the surroundings left which give peace, contentment, and relaxation.

The question is asked whether organized recreation helps with juvenile delinquency. It certainly does, without question, for if you can give any human being something he would rather do than what he is now doing he will change his habits.

[However] I definitely feel that [sports] are not the entire answer. There are many, both young and old, who would like to work to earn money or to be busy in this manner if given an opportunity, and in many communities organizations have been set up to assist the teenagers in obtaining part-time work. Young people should be trained and influenced to accept responsibilities, to learn the value of money, and how . . . to get and keep a job.

MAURICE DUPONT LEE, *President, Board of Park Commissioners, Wilmington, Delaware.*

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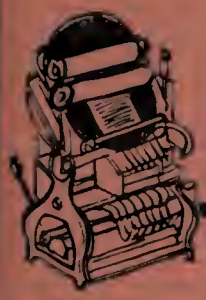


AS WE GO TO PRESS

Notes from NRA Headquarters

▶ Flash! We have just received announcement of the appointment of *Temple R. Jarrell* to succeed the late Bill Hay as National Recreation Association district representative for Kentucky, North Carolina, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Virginia. Mr. Jarrell is leaving the position of director of parks and recreation for the city of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. His new headquarters will be Washington, D.C.

* * *

James A. Madison has resigned from the field staff of the Association after seventeen years of special field work, much of it with the U.S. Air Force, which took him all over the world—Pakistan, Iceland, Alaska, and many remote points in between. When his resignation became effective on August 15, Jimmy started his new position with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission.

* * *

Peter Walker has joined the NRA staff as a field representative for arts and crafts, covering the area formerly served by Frank Staples and Richard Cicero. His first assignment is working with the armed forces, specifically with the Strategic Air Command.

He is a graduate of the University of New Mexico, with a bachelor's degree in fine arts; he studied art for a year and a half at the Académie de la Grande Chaumière in Paris, France; and recently completed graduate work in arts and crafts at the University of New Mexico. His past experience includes work with the air force in Japan, Korea, and as director of the arts and crafts program of the Tactical Air Command.

* * *

Mrs. Lillian Welsh came on NRA staff the first of August as assistant director of Public Information and Education, to assist in serving NRA affiliates and associates, and in telling the nation the story of the importance of recreation in an era of increased leisure.

* * *

▶ A MEMORIAL FUND IN HONOR OF GRANT TITSWORTH, late chairman of the Association's Board of Directors, was set up at the May 25 board meeting. A number of contributions have already been received.

At that same meeting, three new officers were voted to the NRA Board, and four persons have accepted membership on it for a three-year term. The officers are: *James H. Evans*, chairman; *Susan Lee, Luther H. Gulick, and Endicott P. Davison*, vice presidents; *Adrian M. Massie*, treasurer; and *Joseph Prendergast*, secretary. New board members are: *Alexander Aldrich*, director, New York State Division of Youth, Brooklyn New York; *Edward L. Bernays*, well-known public-relations counselor, New York City; *Gus Tyler*, educational director, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, New York City and *Augustus B. Kinzel*, vice president for research, Union Carbide Corporation, New York City.

▶ AID FOR BUSY EXECUTIVES. Starting with this completely redesigned issue, RECREATION offers both its readers and its advertisers a new service. It will appear on the same color page, monthly. (*See "Trade Mart" Page 333.*)

▶ THE MAN BEHIND THE NEW FORMAT of this issue and who also did all the art work is RECREATION Magazine's layout artist, Don Smith of Hunter-Smith Associates. Take a bow, Don!

▶ EDITORS OF RECREATION PUBLICATIONS: Don't forget to sign up for the Editors' Luncheon at the Congress. It is scheduled for Wednesday, September 28th, from 12:15 sharp to 1:30. This will be a closed meeting for editors only, and tickets can be obtained at the Congress registration desk, in Washington. Charge is $3.50 per plate. For further information, write Joe Davidson, 560 Dobbs Ferry Road, White Plains, New York.

▶ THE NEW GENERAL CHAIRMAN of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel is Vernon F. Hernlund of the Chicago Park District. His appointment is for a three-year term, following the committee's next annual meeting at the 42nd National Recreation Congress. The large committee of one hundred members, which Mr. Hernlund will head, embraces five major divisions. New chairmen for these major divisions are: *Recruitment*, Dr. Janet R. MacLean, professor of recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington; *In-service Training*, Forest Gustafson, superintendent of recreation, Montgomery County, Maryland; *Undergraduate Education*, Dr. Warren Bartholomew, director, recreation curriculum, Temple University, Philadelphia; *Graduate Education*, Dr. H. Clifton Hutchins, director, recreation curriculum, University of Wisconsin, Madison; and *Placement*, Alan Heil, superintendent of parks and recreation, Montclair, New Jersey.

Things You Should Know

▶ CONSOLIDATION of all recreation services and facilities in New York City under one city department is nearing reality, with civic groups actively supporting such a move, according to the New York *Herald Tribune's* city-hall reporter, Laurence Barrett. Robert Moses, who recently retired as park commissioner after thirty-six years, opposed the idea. Now, with a new park commissioner, Newbold Morris, and with consideration of a proposed new city charter, such consolidation would appear nearer.

Two influential agencies, the City Administrator's Office and the State Commission on Governmental Operations of New York City, have become increasingly sympathetic to the move, according to Mr. Barrett. (Both agencies have consulted recently with the National Recreation Association.) The nine agencies involved in such consolidation are parks, education, health, hospitals, correction, police, welfare, housing authority, and the youth board.

▶ IN A PRECEDENT-SHATTERING STEP, the Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics has announced that its tenth annual meeting at Yale University, November 16-18, will be open to anyone interested in aquatics. Registration blanks may be obtained by writing to CNCA at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Purpose of

the CNCA is to provide a setting for national organizations with swimming programs to share and discuss common aquatic problems.

▶ AN 85-PAGE COMPOSITE REPORT of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth forum findings, simply entitled *Recommendations,* is now available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. ($.35). The resolutions on recreation and leisure time made by the twelve workgroups in Forum VI on Free Time appeared in the June issue of RECREATION. While the approved *Recommendations* has a section on "Leisure" per se, the need for more recreation is reflected throughout the other sections including such categories as minority groups, the mentally handicapped, and neighborhood programs.

▶ REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS have been raising objections about being required to contribute a prescribed amount of land, or its equivalent in money, toward the acquisition of community play sites when constructing new residential areas. Now a developer in Newburgh, New York, has questioned the constitutionality of such measures and is taking the matter to court. Developers have been claiming that the fee system is an inequitable distribution of a tax burden and that the local regulations governing use of these funds, based on permissive state legislation, are too vague.

▶ RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP NOW if you want to be included in the new 1961 National Recreation Association Directory.

Coming Events

SEPTEMBER

7-14, National Child Safety Week
11-17, Constitution Week
17, Citizenship Day
25-29, 42nd National Recreation Congress

OCTOBER

1st Monday in October—Child Health Day
1-31, National Science Youth Month
9-15, National Fire Prevention Week
17-21, National Safety Congress
23-29, United Nations Week
24, United Nations Day
31, Halloween

NOVEMBER

5-11, American Education Week
11, Veterans Day
14-20, Youth Appreciation Week
13-19, National Children's Book Week
13-19, World Fellowship Week
19, Equal Opportunity Day
20-27, Know Your America Week
24, Thanksgiving

Final Report Adopted

At its meeting on June 16, 1960, the American Medical Association House of Delegates adopted the final report of the Committee to Study the Relationships of Medicine with Allied Health Professions and Services. "Allied" personnel include: recreation therapists, music therapists, lay psychoanalysts, psychiatric social workers, and public health educators.

A board committee of five members, to be known as The Committee on Relationships of Medicine with Allied Health Professions and Services, has been appointed by the board of trustees to continue AMA activity in this vitally important area. In its report the study committee asked the medical profession "to provide greater assistance in creating a unifying force at the local, state, and national level. Coordinated planning and assistance in recruitment, education, and professional growth appear to be the major challenges which have not been fully met by the medical profession in relationships with these vitally important professional and technical groups."

Among the committee's recommendations are:

The medical profession and allied professional and technical groups should cooperatively seek appropriate definition of educational and training standards and interprofessional relations. Formal liaison to discuss matters of common concern should be established.

Mechanisms for effective voluntary regulation and discipline are essential for all scientific, professional, and technical groups concerned with health care in order to meet their inherent obligations. For these reasons, and since such regulation is desired by groups which provide information and services to physicians and to patients under the direction of physicians, this procedure is actively supported by the medical profession.

Since voluntary regulation is a professional requisite, it must exist even if concomitant statutory regulations are enacted. It should be noted that because many persons allied to medicine are not involved in direct service to patients and for other reasons, the question of governmental regulations has not been raised by them or by related groups of physicians.

The future scope of activities of the American Medical Association directed towards developing cooperative efforts with allied health professions and services should be along the following lines, as outlined in the report.

Specific exploratory conferences should be held with members of segments of sciences allied to a given area of medical practice with the national medical organizations concerned. Agreement should be sought in the proper field of activity for each of these groups.

Reciprocal exchange of information should be provided by the participation of allied scientists and members of health professions in AMA meetings and publications and encouraging the participation of physicians in meetings and publications of their scientific and professional societies.

Effective liaison should be provided between AMA representatives and professional and technical personnel who should review relationships and provide plans for effective coordination in recruitment, education, and service to patients.

▶ THE WINNER. Robert Arthur Cobb of Winthrop, Maine, an outstanding high-school student and athlete who helps to run a small dairy farm while going to school, won the second annual four-year, two-thousand-dollar AMF-W.J. Voit Youth Fitness Scholarship. He was in competition with twelve hundred other students throughout the United States. Bob has selected Springfield College, Massachusetts, for his training in health, physical education, and recreation.

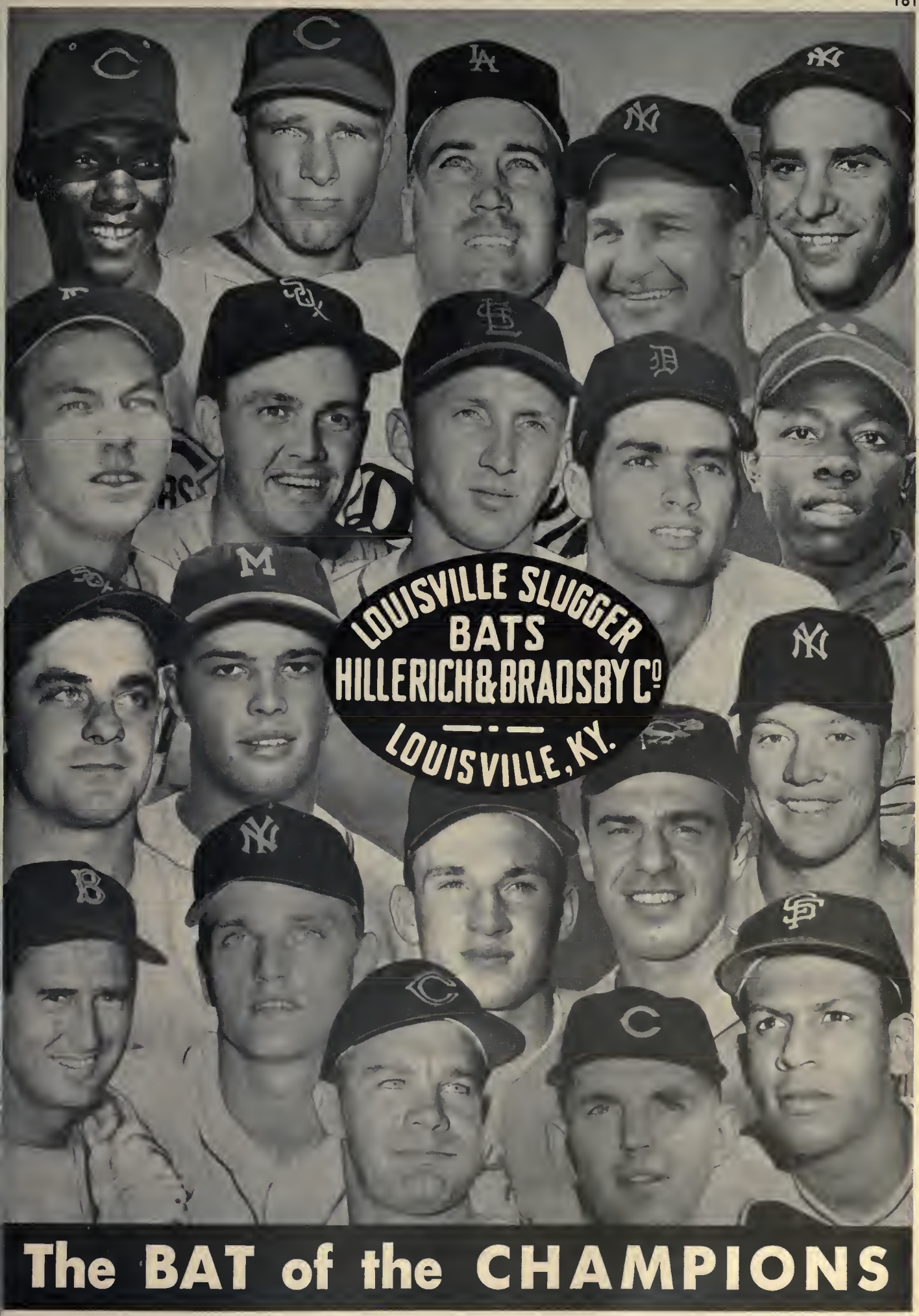
▶ IDEAS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM in October.—Why not build a United Nations Day or United Nations Week program on the theme, "Around the World with Music and Dance?" (The American Museum of Natural History, in New York, used this theme for a course last year.) Imagine what you can do with the folk music, dances, and costuming of many countries, perhaps even working in films and lectures, reading and drama programs, and so on. United Nations Day falls on October 24 this year; UN Week is October 23-29. Several articles in our October issue will be devoted to accounts of recreation in other lands, thus emphasizing "one world through recreation."

▶ WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE, delegates to the 42nd National Recreation Congress may remember, out of all the torrent of words, that rare man capable of:

BRIEFLY SPEAKING

We gave him twenty minutes.
He finished up in ten.
Oh, there's a prince of speakers
and a servant unto men.
His diction wasn't such a much;
He hemmed and hawed a bit,
And still he spoke a lot of sense,
and after that—he quit.
At first we sat plum paralyzed,
Then cheered and cheered again;
We gave him twenty minutes,
But he finished up in ten.

—From *Minnesota Recreation Association Spring Newsletter,* 1959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HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO
LOUISVILLE, KY.
The BAT of the CHAMPIONS

ON TO

for the 42nd National Recreation Congress, September 25-29

Laurance S. Rockefeller, chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, will address the opening general session devoted to "Recreation in America — Today and Tomorrow." Mr. Rockefeller is also a vice-president of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission (N.J.-N.Y.) and of the New York State Council of Parks.

Robert W. Dowling, chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Arts of the National Cultural Center, will also address the opening session. A former U.S. ambassador to Norway, Mr. Dowling is prominent in both financial and theatrical circles and last year toured the Soviet Union in connection with the U.S. Exhibit in Moscow.

The Congress is the event of the year for the wide-awake up-and-coming recreation leader, covering current trends, problems, new phases of recreation, with general sessions, discussion meetings, panel sessions, demonstrations, and exhibits. No matter what your "specialized" interest, if it is related to recreation and leisure time, there will be something for you!

Among the major events at the big meeting are the general sessions. Many outstanding speakers will give the delegates new insights into problems of urgent concern to us all.

The exhibitors' representative, Frank Dreyfuss, invites all delegates to see the latest in recreation equipment displayed and demonstrated in the Congress exhibit area. Frank is sales manager for Magnus Craft Materials and has been with that company for thirteen years.

Companies Welcoming You

Booth Number	Exhibitor
36	American Art Clay Co.
78	American Handicrafts Co.
21	Amer. Jr. Bowling Congress
44	American Locker Co.
29-30	Amer. Playground Device Co.
11	American Shuffleboard Co.
48	American Trampoline
9-10	Department of the Army
76	Arts & Crafts Distributors
71	Ask Packer
66	Athletic Institute & National Golf Foundation
88	R. E. Austin & Son
99	Baptist Sunday School Board
87	Lawrence A. Beck
13	Boin Arts and Crafts Co.
19	Bolco Athletic Co.
14-15	J. E. Burke Co.
51-2	Peter Carver Associates
101	Ceramichrome Labs.
38	Champs Educational Supply
31	Chicago Roller Skate Co.
18	Cleveland Crafts Co.
77	Coca-Cola Co.
34-5	Cosom Industries
53	Daisy Manufacturing Co.
89	Davco Publishing Co.
100	Duck Pin Bowling Council
54-6	Dudley Sports Co.
91	Everlast Sporting Goods
75	Everwear Mfg. Co.
39-40	Fihe Enterprises
105	FLXIBLE Co.
20	Game-Time
96	Gold Medal Products Co.
37	Handcrafters
25	Hillerich & Bradsby Co.
70	Horton Handicraft Co.
90	Earl H. Hurley Associates
82	Institutional Cinema

Booth Number	Exhibitor
57	Jayfro Athletic Supply Co.
92	Jewel Creations
45	Jilyn Products
65	Londino Stone Co.
24	Magnus Craft Materials
95	McFadzean, Everly & Assoc.
94	Mason Candies
50	Mexico Forge
58-64	Miracle Equipment Co.
Stage	Monroe Sales Inc.
83-5	Natl. Park & Rec. Supply
67-8	National Pool Equipment Co.
49	National Rifle Assn.
41-2	Nissen Trampoline
73	Peach State Scoreboard Co.
22-3	Pepsi-Cola Co.
16	Peripole Products
32-4	Playground Corp. of America
1	Play Sculptures
27-8	Program Aids
26	Rawlings Sporting Goods
72	Rek-O-Kut Co.
93	S & S Arts and Crafts
74	The SAFE Fencing Co.
81	Seamless Rubber Co.
97	J. B. Sebrell Corp.
3-4	Seven-Up Co.
7-9	Sico Manufacturing Co.
80	Skrainka Construction Co.
86	Square Dance Associates
102	Walter Stern
2	Sun Aired Bag Co.
79	Tandy Leather Co.
46-7	Tigrett Industries
104	T. F. Twardzik Co.
98	Twyman Films Inc.
5-6	Valley Sales Co.
17	Wenger Music Equip. Co.
12	World's Finest Chocolate
103	World Wide Games

VASHINGTON...

By:

Air—*Allegheny, Capital, National, Pan American, American, Delta, Northeast, TWA, Braniff, Eastern, Northwest, and United.*

Rail—*Atlantic Coastline, Chesapeake & Ohio, RF&P, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Seaboard, and Southern.*

Bus—*Greyhound and Trailways.* ***Car***—*See map at right.*

Mrs. Rollin Brown, chairman of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, will address a Congress session on Tuesday devoted to implications of that conference. Mrs. Brown is a National Recreation Association Board member. Also speaking at this session will be Roy Sorenson, general secretary, San Francisco YMCA.

George V. Allen, director of the U.S. Information Agency and one of our nation's senior career diplomats, will address the All-Congress Banquet on Wednesday. Mr. Allen has been ambassador to Greece, Yugoslavia, India, and Iran and also Assistant Secretary of State. He has participated in a number of crucial international conferences.

The Constant Search

Delegate Bill Shumard of Oakland, California, upon his return from the 41st National Recreation Congress, reported to his recreation commission: "More than anything I know of, recreation is a flexible ever-changing profession and program. We in this profession are constantly seeking information, administrative ideas, ethereal inspirations, and practical know-hows to keep us always up with and, if possible, ahead of the inconstant desires and needs of the people we serve . . . .

"It isn't enough that we start planning to have hula hoops during the height of the fad—we need to be sufficiently alert to see the fad coming and be able to program for it and be at the height of our endeavors at the time the participants are most enthused . . . . We have a responsibility to our communities to keep alert to all new developments whether relating to personnel, programing, or facilities.

"To me, it is tremendously important that I be allowed to attend a national conference every year or so and a state conference annually."

1960 CONGRESS PROGRAM DIGEST

SUNDAY

Preconference Meetings (Fri.-Sat.-Sun.)

8:00

Opening General Session

MONDAY

9-10:30

Operating Community Centers
Artificial Ice Rinks
Summer Program
Hard-to-Reach Youth
Encroachment
School-Connected Services
Legal Liabilities

11-12:30

Teenage-Adult Relationships
Needs of Older People
Purchase of Equipment & Supplies
Research Projects
Internatl. Rec. Services
Reaching Your Public
National Registration Plan

2-4:00

Problems of Chief Execs.
Problems of Supervisors
Science in Rec.
Promoting Family Camping
Understanding People

4:30

ARS Business Meeting

8:30

Entertainment

TUESDAY

9-11:00

Performing Arts in Rec.
Application of Standards
Public-Private Agency Cooperation

9-12:00

Rec. in Rehabilitation
Joint Planning—Hospital & Community
Military Sports Program
Evaluating Armed Forces Rec.
Suburban & Rural Rec.
Small Rural Community Rec.
Promoting & Developing Projects
Management of Rec. Dept.
Why Executives Fail
Field-Work Experiences

12:15-2:15

ARS Luncheon

2:30-4:30

General Session

4:45

Committee Meetings

8:30

Drop-In Parties

WEDNESDAY

9-11:00

Smaller Rec. Depts.
New Ideas in Music

9-12:00

Rec. Research for Handicapped
Roles of Hosp. Rec.
Armed Forces Management
Rec. and the Faiths
Faith-Oriented Centers
State-Level Services
Trends in Park Practices
The Rec.-Park Dept.

1:30

Tours
Recreation Facilities
Historic Washington

1-5:00

Problems of Leisure for the Aged & Handicapped

7:30

All-Congress Banquet-Dance

THURSDAY

9:30-11:30

Admin. & Supervision
Planning Centers
Recreation for Women
Sports & Athletics Forum
Rec. Research
Board Members Look At Admin.
Fed. Civil Service Standards

12:15-2:15

NRA Luncheon

2:30-4:00

Closing General Session

FRIDAY

9:00 A.M.

Packaged Tours of Washington and Vicinity

MINOR CHANGES IN THIS SCHEDULE MAY APPEAR IN THE PROGRAM YOU WILL RECEIVE AT THE CONGRESS

RECREATION IN OUR CONGRESS CITY

The Washington recreation department prepares to greet 42nd National Recreation Congress delegates.

Edward H. Thacker

WELCOME to Washington! As host to the 42nd National Recreation Congress, the District of Columbia Recreation Board extends its warmest greetings to all. Though the Congress deserves your first attention, we hope you find time to visit our local recreation and park facilities. Sightseeing and facility tours are scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, September 28. Additional tours can be conducted on Friday.

By Congressional act, the recreation board was established as a central agency to which anyone may turn on matters concerned with recreation in the district. The seven-member board represents the citizens of Washington and the principal agencies providing physical facilities for recreation: the district government, the board of education, and the National Capital Parks. By agreement with these and other agencies the board operates a program of supervised recreation at playgrounds, school recreation centers, housing projects, and park areas in all city neighborhoods. The board determines policy and directs the superintendent of recreation to establish administrative and organizational procedures within the structure of the recreation department.

The recreation system plan was developed by the National Capital Planning Commission as a part of the comprehensive plan for orderly development of the city. Systematic review enables the commission and the recreation department to reflect city growth and new concepts of recreation. The plan calls for neighborhood playgrounds within walking distance of every residence in the city. Clusters of neighborhoods are also served by a major recreation center with a greater variety of facilities. These twenty-six major centers

MR. THACKER *is a recreation analyst in the District of Columbia Recreation Department.*

Sailboats on the Potomac (left). Entries in the President's Cup Regatta sweep past the Pentagon. A sandlot baseball game (below) is played on the Ellipse south of White House.

are usually adjacent to and a part of a junior or senior high school. Whenever feasible the neighborhood playgrounds are in conjunction with an elementary school. Special facilities for community use are included in all new schools when these are erected at a location designated for recreation in the recreation system plan. Special adult centers are located strategically in the city.

Several original pieces of equipment have recently been developed. These items were created by members of the staff and constructed by craftsmen at National Capital Parks. A gaily colored plywood train, a treadmill, and a rocket slide called "Spoofnik" are already installed. Pictures of this equipment are on display at the department's Congress exhibit. Staff members are always encouraged to submit ideas for new equipment.

The department seeks to provide a diversified program to attract an even greater number of participants. Unit leaders are free to develop those activities which will be most successful in their neighborhood. At the same time they endeavor to introduce new activities which will bring in new participants and broaden the recreation skills of all. A core of popular programs are coordinated on a citywide basis. Some of these will be described in detail. *(See also "Roving Leaders Extend Our Reach,"* RECREATION, *April 1960.)*

The preschool play program is designed to give children three and four years of age an opportunity to meet and play with children their own age away from the home setting. In this respect it is a prekindergarten program with emphasis on recreation rather than education. The department furnishes a leader for each group and relies on parent volunteers for extra assistance. More than fifty groups, ranging from fifteen to thirty children, meet two hours daily from October to May. Each group has a parents' club to schedule volunteer duty and these often conduct study groups on child behavior, growth, and development. Representatives from each group meet as the Parents' Council. This group has been of immeasurable help in securing facilities and leadership through increased funds.

Day camping is also a very popular activity each summer. Ten camps are provided in wooded parks within the city. Children seven to fourteen years of age spend two-week sessions in these camps. Four separate camping periods are scheduled each summer. Program emphasis is on nature and campcraft with naturalists from National Capital Parks supplementing the skills of our own leaders. One camp is organized specifically for orthopedically handicapped children. Cooperation is secured from United Cerebral Palsy, the D. C. Health School, and the Public Health Department. Located at the rear of the health school, the department has installed special equipment for those requiring wheelchairs or crutches. A sand table has coved sides so that wheelchairs can move right up to the sand.

Washington's answer to Little League Baseball is the Walter Johnson Memorial Leagues. More than 150 teams in leagues divided by age (12 and under, 13 and 14 years old) are coached by staff members and sponsored, when possible, by local business establishments. As many teams are organized as are needed to permit every boy who wishes to be on a team. The season ends with selection of a city champion in each age group.

In spite of the interest in baseball, softball continues to gain in popularity. Last year the Amateur Softball Association announced the District of Columbia had more youth softball teams than any state in the nation, for the second consecutive year. Many playgrounds have a playground league that winds up the season with championship play-offs. There are also nine regional leagues whose games culminate in a city championship. Though there are fewer girls than boys, the former are eager softballers and produce outstanding teams. Men and women are also enthusiastic softball participants.

Model building consistently draws hosts of craftsmen. Airplane and boat-building contests are annual affairs, with the last airplane contest drawing fifteen hundred entries. Regional finalists enter citywide competition, and all models are displayed prominently about town.

Adults also have their share of activity. More than eighty groups are organized around the participants' special interests, which range from art and woodworking to bridge and judo. The department will provide virtually any course for which facilities and an instructor can be found. Participants pay a small fee to cover the cost of the instructor and necessary supplies.

With the expectation of a National Cultural Center in Washington before too long, Washington is taking a renewed interest in the performing arts. Many self-organized groups seek help from the recreation department in presenting ballet, modern dance, operatic, or musical programs. The department supplements these events with its own civic symphony orchestra, choral group, drama workshops, and so on. With the cooperation of the local musicians' union, a series of concerts is presented each summer at the Watergate near Lincoln Memorial. Art fairs, photographic salons, hobby shows, folk-dance festivals, and their ilk round out a well-balanced cultural schedule for the city of Washington.

Washington has a number of armed services installations in the area. Hostesses for their dances and entertainment for their parties are provided by the department through the Capital Girls' Society and Volunteer Community Shows. Single girls between eighteen and twenty-three, along with amateur and professional entertainers, provide these much-welcomed services.

At Christmas time the lighting of the national community Christmas tree is a tradition started by the recreation department many years ago. Though the project's scope has been enlarged, the department is still an active participant. Similarly the department assists with the annual Fourth of July program at Washington Monument.

There are many other activities worth noting, not the least of which is the Children's Theatre of Washington. Now in its fourteenth year, this group presents plays and dance programs of special appeal to children. Often the actors themselves are children selected from our playgrounds.

Members of the D.C. Recreation Department in attendance at the Congress will be wearing either a cherry-blossom boutonnière or corsage. Do not hesitate to ask any of them for information about recreation in Washington. #

Joseph Prendergast

"THE National Cultural Center is destined to stand as a monument to America's cultural maturity and to her realization that the conquest of material things cannot stand the test of time until they find fruition in the realm of the mind and soul. The peoples of fifty sovereign states, sharing a love for the political freedoms of self-government, seek in the creation of a cultural center a concrete expression of their common attachment to the arts."

So reads the general concept of the National Cultural Center as set out in the bylaws, adopted by its board of trustees, at its second meeting on April 27, 1959.

The National Cultural Center, or, to use a more descriptive name, the National Cultural Center for the Performing Arts, was established as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution by an act of Congress signed by President Eisenhower on September 2, 1958.

The National Cultural Center Act provides that the Center's board of trustees shall:

- Construct, maintain, and administer a National Cultural Center in Washington, D.C., to consist of a building and related facilities with funds to be raised by voluntary contributions on a site to be provided by the federal government and the District of Columbia;
- Present classical and contemporary music, drama, dance, poetry, and opera from this and other countries; present lectures and other programs; provide facilities for other civic activities, and
- Develop programs for children and youth and the elderly (and for other age groups as well) in the performing arts referred to above, designed specifically for their participation, education, and recreation.

"In America, man's whole culture reflects the dynamic, diversified creativity made possible by a free democratic society," said Arthur S. Flemming, chairman of the board of trustees and secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in presenting to the public the initial plans and drawings of the Center, after their approval in November 1959. "The increased leisure time is of great importance to the peace of mind and the happiness of free man. He is able to turn, more and more, to the restorative and creative values of the performing arts.

"Washington is the symbolic city. It is democracy's 'showcase' for a world audience. Here, in the capital of the United States of America, our way of life is 'on stage,' front

MR. PRENDERGAST *is executive director of the National Recreation Association and a member of the Advisory Committee on the Arts of the National Cultural Center.*

THE National Cultural Center . . .

PART I

"To delight and honor 177,000,000 American owners..."

THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER
USA

and center, each and every day of the year for all the world to see, measure, and evaluate.

"The completed cultural center will be a new symbol of America's greatness . . . a true, national home for the performing arts . . . to delight and honor each of its 177,000,000 American owners . . . . With its completion, the federal city will be what the founding fathers envisioned so long ago—a cultural as well as a civic center."

Located on a beautiful ten-acre site on the north bank of the Potomac not far from the Lincoln Memorial,* the Center will be a large, white, monumental building set in a green park of trees, flowers, and grass. The Center's architect, Edward Durrell Stone of New York, describes it as a building which will "represent twenty-five hundred years of Western culture, rather than twenty-five years of modern architecture."

By designing the opera house, the concert or symphony hall, the playhouse or theater, and the two auditoriums of the Center to be under one roof, with adequate and convenient space for parking cars and entering and leaving the facilities, Mr. Stone has created a great hall with a domelike ceiling, to be known as the Grand Salon. It will open up directly onto two terraces overlooking the Potomac. The first terrace, adjoining the Grand Salon, will provide a covered area for dining and serving of refreshments. This covered terrace will connect by gracious stairways to a lower open-air terrace overlooking two lighted fountains.

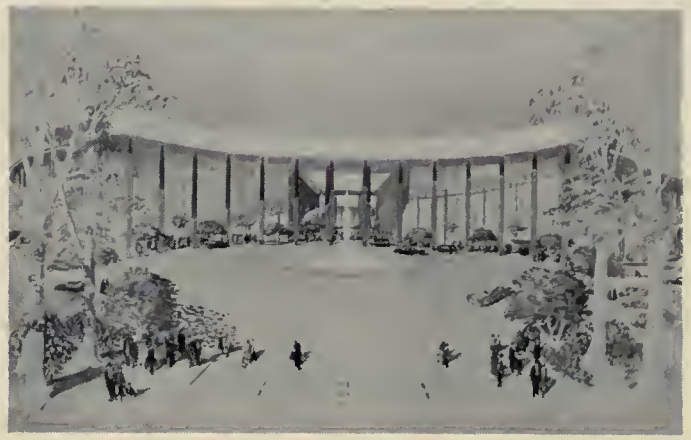
The Grand Salon itself will enhance the Center by providing a reception and ballroom that may be used on official and special occasions, such as presidential balls and great formal receptions. This facility can seat as many as six thousand persons.

With its regal staircase entrance opening on the Grand Salon, the opera house will provide a majestic and beautiful setting for full-scale performance of the great operas of the world. Seating thirty-five hundred to four thousand persons, the opera house will place our nation's capital in the forefront of American cities which present grand opera. Stage, lighting, acoustic, and technical facilities will be of the latest design and will make possible complete and flawless productions which can be broadcast on television and radio and recorded on film, tape and record.

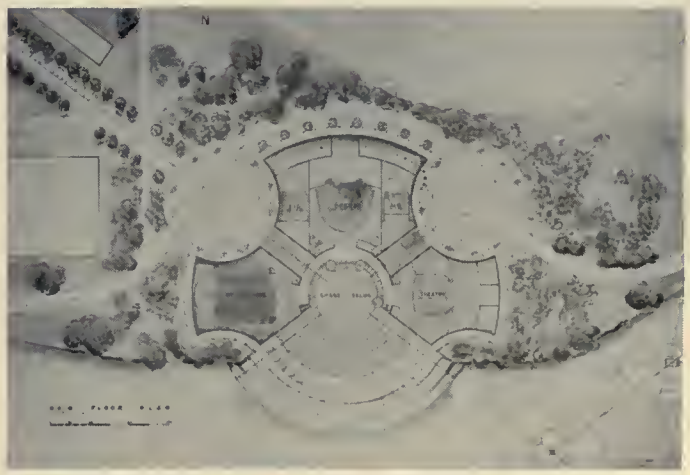
Located to the left of the opera house, with entrances both from the Grand Salon and from the diagonal passageway leading to the New Hampshire Avenue Plaza, the concert or symphony hall, seating three thousand, will provide a proper setting for musical presentations. The great orchestras and artists of the world will present performances, as will the renowned United States Marine Band and other well-known bands. Many of the 1,142 symphony orchestras in the United States, as well as the many other school and community music organizations, will be brought to Washing-

Continued on Page 335

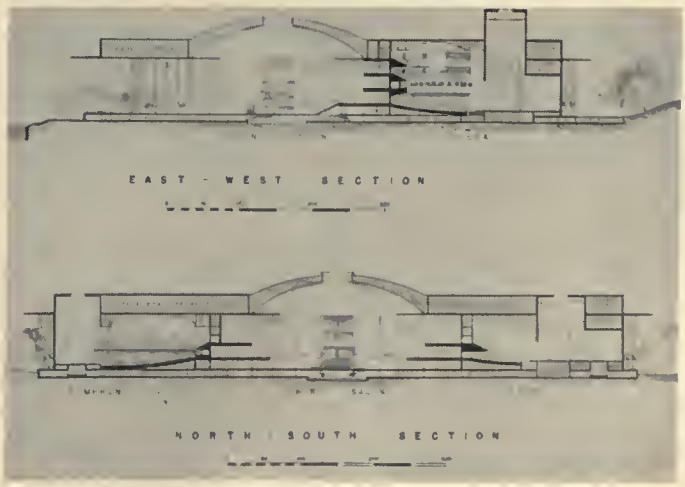
Grand Salon serves as focal point of architect's design.



The Center, viewed from the New Hampshire Avenue Plaza.



Main-floor plan with attractive river terrace and landing.



Cross-sections of Center show offices, parking, and shops.

* National Recreation Congress delegates, if you would like to see the site when sightseeing in Washington, it is where New Hampshire Avenue terminates at Potomac Drive. The famous Watergate Restaurant is nearby.

The CHURCH and COMMUNITY RECREATION

IT IS RECOGNIZED that the church has a first responsibility in planning recreation for its own members and then shares in the responsibility of recreation planning for the neighborhood in which it is located. Aid should be given the community in setting up a cooperative program compatible with the recreation philosophy of the church.

Churches that care for their communities will have representatives on recreation boards, commissions, councils, and/or committees. The church will seek guidance from local recreation departments and auxiliary recreation agencies. The church's recreation program will be integrated with the total community program.

The church can offer its facilities and leadership in the sponsorship and operation of recreation meetings, institutes, workshops, and conferences. If, in the church's judgment, some forms of recreation in the community are unwise, it should oppose them to assume wholesome practices and make worthy substitutions of desirable recreational activities.

Public Recreation

Recreation is often sponsored and promoted through the local, county, state, and federal governments. Over two thousand cities and towns have inaugurated year-round, public tax-supported recreation programs. Well over one hundred and fifty county and regional agencies are rendering park and recreation services. Through state departments of forestry, parks, fish and game commissions, and highway commissions much has been done. Advisory help can be gotten from state universities, state planning boards, and state extension recreation specialists.

The agencies of the federal government that provide recreation resources include the Cooperative Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, National Park Service, U. S. Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Children's Bureau, U. S. Office of Education, Veterans Administration, and the U. S. Public Health Service. Because of their structure, these agencies can give only partial attention to recreation.

Since everyone, as a taxpayer, is a "member" of these government-sponsored service organizations, one is entitled to ask for and receive help. These organizations are eager to give what the public wants and demands. Especially on the local level, churches can benefit very much from becoming acquainted with public recreation officials, facilities, and programs. Other local governmental units such as the school, welfare, and health departments often offer recreation services.

Public Schools

During the school year, the public schools give the churches heavy competition for the children's time and interests. This competition for time is often for the leisure hours of these boys and girls and our youth. Schools have recognized their opportunities for education in the worthy use of leisure time, in some cases ahead of the churches. In many places the schools are operating community recreation programs. Extra-school activities, such as art, crafts, music, camps, and adult education, are also planned in some cases to serve the community in which the school is located.

Churches realize that most school functions are desirable and should not necessarily be considered as being in competition with church activities. The church must constantly evaluate and decide whether it should do the same things the schools do and to what degree cooperation should be expected from and/or given to the school.

Public school units are getting larger. With the emphasis on consolidation, school communities are often getting to be too wide for effective group fellowship, and the true sense of a community tends to be lost. Perhaps the church as a smaller community unit can preserve its identity more easily in such a situation.

The church can often get facilities and leadership from the school. Many churches make use of school gymnasiums and other facilities to enlarge and enrich their programs. This word of caution, however: All church-sponsored activities away from the church should be clearly identified as church activities and never dissociated from the church, since loyalty usually centers around the meeting place.

Commercial Recreation

People are ready and willing to pay for recreation. Professional sports, interscholastic contests, bowling, golf, fishing, hunting, skiing, movies, theaters, radio, television, facilities for tourists, symphonies, private camping, amuse-

ment parks, and dance halls are only a part of the scope of commercial recreation activities.

Encouragement should be given to commercial interests in recreation to serve the public in any and every *constructive* way. Through legislation, licensing, regulations, police controls, trade controls, and censorship, the public (and the church) can stimulate and control commercial recreation. The church owes it to its members to give guidance in selectivity, be the types of recreation commercial, public, or church sponsored.

Some churches have made good use of commercial recreation facilities in their communities. A privately owned swimming pool may be engaged for an evening. The roller-skating rink can be reserved for an all-church skate. Private campgrounds are rented for church retreats. A bowling alley may be reserved a night for church use. In any use of public or commercial facilities, their use should be obtained "with no strings attached," and the standards of the church should be maintained.

Agency Recreation

Because agencies often provide certain facilities and, primarily, leadership, they can often offer group recreation opportunities. Another advantage in agency recreation is their providing of activities in natural age groups. The Boy Scouts of America, the Girl Scouts, the Boys' Clubs of America, the Camp Fire Girls, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Grange and the 4-H Clubs are some of the national organizations sponsoring recreational activities for both youth and adults.

Many churches cooperate with and even sponsor clubs and activities of the national agencies mentioned above. If a church feels that it does not compromise in its ideals, does not lose its identity in the program, and can furnish church-sponsored and directed leadership, cooperation with such programs can be very helpful. If a denominational club program is in operation, however, the loyalty and strength of the church should be directed first to it.

Another source of help is the National Recreation Association which offers consultation service, prepares and distributes many valuable publications, conducts leadership training, offers special services in the various phases of recreation, and publishes RECREATION, a monthly magazine.

Interchurch Cooperation

It would be very difficult, even for the large church, to conduct a completely successful program of recreation if it disregarded programs carried out by other church and religious groups in the same community. Possible duplication and competition should be evaluated. Many small towns and rural communities are *overchurched*, making it advantageous for financial and other reasons to cooperate in one well-unified, church-centered recreation program.

Through the United Christian Youth Council in your community, the local CBYF Fellowship chairman is able to help in presenting the interest of the church in interchurch recreation events. The National Catholic Community Service and the National Jewish Welfare Board have developed recreation programs that are worth being studied by Protestant groups.

E. O. Harbin mentions several areas of cooperation among churches: (1) They could promote recreation training courses in general and in specialized fields; (2) by pooling resources, they could provide the best leadership available; (3) they could promote city or communitywide programs such as pageants, festivals, community sings, concerts, and athletic leagues; (4) they could provide teams of recreation specialists to help local churches by assisting them in planning and directing special recreation events; and (5) the churches should cooperate with other agencies in the community. If there are activities that are questionable, the churches should register protest and seek a better program.

If the church leaders are confused by the many agencies and departments promoting recreation activities, think of the confused pattern presented to their members. If boys and girls are sent away from the church for their weekday education and recreation, can they always be expected to return on Sunday for their religious training? It is the challenge of every church to cooperate in community recreation projects, but it is also necessary to make the local church seem important in the recreation life of every boy, girl, youth, and adult. A positive recreation program must be made evident by the church if it is to capture the interests of its members and hold them to Christian values.

NOTE: *Much help for this section was obtained from* Recreation for Community Living, *by participants in the National Recreation Workshop sponsored by the Athletic Institute.*

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Reprinted with permission from Recreation and the Local Church *(Chapter 4), Frances Clemens, Robert Tully, and Edward Crill, Editors (Elgin, Illinois: Brethren Publishing House) pp. 191.*

"The function of recreation counseling in rehabilitation is that of helping the patient understand himself."

RECREATION COUNSELING

Harry D. Edgren

COUNSELING or motivating individuals to participate in experiences we know will benefit them should be a basic concern of all professional recreation workers, regardless of the setting in which they function. By motivation is meant the ability to stimulate an individual to action and to provide the incentive to participation and performance.

The following quotations from two good books will serve as an introduction to such counseling. Dr. Carl Rogers[1] states, "Effective counseling consists of a definitely structured, permissive relationship which allows the client to gain an understanding of himself to a degree which enables him to take positive steps in the light of his new orientation."

Further support of this concept that *it is the counselor's task to aid* the counselee in self-understanding is found in a book by Kenneth W. Hamilton.[2] He says, ". . . Counseling requires recognition of the fact that information of itself does not make decisions. Medical histories and diagnoses, the results of psychometric tests, occupational information, and social histories are significant only in terms of the person to whom they relate. They are significant only to the extent that he understands them, accepts them, and is capable of acting upon them. . . . He is thus motivated more basically to do. Counseling might be thought of as a catalyst which enables the client to avail himself of the resources of the rehabilitation process.

". . . It is through the growth in understanding which the counselee experiences that he is enabled to utilize his own resources, and the services made available to him for the purpose of overcoming his own handicap. Rehabilitation services provide the facilities which the client utilizes. Sometimes—no matter how much he wants to do so—he neither can nor will benefit from them without the aid of counseling. It is the strong impression of many, including the writer, that the handicapped receive from counseling as much assistance as from any other service they receive."

There is evident agreement that the function of recreation counseling in the rehabilitation process is that of helping the patient to understand himself. What then are the major premises of such counseling?

- Counseling should be an individualized, democratic process.
- Counseling relationships are based on understanding rather than on judging.
- Only some behavior, not all, is amenable to it.
- The counselor will be accepted by the patient only to the extent to which the patient wishes.
- The counseling process must begin with the patient where he is and as he is.
- Individual differences among patients limit the process.
- Limitations of community and program further delimit it.
- Professional recreation workers should be motivated to learn more about the individuals who come under their direction and who can profit by participating in their program. We all need to become more adept at understanding "the language of behavior" as expressed by an individual's response or lack of response. We are not psychologists or psychiatrists, but we have learned through experience some methods and techniques that have been helpful in securing positive participation by patients.

The following are some personal convictions and some practices in recreation counseling which have emerged from correspondence and conversations with a number of professional hospital recreation people in Indiana.

The leader must be accepted by the patient. His approach is one of empathy rather than sympathy. He must be sincerely interested in others and sold on the value of the experience in which he is inviting the patient to participate.

He starts with activities with which the patient is familiar, and where the patient feels secure. He then moves to less familiar activities.

He moves at a pace that gives participants an opportunity to experience gradual success and feel the satisfaction that comes from accomplishment. He establishes achievable goals, recognizing that if any activity is too detailed to comprehend, or appears difficult, it will result in frustration or rapid rejection on the patient's part.

The effective leader recognizes the value of friendship as one of the real motivators of participation—and new experiences, both in and out of the hospital setting. Successful groups in our society are those which have moved from "interest" to "friendship" groups.

Because the professional recreation worker in the hospital is concerned with the patient's return to normal life in the community, he uses community resources in his program. He relates patients to groups in churches, lodges, and public and voluntary agencies. He

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DR. EDGREN *is professor of recreation leadership at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.*

WHY SOCCER?

Here are some good reasons for using this variation of football in your young people's sports program.

D. Y. Yonker

IT WOULD BE presumptuous to claim advantages for one team sport over another, and I have no intention of so doing. In the first place, I do not believe this is so, but one activity might be more appropriate in a particular situtation than another.

First, soccer provides another activity that youth can enjoy under the expert guidance of qualified coaches. Roger Bannister, first of the under-four-minute milers, said, "Adolescence is a time of conflict and bewilderment. . . . Each of us has to find his sports activity for himself. It may be mountain climbing, running or sailing, or it may be something quite different. The important thing is that we ourselves perform rather than watch others. . . ."

MR. YONKER *is editor of the* Soccer Journal, *949 Wellington Road, Philadelphia 17, Pennsylvania.*

Second, soccer has inherent physical values. The running involved, not the intense, tension-packed type of competition sprinting, develops endurance and organic vigor, and, because of the sustained character of the playing periods of the game, also develops a degree of total body conditioning not often found in other team sports. Third, coupled with this endurance factor, soccer demands the performer develop unusual individual techniques with the feet and head. Fourth, a soccer team has no specialists, and thus engenders a spirit of unity and cooperation easily recognized by the player and achieved by the coach. Each player can, momentarily, by the run of the ball, become leader of his team, master of the situation, faced with a problem which will be valuable in its solving, or in its failure to be solved.

The next point concerns the number of players that can be accommodated, both as regards organization of a single team and space requirements. Substitution should be unlimited in youth soccer games. Best of all, as has been noted

Catholic Youth Council championship match, Public Schools Stadium, St. Louis.

above, playing requirements are basically the same for all positions, so players can be readily interchanged on the field. Played on fields of reduced size, where portable goals can usually transform a football field into three soccer playing areas, soccer permits as many as sixty-six youngsters to play simultaneously. With substitution, the sky is the limit during team tournaments.

Team movements, both offensive and defensive, are directly comparable to basketball, with which every American boy has at least passing acquaintance. He defends by playing man-to-man against his opposite number on the other team; he moves the ball on offense in a pattern of simple passes from teammate to teammate; scores by putting the ball into a target area, the opposition's goal. Soccer rules are among the easiest to master. The basic tenets are: Play to the ball, not the man; do not use hands or arms to manipulate and control the ball; and do *not* foul deliberately.

And the cost? A youngsters' soccer team can be outfitted with as little as a gym suit and sneakers if you can just afford essentials. Up to twelve years of age, boys should use a volleyball for play; after that, for another two years, a junior-size soccer ball. Thereafter, he will be able to perform with a ball of regulation size and weight.

Do give him a colored jersey, please, and provide him with a number front and back for the glamour angle, and he will develop a sense of belonging to something more particularized than just the ordinary gym-suit group. A good canvas-topped, cleated shoe is desirable, and will eliminate toe kicks.

Hang goal nets on his reduced-size goals so he may experience the thrill of having a low, hard one swish against the back of the net like his older brother, and because, too, it's a proper appurtenance of the game. Outfit him with shin guards; they cost less than a dollar a pair.

And, last of all, *don't* expect to pay out money for injuries, although your boys may lose an occasional toenail from constant action of the ball against his big toe, or get a scraped knee in a desperate attempt to gain back a ball from an opponent. He might possibly even sprain his ankle. Soccer's safety record has been extremely good, even at the rough, bustling college level.

At least five Eastern cities and one in the Midwest are working out worthwhile youth soccer programs. In Baltimore, Maryland, Dr. Donald Minnegan, athletic director at Towson Teachers College, stages an annual clinic and tournament for pre-high-school boys in conjunction with the city recreation department. In Philadelphia, all junior soccer has been placed under the department of recreation, while in Ithaca, New York, Jackson Hall, of the city recreation administration, is planning a large-scale youth soccer program.

Two summers ago, Irv Schmid, Springfield College coach, spearheaded a program of TV showings, clinics, and youth tournaments that continued into the fall for the youth of that Massachusetts city. Dale Harper, high-school coach, and Roy Dath, Trinity College coach, have offered similar leadership in Hartford, Connecticut.

One of the largest youth soccer programs in operation is that of the Catholic Youth Council in St. Louis, Missouri. With a staggering total of 350 teams in seven age classifications, more than fifty-four hundred lads play organized soccer under proper leadership. This program is headed by an outstanding coach, Bob Guelker, whose St. Louis University Billikens won the 1959 National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, and were adjudged the number-one college team in the nation.

In closing, it is noteworthy that soccer was required in the program of every air cadet in the U. S. Naval Flight Officers Training Program during World War II. We owe our youngsters in America a complete program of sports, to give impetus to our slogans for fitness, to achieve the healthy aim, and, most important, to provide direction to young people during that difficult period of adolescence. #

There Is NOTHING LIKE A GAME

Odyssey of a Game

Tom Lantz

BOX HOCKEY and I have crossed the country together. Back in 1924, when I was director of a community house in Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey, I recalled the days when I had walked three miles to an ice pond, shoveled off the snow, built a fire to keep warm with my chums, skated many hours, and played one game of ice hockey after another. In Spring Lake Beach, with its mild winters, there was little or no opportunity for ice skating or ice hockey. It was then that I decided to try to think of a game which would have the elements of ice hockey, without the ice, and yet be an active game for youngsters.

My maintenance man built a wooden box which I designed out of boards. I purchased two ice hockey sticks and a "nickel rocket" baseball for the first game between two boys of elementary-school age. Children loved to play the game. Over the years, my maintenance men and I tried to improve the ball, the sticks, and the box. When I was employed in Reading, Pennsylvania, my maintenance crew tried to make balls out of sawdust and glue which never turned out too satisfactorily. The ice-hockey sticks, purchased commercially, never stood up under the terrific battle of the kids and were constantly broken. Even the box which was originally designed took such a beating that it often broke in many places. However, the game is now made of sturdy and durable hickory.

The game and I finally migrated to Tacoma, Washington, where I have stayed put. The game has traveled on, spreading rapidly to summer playgrounds throughout America. Today, foreign exchangees who have visited Tacoma have taken it to the four corners of the world.

This active game, played by two players, requires about a twenty-seven-foot space, and may be played indoors or out. The play begins with the ball in the cradle, and each player attempts to dislodge it from there, and hit it through his opponent's opening, while preventing his opponent from scoring through his own opening. The first player to accomplish this is declared the winner. Hockey sticks may never be lifted higher than the edge of the box, put through either hole to block the ball, or held outside the box to keep the ball from coming through; and, of course, striking an opponent is forbidden. If any of these fouls is committed, the opponent is granted one free trial for a point by placing the ball in the cradle, and attempting to knock it through his opponent's goal. There are also variations on this game, and it can be played with doubles, or as "golf box hockey," where the players alternate their strokes.

Through the years, I have developed materials that can take abuse. The game is now manufactured commercially, or can be easily constructed as follows:

I—*List of Materials*

2 pieces 3″-by-8″ lumber, 9′ long
3 pieces 3″-by-8″ lumber, 3′ long
(Fir is substantial for family use, but oak is advised for playgrounds, to withstand hard use. In all instances, oak is recommended for the centerboard.)
8 pieces angle irons, 2″-by-8″-by-⅛″ (fastened with bolts)
2 hickory box-hockey sticks
12 hickory field-hockey balls (¾″)

II—*How to Make a Box-Hockey Box*

Make a frame, 3′-by-9′, bolted with angle irons inside each corner. Set the 3-foot centerboard securely across the middle. Center an opening, 4½″-high-by-3½″-wide, on each of the 3-foot endboards. On the centerboard, make two openings, 3½″-wide-by-4½″-high, beginning each opening 4¼″ from the end. On top of the centerboard, center a cradle, 3″-wide-by-1″-deep.

MR. LANTZ *is superintendent of public recreation, Metropolitan Park District, Tacoma, Washington.*

A Plea for Handball

A RECENT Athletic Institute report on total participation in various sports in the United States gives an estimate of 6,714,000 tennis players and 5,000,000 golfers. The institute has also found that participation in various sports has increased in the past ten years; for example, tennis, sixty percent; baseball, forty-two percent. In contrast, a National Collegiate Athletic Association study shows that of 395 colleges included in a survey, only fifty-four percent have handball courts. Despite the lack of courts, handball ranked twelfth in popularity and eleventh in number of participants in college intramurals.

Handball is an excellent activity to achieve complete physical fitness. The handball player uses virtually every muscle in his body as he runs, lunges, bends, twists, and jumps. Since the ball can be hit from almost any position with either hand, handball is a difficult, fast game.

Handball requirements are simple. In the United States, the game is played both indoors and out, on a rectangular court 40′-by-25′-by-20′. The indoor game is played off the four walls and the ceiling, very much like squash rackets; the outdoor game, off one wall. Each has a national championship.

Get a handball program going in your recreation department!—HAROLD W. PAULSEN, *Chairman, Health and Physical Education Department, State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.*

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LISTENING and VIEWING

Lend An Ear

Today's children are being gypped out of the joy of knowing many of our country's traditional songs. Too bad you can't have Ed McCurdy, or a folk singer like him, on your staff. His infectious *Children's Songs* are an open invite for children to sing along, skip along, dance about, act-it-out, and take off on some imagineering. His manner is straightforward—no cute attempts to whiffenpooh for the wee folk. He includes, among others, that school-camp-party favorite, "S-M-I-L-E"; an answer-back song, "A Hole in the Bucket"; a counting song, "One Man Went to Mow"; a sing-it-fast song, "Keemo Kimo"; and a nonsense song, "Three Fishermen." As an extra bonus, the jacket for the recording has a striking photograph of a youngster going down a country path (taken by folk singer-actor Tom Clancy) and good background notes on the songs. Available from Tradition Records, Box 72, Village Station, New York 14 (TLP 1027. 12" 33 1/3, $4.98).—E.D.

•

New Recordings

Invitation to German Poetry, read by Lotte Lenya (in German). Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 14. (12", 33 1/3, $4.95).

Country Blues of John Lee Hooker, The, (RLP 12-838), Riverside Records, 235 West 46th Street, New York 36 (12", 33 1/3, $4.98).

Folk Dance! (Russian, Ukrainian, Moldavian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Yugoslav), with book of instructions by Ronnie and Stu Lipner (MXD 900). Monitor Records, 413 W. 50th St., New York 19. (12", 33 1/3, $4.98).

Folk Song Festival at Carnegie (UAL 3050). United Artists, 729 7th Ave., New York 19. (12", 33 1/3, $3.98).

Hi Neighbor (Chile, Greece, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Thailand). U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations 17, N. Y. (10", 33 1/3, $3.00).

Honor Your Partner #16 (advanced modern physical fitness activities for girls and women), Ed Durlacher. Square Dance Associates, 33 South Grove St., Freeport, N. Y. (four 12" records, 78 rpm, $12.00 set).

Lightnin' Hopkins: Country Blues, (TLP 1035). Tradition Records, Box 72, Village Station, New York 14. (12", 33 1/3, $4.98).

Listen and Learn Japanese. Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 14 (three 12" records with manual, 33 1/3, $5.95).

My Lord, What a Mornin', Harry Belafonte (LSP 2022), RCA Victor, 155 East 24th Street, New York 10 (12", 33 1/3, $4.98).

Opera for People Who Hate Opera (LM 2391). RCA Victor, 155 East 24th Street, New York 10 (12", 33 1/3, $4.98).

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Boston Children's Theatre stagemobile gives performance at a Brookline play area.

MOBILE UNITS IN RECREATION PROG

The stagemobile arrives! Boston Children's Theatre troupe unloads scenery before adding wings and curtains to stage.

Now zoomobiles and sciencemobiles join the circus as travelling attractions. Wire-front cages house small animals. Glass-front cabinets display natural history exhibits.

age unit is economical and efficient for variety of presentations, as used, above, in Cleveland, Ohio.

MS

Virginia Musselman

We are often called a "nation on wheels." Can recreation programs be more mobile?

MANY OF THE factors affecting all types of community services, which have a very definite bearing on recreation, were discussed at the recent White House Conference on Children and Youth. Many are exerting, and will exert, increasing pressures on the services of recreation agencies.

It has become imperative for such agencies to consider seriously not only how to maintain present services, but expand them to meet new demands and needs. Some departments are already experiencing the paradox of increased demand for services coupled with a growing resistance in providing the tax or contributed dollar. Any method of giving increased flexibility to programs and leadership should therefore be explored. The use of mobile units may be one.

Mobile units, especially of the playmobile and the show-wagon type, are not new. RECREATION has carried many articles about specific ones in use (*see list of references at end of article*). In the past, however, some were very makeshift, and their effective use was hampered by difficulties in assembling them, lack of loudspeaker systems, power generators, limited program use, and the like.

In February 1960, the National Recreation Association Program Department began to compile information about current use of such units.

Continued on next page

It got in touch, by questionnaire, with departments having used such units in the past, and asked, through the January 1960 *Affiliate Newsletter,* for additional information. It did *not* attempt a nationwide survey. Its objective was to get a fair sampling that might help departments which had not yet considered using this means of extending their services. For purposes of interpretation, it used the following definitions:

Playmobiles—Used primarily to bring various kinds of play equipment to areas and neighborhoods without playgrounds.

Show Wagon—Used for plays and puppet shows.

Portable Bandstands (on wheels)—Used for concerts, talent shows.

Crafts on Wheels—Used mainly for craft programs in much the same way as playmobiles.

Hobbymobiles—Primarily to exhibit and demonstrate hobbies.

Traveling Trading Post—Used for "swap" programs, sale of craft and other materials.

Zoomobile—Used for nature programs, exhibits—plant and animal life, rock formations.

Other types of mobile units—Those not listed above and that should be included.

From the information received, several interesting trends become apparent. First, departments with show wagons and bandstands or shells are finding multiple uses for them. In several instances, units designed and manufactured commercially are in use, or are being considered.

Show wagons and mobile bandstands are by far the most prevalent, eighteen departments reporting the former, and nine the latter. No one reported a traveling trading post; only two reported a zoomobile; one reported a hobbymobile, no longer in use owing to faulty construction; three reported craftmobiles as separate units (playmobiles often included craft supplies, etcetera). Four departments reported playmobiles, one of them using three such units.

More communities in the Middle West reported mobile units than in any other section of the country, but all sections were represented. Size of communities varied from St. Cloud, Minnesota, to New York City.

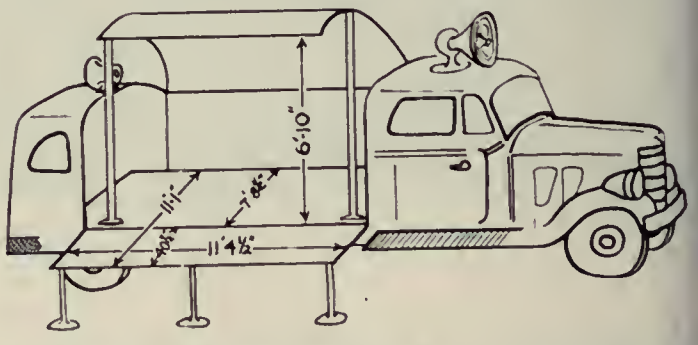
The following information is not inclusive, but is given to show the many uses to which mobile units are now put. The fourteen communities mentioned are part of the thirty-four that reported using some type of mobile unit, but which in the other cases gave no specific details.

Show Wagons, Playmobiles, and Portable Bandstands.

The playground and recreation commission of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, bought, in 1959, one of the new portable commercial bandstands constructed by the Wenger Music Equipment Company of Owatonna, Minnesota. In addition to its use in bringing music to community people, Nevin Nichols reported plans to make use of it as a show wagon, too, during the 1960 playground season.

The department's playmobile (*see references*) has been operated for over five years. It provides a compact playground and playground program for congested areas with no play space. The Cedar Rapids Jaycees completely built and equipped the playmobile and contributed it to the department. An old, flatbed trailer unit is the basic platform. With its side panels lowered, the unit becomes a self-contained apparatus area equipped with a merry-go-round (six feet in diameter), two hobbyhorse swings, and a ten-foot slide.

It also carries a craft table, two benches, a portable tetherball pole and base, and two bright-colored street barricades. One maintenance man can set it up, and then leave for other jobs. Two leaders, a man and a woman, take over and conduct the program from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. In this way, five locations in the city are visited one full day a week.



In New Orleans, the mobile unit of the department of recreation is called the Traveling Theatre. It was designed so sides fold down and form a platform for stage performance or for speakers. It has been very helpful in dedicating new facilities because it can be set up in the new area for the occasion, thus obviating the necessity for erecting temporary stages or platforms. A good loudspeaker and a turntable for records increase its efficiency.

At the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, it was reported that millions of children in the United States had never seen a live play. For almost ten years, the Boston Children's Theatre Stagemobile has brought live theatre to around twenty-four thousand youngsters during July and August in its two-month swing around communities within a fifty-mile radius of Boston.

The stagemobile brings two plays a day at a cost of one hundred dollars, or one play for eighty-five. Nearly every town that has booked the show once books it again. The Metropolitan District Commission underwrites the cost of ten free bookings. Average audiences range from seven to eight hundred children.

The recreation department of Hamilton, Ohio, gets multiple use from its show wagon. It is used for shows in the evening, but during mornings and afternoons carries craft supplies for use in the craft program.

Headquarters of the Fifth United States Army reports its showmobile takes stage shows to remote installations, covering thirteen states. It has a 9′-by-4′ stage area, two dressing rooms, is electrically heated, and equipped with a 10,000-watt generator.

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MISS MUSSELMAN *is head of the National Recreation Association Program Service.*

ADMINISTRATION

MAINTENANCE

. . . of Recreation Facilities

Martin N. Thomas

In any consideration of maintenance of recreation facilities, the subject of basic design will certainly emerge as the chief controlling factor. With this in mind, let us consider this important point before entering into any detailed account of maintenance methods. All recreation facilities serve certain definite purposes, and every effort should be made to design each facility so all of these will be met.

All recreation facilities are subject to depreciation through use, misuse, age, and the elements. Therefore, the design of any facility should take into account all factors having a bearing upon its life and full utilization. Even with the best planning, maintenance problems will arise that can be solved only through the exercise of a considerable amount of ingenuity.

Most of us have seen baseball and softball fields unusable for long periods following rain because of puddles around

Mr. Thomas *is superintendent of parks, St. Joseph, Missouri. From address, Midwest District Conference, April 1960.*

The effect of planning and ingenuity . . .

the bases; and many of us have seen attempts to correct this condition at the last minute in order to maintain a league schedule. Sand is spread on the wet areas; gasoline is poured on the field and set afire; the game goes on under adverse conditions; and everybody is unhappy. This operation is repeated several times a season, over a period of years, at considerable cost and dislocation of scheduled programs.

Very likely proper design could have minimized this situation before the field was established. If the area was considered suitable for a ballfield in the first place, it follows that the grading required to provide proper drainage would not have been very great. Even on fairly level areas it is possible to provide drainage away from the infield. After grading, incorporate sand into the top six inches of the infield and base paths in amounts sufficient to prevent muddy conditions or crusting of the surface when it dries. Such construction appears expensive at the moment, but, over a period of years, maintenance cost will be much less than that of an ungraded field; even more important, more games may be scheduled.

I believe all administrators of recreation programs will

agree it is essential that responsibility for maintenance of all facilities be delegated to one person. This person should be familiar with construction, operation, and maintenance of all facilities under his jurisdiction. Of equal importance is insuring that the persons responsible for maintenance and for program arrangement understand each other's problems and that they cooperate fully.

Any maintenance program should have a regular schedule that will least interfere with use of facilities. Such an arrangement requires that the supervisor of maintenance and the program supervisors keep one another informed of their respective activities. It is not uncommon for the maintenance crew to find a game in progress when it arrives at a ballfield to drag the infield or to mow the outfield. By the same token it is not uncommon for program directors to find that maintenance has entered the area just prior to the scheduled time for a game. Or, again, maintenance may exert every effort to place a field in perfect condition only to find the game has been postponed. On the other hand, the teams may arrive for a scheduled game only to find a rough infield, unmarked base lines, and the outfield a jungle.

Such situations have let loose many harsh words and much steam, but we should resign ourselves to the fact that this will be standard operating procedure as long as maintenance supervisor and program supervisor fail to cooperate. Also, such cooperation will be difficult to achieve as long as the respective supervisors are under different administrative authorities.

One important phase of maintenance, often overlooked, is housekeeping. The influence of any recreation program extends beyond the participants in its activities. Spectators as well as casual onlookers are impressed, favorably or unfavorably, by the general appearance of a recreation area; therefore, neatness and order are prime requirements. It is a maintenance axiom that well-maintained facilities do not receive the abuse neglected facilities do. People hesitate to mistreat clean, neat, and orderly facilities, whereas an ill-kept and dilapidated facility invites abuse.

No recreation program can operate efficiently unless an adequate sum is allocated for maintenance. In many instances, all available funds are allocated for facilities and programs, with no thought of maintenance, or in hopes that funds for maintenance will be available at some later date. No community can afford to provide more facilities than it can maintain properly, yet that situation exists in many. The tax-paying public is likely to be more critical of poorly maintained facilities than of inadequate programs.

Since most recreation facilities are used in connection with seasonal activities, it is a common practice to terminate maintenance at the end of the period of intensive use. With the resumption of use, there is a frantic last-minute effort to get everything ready. It is very difficult to hire competent labor on a seasonal basis, and, unless the recreation program is very limited, it is highly desirable that a year-round maintenance force be employed. In small communities this may be a one-man operation during the winter months. With proper planning, all outdoor equipment can be overhauled then, with the result that very little maintenance will be required during the time of heaviest use.

Following is a list of items that can be reconditioned to good advantage during the winter or off season.

Power equipment. Tractors, trucks, lawn mowers, pumps, etcetera.

Playground apparatus. Picnic tables, stoves, lighting equipment, benches, bleachers, etcetera.

Golf equipment. Tee markers, flags, ball washers, signs, and so on.

Sports. Fields, fences, backstops, etcetera.

Swimming pool equipment. Pumps, chlorinators, valves, fences, floats, signs, checking facilities, diving boards, etcetera. Immediately upon closing the pools, all filters and circulating lines should be drained. Buildings and dressing rooms should be repaired and painted if necessary. Early autumn is a much better time for this work than late spring.

The average taxpayer is not interested in the amount that you pay for fertilizers, grass seed, and stationery; he is interested in the cost of the operation of your golf course, your beaches, your zoo, and your conservatory. The necessity for keeping records so as to express these costs honestly and intelligently cannot be overemphasized. —GEORGE B. CASKEY, superintendent of parks, Winnetka, Illinois.

During periods of intensive use, all facilities require constant attention in order to realize their full worth. All turf areas must be mowed regularly. Ballfields and clay tennis courts must be dragged and marked frequently. Picnic areas require special attention. Tables must be washed every day and, often, more. Refuse containers can become very offensive during hot weather and must be emptied and washed frequently. Fly sprays should be used regularly. All litter and any food particles must be picked up, also tin cans.

Every community has a vandalism problem, and I know of no method of eliminating this drain upon maintenance funds. Vandalism can be decreased by the immediate removal or replacement of the damaged article. For instance, if a window is broken and not replaced immediately, it is quite likely that a rash of broken windows will develop; whereas, if the glass is replaced immediately, there is little likelihood of other windows being broken unless someone is dedicated to the idea of total destruction. Occasionally someone will dump a quantity of tin cans and refuse in a recreation area. If this is not picked up immediately, the area will soon resemble the city dump.

Buildings present a particular problem in the maintenance program. If they are in constant use, ordinary wear and tear will make frequent repairs necessary. Frequent painting is a must, and areas, such as gymnasium floors, require a great amount of care. The type of programs conducted in buildings and the character of the supervision under which they are conducted will have a marked effect upon the amount and type of maintenance required. Iso-

Continued on Page 336

CONCERNING UPKEEP

Arthur Todd

UPKEEP *is "the process of keeping up or maintaining; the maintenance, or keeping in operation, due condition, and repair, of an establishment, a machine, etc.," according to the* American College Dictionary. *The "etc." permits us to expand the definition to include recreation buildings and areas, equipment, supplies, and all other property with which recreation and park workers are concerned.*

This column is an answer to the need expressed by readers of RECREATION for more information concerning upkeep. It is intended as an exchange—of hints and suggestions on upkeep and a discussion on the wide range of ingenious ideas that park and recreation departments have developed. How long the column continues depends upon the interest shown, and, particularly, upon our readers' willingness to share their practical ideas, to ask and answer questions, and to provide material.

Martin Thomas, superintendent of parks in St. Joseph, Missouri, in an article on Page 319 of this issue, points out that "even with the best of planning, maintenance problems will arise that can be solved only through the exercise of a considerable amount of ingenuity." Everyday, somewhere, someone is exercising his ingenuity in figuring how to maintain, keep in condition, or repair something as simply, cheaply, and effectively as possible; someone is solving a maintenance problem baffling someone else.

This assertion is confirmed by the tips on upkeep—tried and tested—by another man from Missouri, Bill Lyon, superintendent of parks and recreation in Marshall. Bill has developed a park system regarded highly by the people of Marshall and the surrounding area, and it is visited frequently by citizens of other communities interested in developing or improving their own parks. Bill has found out how to keep up his facilities at minimum cost; he experiments; he makes good use of what he has to work with. Here are a few samples:

1. We made a very convenient repair table out of the base of a barber chair. We removed the seat and put a 24″-by-36″ table top on it. The lift works off the air hose. The table can be raised or lowered and turned around to get to all sides of a repair job.

2. We have a spring-fed lake that is excellent fishing, except for a plague of moss growing in it. We have tried to remove or eliminate the moss in many ways without success. We attached a hay rake, upside down, at the bow of a boat. As the boat moves through the water, propelled by poles, the rake catches up the moss. At the bank the rake is lifted, the moss removed with a pitchfork, and taken away.

3. Golf is a very important part of our recreation program. All children play free and enjoy free lessons. We built a permanent driving cage, using a wire frame with a canvas backdrop. We keep a box of used golf balls for the youngsters. Whenever anyone finds a ball with no name on it, he puts it in this box. Since the children know they can use these anytime, they readily turn in any balls found on the course.

4. Sandboxes in the play area should have corrugated tin bottoms. Wooden bottoms soon rot and need replacing. The wooden sides are made of boards used for stair treads, giving a smooth round edge. Painting, of course, preserves the wood and lengthens the life of the box. Placing small boxes, about 3′-by-3′, on eight-inch cement legs, allows adequate drainage. Sand should be clean, free of sharp particles, such as glass, and should be changed every two or three years. The dirty sand can be used as a fill in low places, or put to other uses.

We have had considerable success with several sizes of sandboxes. One is a large one, 12′-by-24′, constructed of cement blocks. This is fine for group play or large projects. The 3′-by-3′s are just right for smaller children.

5. We have devised a very convenient way of storing playground equipment at the close of each day—a large watertight steel cabinet on wheels, that can be pushed out to the playground each morning and returned to the shelter house each evening. Inside are racks, hooks, boxes, bins, etcetera to hold all balls, bats, rackets, and other equipment. The playground instructor can check out the equipment without leaving the playground. By having a place for each piece, she can tell at a glance if everything has been checked in.

6. Two common sources of trouble for leather goods, such as balls, shoes, and other items, are high temperature and excessive moisture. As a result of either, mold rot can form on the leather, attacking both leather and stitching. To prevent this, leather equipment should be stored in a cool, dry place. When leather gets wet, it should be dried immediately, normal room temperature being better than any kind of artificial heat. Saddle soap cleans and helps prevent harshness; dry-cleaning fluid should never be used.

Inflated balls should be stored and inflated, but at reduced pressure in a cool place. Never fold or crush them. If possible, they should be stored so there is free air circulation. When inflating, always moisten the needle, preferably with glycerin. A pressure gauge should be used, for overinflation causes strain and lessens the life of the ball.

7. A quick way to paint pipe is to turn a pair of fleece-lined plastic gloves wrong side out, then dip into paint and rub hands down the pipe.

Thanks to Bill Lyon for these hints. Do they suggest any others that *you* have tried and found practicable? Do they raise any questions *you* would like to ask? We will be glad to print your questions, and invite readers to supply answers. We would like to hear from you. Help us keep up "Concerning Upkeep." #

MR. TODD, *assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association, was formerly the Association's Midwest district representative.*

An Immediate Problem

The Park, Recreation and Open Space Project of the New Jersey-New York-Connecticut metropolitan region was set up to help meet the growing need for open space in the twenty-two-county region by providing necessary data and developing recommendations which will be useful to government and other agencies having responsibility for acquisition and preservation of parks and other open land. The project is a joint effort of public officials and civic organizations. Its sponsors are the Metropolitan Regional Council and the Regional Plan Association. The project has had the advice and assistance of the Metropolitan Council of Planning Agencies, the National Recreation Association, and the National Audubon Society. Project manager is Stanley B. Tankel, RPA senior planner. This study will be discussed during the 42nd National Recreation Congress session on research techniques.

Three of the project's series of four publications have already appeared.* The first, *The Law of Open Space*, by Shirley Adelson Siegel, covers legal aspects of acquiring or preserving open space. Mrs. Siegel was recently named assistant attorney general of the State of New York. The report makes the following recommendations:

• The states of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut should follow the lead of California which, in 1959, enacted a law empowering municipalities to acquire land as open space designed to enhance the value of surrounding urban development. This far exceeds the usual powers to acquire parks to preserve scenic values.

• The three states should give serious consideration to establishing a self-liquidating land acquisition agency to operate in the path of urban growth, just as urban renewal agencies operate now in the heart of urban congestion or decay. The three state agencies would acquire large parcels of land, plan their use, sell to private enterprise those areas most suitable for development and reserve areas for parks and other public needs. The three states should enact legislation to authorize multiple use of reservoir lands and forest lands.

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• County and local officials should make greater use of the variety of existing powers to keep land open. These include: excess condemnation, scenic easements, transfers of private land by gift and public land between agencies, tax lien foreclosure, advance acquisition of parklands in anticipation of future needs, property-tax and income-tax policies, and zoning of flood plains, wetlands, designated scenic areas and rocky lands against development.

The second report, entitled *The Dynamics of Park Demand*, was prepared by Dr. Marion Clawson of Resources for the Future. Dr. Clawson notes that there will be a substantial rise over the next quarter century in each of the factors which most affect the demand for recreation: *population, per capita income, leisure time,* and *ease of travel.*

The third report, *Nature in the Metropolis*, was prepared by Dr. William A. Niering, ecologist and associate professor of botany at Connecticut College. It urges immediate action to save two hundred and twenty square miles of presently undeveloped land in the tristate New York metropolitan region. Dr. Niering states, "Nature is more varied in the New York region than in any other metropolitan area of the country. The need to preserve this great natural bounty has now become a matter of urgency." At stake are fast dwindling resources for parks, nature study, protection of wildlife, flood prevention, and water supply in this area.

Dr. Niering stressed that "participation in such natural area activities as hiking, bird-watching, hunting, fishing, camping, and boating is outstripping population gains by far. This fact is borne out by the steady increases in attendance records, equipment sales, licenses issued, and by mere observation. . . .

"Conservation is not often associated with the built-up parts of our nation," says Dr. Niering, "yet in this era of unbridled metropolitan expansion, it has become a critical urban problem. Within this great urban region are the most powerful and impressive examples of man's ability to alter the natural environment. Skyscrapers, expressways, bridges, aqueducts, canals, dams—these represent what man has carved out for himself from the raw materials which nature provides. But we . . . find ourselves the victims of our own accomplishments. Due to man's ineptitude, water and air often become polluted, floods run rampant, and the food supply itself is threatened. But, perhaps most important of all, man's carelessness with nature destroys the best form of relief he has from the tensions of urban life."

The Niering report received vigorous endorsement by county and town officials in Bergen County (N. J.), Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties (N. Y.), and Fairfield County (Conn.). Commented Hugh R. Pomeroy, director of planning in Westchester, "I feel that the preservation of open space is the most important single problem that we face today in the physical development of communities. It is more important even than building new highways. If a highway is really needed, it will be built someday . . . but we cannot recreate open space. Once it is gone, it is gone."

NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

New Dimension to an Old Concept

In his final report as superintendent of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners, Charles Doell commented on changes that have occurred in park service since the beginning of the century. He pointed out that "recreation has added a new dimension . . . to the old concept of parks being islands of peace and quiet . . . in contrast to the confused stream of city life surrounding these islands." Commenting on the growing establishment of neighborhood parks, he noted that, in several instances, these were built and integrated with school facilities and devoted to active recreation for people of all ages. The horticultural adornment of these areas is kept at a minimum, in view of the wear and tear of today's extensive recreation use.

"Even large park areas are experiencing more active use and far greater attendance than they were ever intended to provide at the time of their original designation. For instance, at our Minneapolis lakes in bygone years, crowds were expected to attend the designated bathing beaches. Today, the grass areas circumscribing these lakes are almost completely occupied by individuals sunbathing and groups of informal picnickers. The added population within the city, plus the fact that the development of parks in suburban communities has not kept pace with the increase in population, has placed increasing burdens on our city parks.

"It is now no longer possible to maintain all our parks as landscaped areas. . . . Today the concept of design as well as the actual accommodation of people is influenced principally by the needs and demands for active recreation. We find that many of our larger parks are in need of reconstruction to conform with the modern demands of traffic and recreation use."

Greenbelt Communities

A general plan report for South Santa Clara County, California, *From Roadside Towns to Greenbelt Cities*, presents a proposal for the development of a valley only lightly touched by the hands of man and devoted primarily to orchards and agricultural uses. Recreation is stressed.

The plan proposes a system of local and regional parks, connected by trailways and recreation roads, with allowance for ample recreation space as neighborhoods develop. For the year 2000 it envisions a "greenbelt" city of some 275,000 people living in six communities, each with a distinct character. Separating them, and limiting their ultimate growth, would be a greenbelt comprising 35,000 acres of agricultural land. A civic and cultural center between two of the towns would include city and county offices, a junior college or university, a regional shopping center, and a park with stadium, gymnasium, outdoor theater, auditorium, playfield, and wooded picnic area. The typical neighborhood would be developed around the school and neighborhood park, grouped as a greenbelt of public open space. Easily accessible to the whole neighborhood by pedestrian walkways, a green common fosters social cohesion often lacking in the ordinary subdivision.

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PERSONNEL

1970 and the Missing Five-Sixths

W. C. Sutherland

FIVE-SIXTHS is a fraction of dire portent to the field of recreation. It can become a nightmare to haunt each professional recreation worker since it means that only a small fraction, or *one-sixth,* of the thirty thousand recreation vacancies expected by 1970, because of turnover and newly created jobs, will be filled unless they are filled by unqualified people. *That* is what we have to look forward to if recruiting efforts do not become more effective and more recreation students are not graduated.

The National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee's student inventory (*see table*) indicated that the profession is barely holding the line. Although the number of recreation graduates reported for 1960 (598) is slightly higher than the preceding year, it is still below 1958 and the high mark of 1951 (692). With only forty-six of the sixty-five schools with major recreation curriculums reporting graduates, it is obvious that many of them are doing little to increase the ranks.

Four districts, Middle Atlantic, Southern, Great Lakes, and the Pacific Southwest, accounted for eighty-two percent of the recreation graduates this year. Although the Great Lakes district is still producing the largest number of professional students, it dropped from 207 students last year to 172 in 1960. The Middle Atlantic remained about the same as last year while the Southern and Pacific Southwest districts showed increases.

Recruiting must be a personal mission, and the advisory committee urges each professional worker to make a solemn compact with himself to:

- Provide guidance counselors and school principals with recreation career information. Don't send it—take it and get acquainted with them personally.
- Counsel the young people participating in your programs. Tell them about the total field and the many types of positions, not just about your own job.
- Keep parents and teachers informed on trends and professional opportunities by speaking at Parent-Teacher Association and other meetings. Help promote and participate in career days.
- Post recreation literature in schools and libraries. Keep recruiting materials handy for ready use in your office and at the recreation center. The National Recreation Association will provide it.

Start today! Do it now!

The recreation profession and the public may become more critical in evaluating what is being done; we may conduct more research to validate philosophies, principles, and practices; we may write higher standards and promote strict adherence to good professional performance, but these will be mere wishful thinking, academic exercises, unless we solve the recruiting problem. Recruiting must become a major crusade. #

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association's Recreation Personnel Service.*

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REPORTING AND DEGREES GRANTED 1951, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960

DISTRICT	Number of Schools Reporting						Number of Degrees Granted					
	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
New England	4	3	2	4	2	3	27	49	21	81	27	38
Middle Atlantic	9	6	4	7	5	8	173	78	26	121	91	92
Southern	10	9	8	12	8	10	100	86	70	104	83	121
Great Lakes	11	9	7	14	8	10	251	182	167	211	207	172
Midwest	4	0	1	3	1	1	26	0	1	8	4	5
Southwest	2	1	1	2	2	2	16	3	4	3	13	12
Pacific Southwest	10	4	9	13	6	7	65	17	92	125	65	107
Pacific Northwest	3	4	3	6	2	5	34	29	25	30	13	51
TOTAL	53	36	35	61	34	46	692	444	406	683	503	598

NUMBER OF DEGREES AWARDED IN 1960

DISTRICT	No. of Schools Reporting	Bachelor			Master			Director			Doctor			TOTAL		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Both
New England	3	21	10	31	5	2	7							26	12	38
Middle Atlantic	8	29	10	39	30	10	40	2	2	4	6	3	9	67	25	92
Southern	10	74	33	107	11	3	14							85	36	121
Great Lakes	10	68	52	120	36	14	50				2		2	106	66	172
Midwest	1	2	2	4	1		1							3	2	5
Southwest	2	6	6	12										6	6	12
Pacific Southwest	7	56	35	91	7	9	16							63	44	107
Pacific Northwest	5	21	25	46	5		5							26	25	51
TOTAL	46	277	173	450	95	38	133	2	2	4	8	3	11	382	215	598

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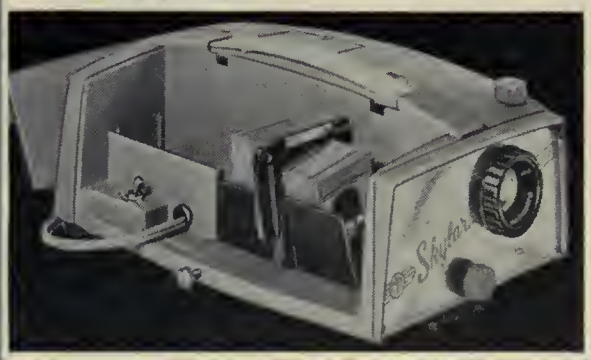

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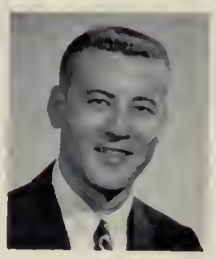
1960 Graduate Assistance Awards

FIVE POTENTIAL leaders in the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped have been awarded a total of fifteen thousand dollars through the graduate assistance program of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

Awards were granted to the following:

PRISCILLA H. BOWDLE, of Wilmington, Delaware, is a graduate of Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia, and has a bachelor's degree in psychology. She worked for two years in a summer camp for physically handicapped children in Delaware and has been a recreation specialist in the pediatric division of Roosevelt Hospital, New York. She will do her graduate study at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

JOHN A. NESBITT, of Battle Creek, Michigan, is a graduate of Michigan State University, with a bachelor's degree in journalism and philosophy. Upon completion of his tour of jet-pilot duty with the U. S. Air Force, Mr. Nesbitt became editor of the four-language monthly journal of the multination federation of Junior Chambers of Commerce. Since 1959 he has been that organization's program director, promoting programs for the handicapped on an international level. He, too, will do his graduate work at Teachers College.



MRS. ANNE M. MCINNES, of Staten Island, New York, is the widowed mother of three teenagers. She holds a bachelor's degree in education from Fordham University, New York City. She has been director of volunteers at Seaview Hospital, Staten Island, since 1958, and is interested in developing the role of volunteers as recreation aides in rehabilitation programs. Mrs. McInnes also plans to do her graduate study at Teachers College.

RICHARD C. PARKER, of Glen Alpine, North Carolina, received his bachelor's degree in recreation from the University of North Carolina, where he also plans to do his graduate work. Since 1956 he has worked as specialist in two hospitals and is interested in recreation for the mentally ill.

BARBARA C. MUMFORD, of Seattle, Washington, holds a bachelor's degree in education from Oregon State College. She is a registered occupational therapist, has had three years' experience working in the Washington State Department of Labor with cerebral-palsied children. As a recreation specialist, she now directs recreation programs for mentally retarded children, physically handicapped children, and programs for the aged in the King County Park and Recreation Department, Seattle. Miss Mumford is interested in the development of community recreation programs for the handicapped, and plans to do graduate work at San Jose State College, California.

* * * *

Applications are now being accepted for the 1961-62 awards; the deadline for filing is March 15, 1961. Applicants for assistance toward the master's degree must have received, or expect to receive, their bachelor's degree by June 1961. Those applying for the advanced program must have a master's degree and several years of experience in recreation for the ill and handicapped. Interested persons may write for further information to the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11. #

RECREATION DIGEST

LAND FOR . . . State And Municipal Parks

Robert Moses, *Chairman, New York State Council of Parks*

In the words of this well-known and experienced park man, "There is no time left for debate."

On behalf of the state park commissions, the city of New York, and the numerous municipal agencies with which we cooperate, I welcome the opportunity to emphasize the critical needs of the state and metropolitan park systems for immediate acquisition of fast-disappearing open lands.

We do plan ahead in these agencies. By inclination, by long, and, I may claim, productive experience, we have acted to establish a recreation system second to none, but still inadequate. We must now proceed pragmatically, first things first, with a limited, specific, and understandable program, to meet the challenge of the rapid disappearance of natural areas and minute subdivision by real-estate developers and promoters. It is obvious and needs no more prolonged abstruse statistical research to prove what is plain to every intelligent citizen; namely, *that land, particularly open land near urban centers suitable for future park use, must be acquired right now without delay or fatal postponement* (all italics ours).

There is no cheap easy solution. No one is going to stop the continuing concentration of urban and suburban population. There can be better control and regulation, but *there is no substitute for public ownership of strategic and basic recreational lands.* While artistic renderings of academically planned cities, complete with circumferential belts of green, come off the presses in steady succession without follow-up or realization, the developers of subdivisions and shopping centers are cutting up and loading the last available acres of open land with costly improvements.

Time has run out on academic planning of this sort. When all the land remaining for recreation is gone, formulas based on people per acre will be futile. Precise mathematical classification of land for best use and hair-splitting niceties to govern selections are folly at this stage. There is no time left for debate.

We need not, however, abandon intelligent forethought and common sense. It is not necessary to ignore standards, rush frantically into the market to buy scattered wedges or slivers of land or spread our energy and funds on parcels too small, poor, or remote for practical recreational use. A few hard realities must be faced. Donations, transfers,

and dedications of land can help, *but most of the needed land must be obtained by purchase or condemnation.* There must be realization of the fact that costs will be high in some cases. The open land most urgently needed and most rapidly disappearing is in and near cities and inevitably subject to booms and urban values.

The required speed and cost are such that ordinary annual appropriations cannot possibly do the job at any level of government, state or local. Furthermore, *we must recognize that the cost of needed land in municipalities is beyond their capacity without substantial assistance from the state.*

Legislation recommended . . . to meet these realities . . . defines *where the state alone shall act and where the state shall aid municipalities, and . . . provides high standards and proper channels of approval to insure control.*

We cannot stress too heavily the fact that this . . . is a recommendation for land acquisition only . . . development . . . can be left to the state and municipalities as funds become available. Speed is required to obtain land.

The problem of outlying urban and suburban land has been worrisome for years. It is now critical. Acquisition of other important conservation areas somewhat more distant from the cities is also provided by this proposition.

This entire program represents highly intelligent, progressive government thinking. New York is taking the lead and other states will follow. We are also furnishing the finest possible aid to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, which is preparing a continental program. #

From Now or Never, *A Proposal for a Bold New Program for Outdoor Recreation, published by the State of New York Conservation Department, February 1960.*

How to Attend a Meeting

Gordon L. Lippitt

Useful do's and don'ts for Congress delegates . . .

PERSONS will bring away from a meeting different reactions and learnings, depending on how effectively they prepared for it, became involved in it, and related it to their back-home job. Attitudes make a difference.

People react to meetings in various ways. Some people attending can be compared to tourists. They regard the experience as a wonderful trip. They journey to a new place and meet new people, but go back to their jobs saying, "Now I am back on the mainland; that 'Meeting Island' was unreal and unrelated to my own job."

Other participants have what might be described as the expatriate response. They become so enthusiastic they feel that the meeting is the *real* place to enjoy life, and that work back home is mere drudgery and unreality.

It is to be hoped that most of us will respond like the "situation-centered tourist," who has discovered real compatibilities between the land he visits and his own country, and also some incompatibilities and some areas that need further exploration.

When he goes to a meeting, such a person does not plan to swallow it whole. He knows that the best way to get a fair estimate of the meeting's value to him is to ask himself meaningful questions after he is back on the job one, three, or even six months later.

If a participant keeps the following things in mind, he can profit greatly.

Preparing for the Meeting

DO . . .

Analyze the reasons why you want to go to the meeting and try to appraise honestly your ability to benefit from it in your job.

Read as much as you can about the location in which your meeting will be held.

DON'T . . .

Go without adequate preparation.

Put off until the last minute any special assignments requested of you by the program committee.

Forget to make your room and round-trip travel reservations and to obtain confirmation of them.

Arriving at the Meeting

DO . . .

Register and make any necessary reservations for dinner or other social functions.

Become familiar with the physical arrangements and review details of the program.

DON'T . . .

Eat or tour alone if you can use these opportunities to become acquainted with persons from other parts of the country.

Being a Good Meeting Member

DO . . .

Attend all the big general sessions and the smaller sessions to which you are assigned.

Keep a written and readily available schedule of your own special assignments and appointments.

DON'T . . .

Be a floater and drift unproductively from one session to another.

Regard any special assignment as trivial.

Consider that social functions are unimportant; they are a valuable part of the experience.

After the Meeting

DO . . .

Hold a postmeeting huddle with fellow participants to discuss broad, general accomplishments.

Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the affair and of your own participation.

Make your report as soon as you feel you have perspective.

DON'T . . .

See the meeting as an end but as a continuation of your own growth and development. #

Condensed, with permission, from NEA Journal, *May 1960.*

A DAY WITH californe

MONDAY A.M.: A Califone PROMENADE (Model 42V) spins a record of essential rhythm. It's Mrs. Stanley's dance class. Over the music her voice comes in sharp and clear, "1-2-3 turn. 1-2-3 turn."

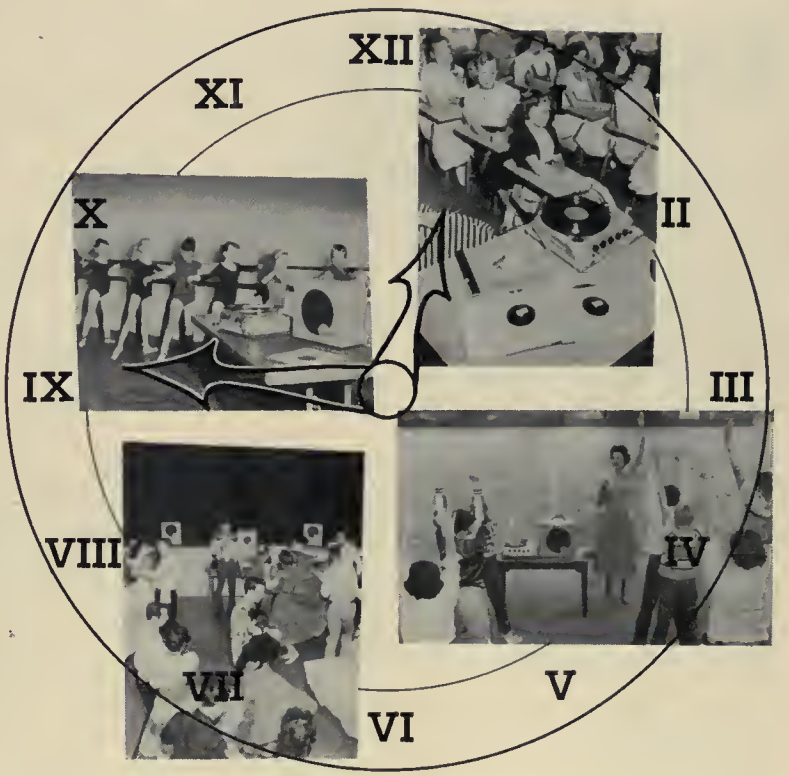
MONDAY, still A.M.: Same Califone PROMENADE, but now Mr. Evans uses it as a P.A. system instructing his tennis star on the backhand swing. She has a good chance of winning the district championship.

MONDAY P.M.: Mrs. Ellis calls out the cadence for calisthenics. It's a large and widespread group. Again, loud and clear. No strain on her voice.

MONDAY, still P.M.: Assembly—popular music helps soothe excitable youngsters pouring into the auditorium. Announcements; neophyte entertainers; Mr. Stanley, the principal, gives a speech.

MONDAY NIGHT: Same Califone, now playing music and "calling" to an adult square dance group.

TUESDAY A.M.: (In a note from the Principal to the Board of Education) Please make provision in our budget for an additional Califone PROMENADE as well as a Califone COMMANDER (62V). We have immediate need for these. The COMMANDER will be particularly useful for announcing games to forthcoming basketball audiences.



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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

The 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth

President Eisenhower opens the conferenee in which more than seven thousand Americans, among them fourteen hundred young people, and five hundred foreign guests took part. On the right is Mrs. Rollin Brown, chairman of the conferenee and a National Recreation Association Board member, who will address the 42nd National Reereation Congress. Recommendations were formulated by 210 workgroups (see conferenee report, "These Are Our Children," RECREATION, June).

Reereation delegates to the eonference from many parts of the country attend a party given by Milo Christiansen, superintendent of recreation in Washington, D.C. Seated eenter, left to right: Huldah Lineberry, North Carolina; Linda Ver Lee, California; Dorothea Lenseh, Oregon; Dorothy Taaffe, District of Columbia. Seated, far left: Bill Frederiekson, California; Theresa Brungardt, Vermont; Pauline Des Granges, California. Standing, left to right: Ted Bank, Illinois; Jesse Reynolds, Virginia; Foster Blaisdell, Kansas; Howard Jeffrey. District of Columbia; Franklin Hill, South Carolina; George Hjelte, California; Joseph Prendergast, New York; Mr. Christiansen; and Robert Crawford, Pennsylvania.

Reereation—1985

A small group of reereation executives attended a "Crystal Ball" session in White Plains, New York, on April 21, at the invitation of White Plains recreation commissioner Joe Curtis. The National Reereation Association was represented by assistant executive director Art Williams. The meeting's purpose was discussion of what reereation might be like in 1985; the method: brainstorming, the technique often used by advertising, business, and industrial firms to get fresh ideas. The following are some ideas that rose to the top:

- We overemphasize program, underemphasize philosophy and long-range plans.
- We need equipment libraries—some place where every conceivable form of recreation equipment can be borrowed, as from a public library. This means boats, camping gear, sports equipment, and other items. The reereation department could well provide this service.
- The local reereation executive must raise his own status in the eyes of his local public, through strieter certification and broadening the scope of instruction for recreation administrators. Included in this must be courses in training and communications.
- Atomic energy will provide low-cost night lighting, which may result in a revolution in night activities.

Participants were extremely enthusiastic about this session and suggested others periodically. They also recommend this form of discussion for other small groups of recreation executives. Mr. Curtis, who planned the session and presided over it, suggests that such a meeting is most effective when the number of topics on the agenda is limited.

Convention New Orleans Style

From June 16 through 18, 735 delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Golden Age and Senior Citizens' Clubs of the United States gathered in New Orleans and formally became a national organization. They adopted a constitution, elected officers and district delegates appointed a slate of professional workers in the field of the aging to the advisory board.

What made this convention different was the fact that it was cosponsored by the New Orleans Recreation Department and the American Women's Voluntary Services, with the cooperation of the Jewish Federation of New Orleans and Kingsley House. Every one of these organizations has a complete program of recreation activities for New Orleans' older people including many social-service projects.

The National Recreation Association's Southwest district representative, Bob Shipp, attended all the convention meetings and was one of the speakers on the subject "The Senior Citizen and Current Trends." His topic, naturally, was recreation. Bob's overall comment on the convention program is that it was a leisurely one, giving people time to enjoy themselves, as well as hear some good speakers. NORD sponsored the first of these conventions in 1957. The general chairman of this year's meeting was Mrs. Betty Graper, supervisor of the NORD Golden Age Club.

Continued on Page 338

Recreational shooting as conducted by

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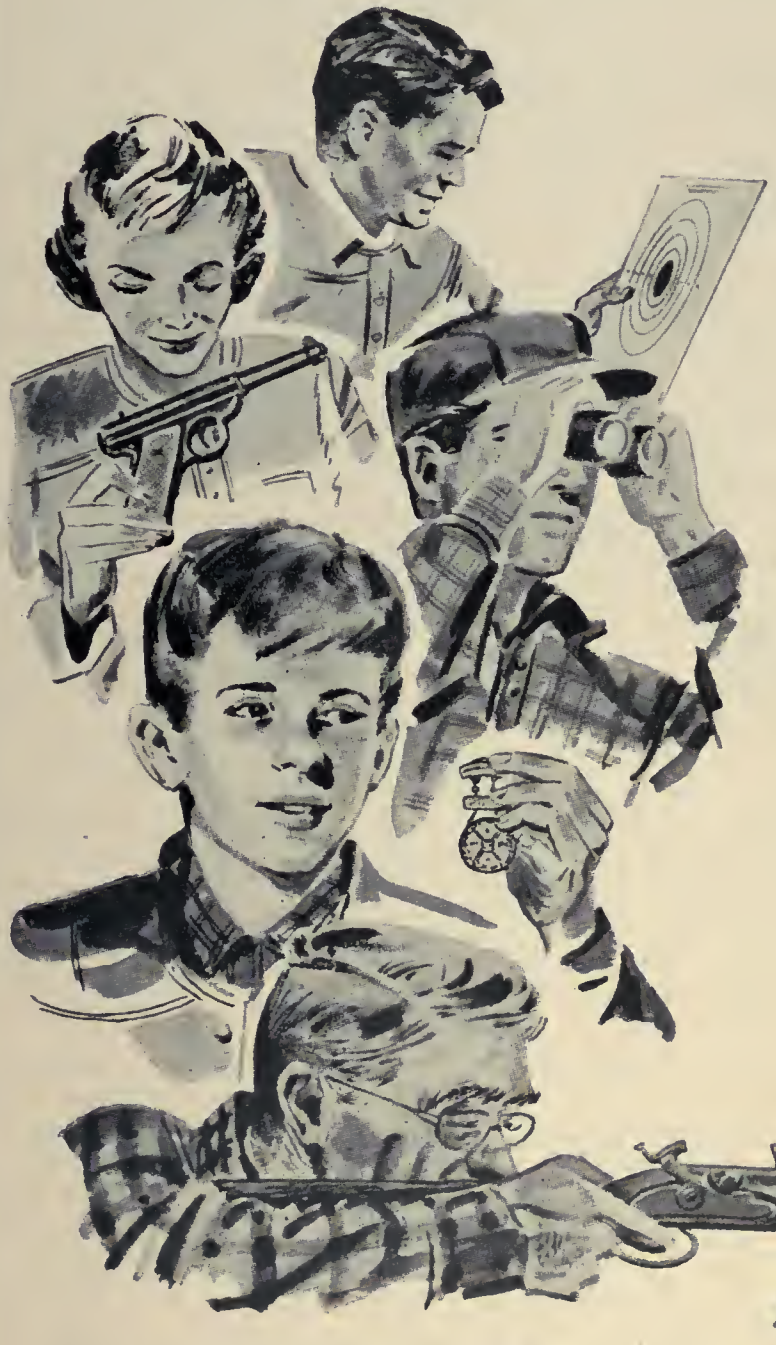

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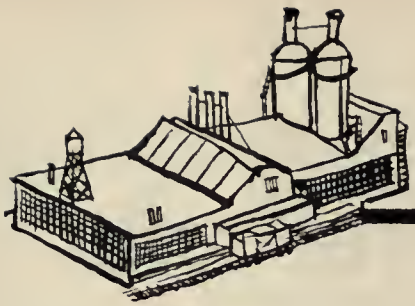

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To help you transform your gym, the Berlin Chapman Company designs and manufactures a dividing curtain that can be operated manually or by motor controls, can be extended across the gym in one piece or from either side in halves. The divider is made of 12-ounce duck which extends 100 feet from the floor. A two-inch-square mesh, made of 48-twine cotton net and bound with ⅜″ manila rope, extends from the edge of the canvas to the ceiling track. The all-steel track has steel rollers, bronze pins, and aluminum hanger bars for light weight and quiet action. Pull-up curtains are also available. Circle 100.

175

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• To provide safe, economical fire escapes for individual rooms in multistory buildings, Marryatt, Lane and Company has produced an escape chain ladder housed in a compact container that fastens beneath a window, protrudes only six inches from the sill. In an emergency, two sliding pins are removed and the container is lifted over the window sill, transforming it into a platform complete with safety rails. The ladder hooks into a brace at ground level for steadiness. Made entirely of aluminum, the unit is practically maintenance free and light enough to be lifted by a child. Circle 101.

• Maintenance ease and good looks are important features of Saranspun drapery fabrics, manufactured by the National Plastic Products Company. Perfect for lounges, recreation and community centers, or offices, these fabrics gently diffuse harsh light over a large expanse of window, and retain their freshness through weather changes, humidity, and repeated flexing. They are fade resistant, mothproof, and resist mildew and stains. Also important where large numbers of people congregate, these fabrics are permanently flameproof and self-extinguishing, as well as nontoxic and allergy-free. Circle 102.

• All new for 1960 is the latest addition to MacGregor's E700 helmet series—the E710. Among its features are an exclusive geodetic crown suspension, padded with processed Absorblo and combined with a heavyweight nylon headband; sound-deadening materials in ears to reduce roar and echo; removable snap-in Absorblo cheek pads, and an adjustable snap-on, processed-web chin strap with padded chin cup. The special padding is also used at forehead and neck, extending up between suspension and helmet for greater protection to vital head areas. The entire helmet can be cleaned with soap and water, reducing costly reconditioning. Stocked in solid white, the helmet can be ordered in any other solid color at no extra charge. Circle 103.

• Refreshment areas in parks, community centers, and schools can take on a new look with vending equipment that is part of the decor. The Vendorlator Manufacturing Company has designed food and beverage distributing machines that are enclosed in a housing covered with textured vinyl so that only the faces of the machines show. These exposed portions come in such colors as beige, turquoise, and pumpkin. Murals repeating these colors accompany the units and are long enough to run the full length of a wall containing four or five machines. Circle 104.

• A child-size trampoline, proving very popular in recreation programs, is the newest model introduced by the American Trampoline Company, the F357N. Although designed for youngsters, adults can get limited use from it too, as the bed is of the same heavy nylon used on larger trampolines. The 9′-by-5′ frame telescopes together, and can be taken apart in just a few minutes for easy storage. Circle 105.

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TRADE MART

FREE AIDS

The following Free Aids briefly describe free materials—catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on—that will help you in your recreation work. Circle on the coupon the key number corresponding to the same number above an ad or beneath any keyed item about which you'd like more information.

Fill in the coupon, cut out, insert in envelope, and mail to us. We'll take care of the rest. There is absolutely no obligation whatsoever to you.

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WATER-COLOR IDEAS from the people who make them. Manufacturer of world-famous paints offers free brochure. #108.

WHERE TO GET WHAT in arts and crafts supplies. Free copy of the new *Arts and Crafts Encyclopedia* of creative art materials. One hundred and sixty pages of sources available. #109.

FREE SWATCH BOOK, project sheet, and catalog of exciting new craft material, Linmaster. Textured, durable material with its variety of colors and finishes, gives unlimited scope for creativity. #110.

FREE BROCHURE describes sources of crepe-paper craft instruction booklets so you can plan ahead for Halloween, Thanksgiving, and Christmas craft and decoration projects. #111.

HOW TO ENAMEL ON COPPER. Illustrated instruction and idea catalog, the *Enamel-on-Copper Idea Book*. #112.

NOTHING SPILLS, nothing smears in a dry-brush method whose use is limited only by youngsters' creative fancies. Read all about this easy-to-use-as-a-pencil method in the pamphlet *Creative Arts for Children*. #113.

FREE SAMPLES and catalog of excellent art materials—water colors, tempera, crayons, pastels, paper, brushes, oil paints, canvas, books, etc. #114.

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PROTECT BURIED OR IMMERSED steel and concrete structures with special coatings which are primarily moisture barriers and impervious corrosion proofers. Determined specifications and resistance properties of typical uses for them are available in 13-page illustrated booklet, *Protective Coatings*. #115.

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R-7

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SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD GAME SPECIALISTS offer brand-new catalog illustrating 17 action-skill games, including new space explorer game as well as old favorites. Many games available in heavy-duty, large-size models for recreation and community centers. #128.

FREE SAMPLE of gym pants and T-shirt with your official insignia and color so you can see how it looks, from well-known manufacturer of sports clothing. #129.

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COMPANY OFFERS three well-executed publications: catalog of equipment including listing and illustration of individual parts which can be bought separately; *Playground Equipment Specifications;* and *Planning Your Playground*, which includes sources of accidents or dangers on playgrounds. #135.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE TO BUY a miniature train or a new carrousel for your recreation area? Send for this colorful, free forty-page catalog, describing this and many other fine products. #136.

FIND OUT all about this well-known playground and recreation equipment manufacturer's use of epoxy resin paint on its equipment (making it almost maintenance free). Comes in nine solid colors and four patterns, available in any combination of these colors. Free 36-page color catalog. #137.

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RECREATION Magazine is only one of many services the National Recreation Association offers its service affiliates and associates. For more than fifty years, professional specialists on the NRA staff have served the recreation field through the Association's many departments, with on-the-spot advice, through correspondence and consultation, with program information, at annual district conferences, and at National Recreation Congresses.

The NRA is your service agency. Know it and use it. For complete information, write Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

National Cultural Center

Continued from Page 307

ton for special performances and the hall will have recording and broadcasting facilities.

The playhouse, or theater, situated to the right of the opera house, will be entered from a wide circular staircase rising gracefully from the Grand Salon. Entrances will also be provided from the diagonal passageway that faces the plaza to the southeast of the Center.

The playhouse will have a flexible seating arrangement, with capacities ranging from one thousand to eighteen hundred seats, and will have recording and broadcasting facilities equal to those of the opera house and concert hall. It will present to America, and to the world, great classical and modern dramas, musical comedies, operettas, and a wide variety of other productions reflecting the richness and scope of the performing arts in America. The presentations will include special productions by casts from the thousands of community and summer theaters of America.

Included in the plans are two auditoriums, to be located on either side of the opera house, and they will have recording and broadcasting facilities equal to those of the opera house. These two auditoriums, one seating four hundred to five hundred, the other seating eight hundred to one thousand, will be used primarily for dance and poetry recitals and lectures. They will also provide suitable meeting places for the many nonprofit associations and organizations active in the performing arts and in the education, recreation, social, and literary fields.

Located between the roof and the seventy-five-foot ceiling of the Center will be a number of offices for administration and various cultural organizations. Underneath the Center will be parking space for some two thousand cars.

THE NATIONAL Cultural Center is directed by a board of trustees made up of three United States Senators, three members of the House of Representatives, nine federal and District of Columbia officials named in the act, and fifteen general trustees appointed by the President for staggered ten-year terms.

The act also provides for an Advisory Committee on the Arts, to be composed of such members as the President may designate, to serve at the pleasure of the President. Persons appointed to the advisory committee must be persons recognized for their knowledge of or experience or interest in one or more of the performing arts named in the act. In making such appointments, the President will consider recommendations submitted by leading national organizations in the performing art fields. The Advisory Committee will make recommendations to the board of trustees regarding cultural activities to be carried on in the Center.

Translating material gains into cultural and spiritual gains is important in the life of the individual or the community. The process is not necessarily one of acquiring new ideas and ways of doing. It is one of integrating past and present, of using both as a basis on which to build the finest possible present and future.—JEAN and JESSE OGDEN *in* Small Communities in Action.

This symbolic and functional institution for the advancement of the performing arts will be financed by the gifts of citizens, foundations, corporations, and societies. Once constructed, the National Cultural Center will belong to the people—to all future generations of Americans. And we, in the recreation field, hope it will present them with opportunities for active, as well as passive, participation in the performing arts and the growth of the cultural traditions of our great democracy.

* * * *

(In Part II, to appear in the October issue of RECREATION, Mr. Prendergast will discuss the recreation aspects of the National Cultural Center and what it will mean to public and nonprofit organizations in the recreation field at the national, state, and local levels, active in the performing arts—music, drama, dance, poetry, and opera. See also Page 304 this issue for further information regarding the cultural arts in our nation's capital—Ed.)

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Maintenance

Continued from Page 320

lated buildings, infrequently used, are particularly vulnerable to vandalism. For this reason, every effort should be made to keep these buildings and the areas around them in first-class condition.

Restrooms present a particular problem and should be inspected frequently; cleanliness and sanitation are imperative. In this connection, design is most important, and deserves a great deal of thought. Light, air, and ventilation are most important. Walls should be of a hard-surfaced, durable material, such as glazed ceramic tile, probably the best possible material. While quite expensive, its use proves economical in the long run.

Design faults are more likely to be found in buildings than in any other facility. These faults stem from three principal sources:

- The building was erected for some other purpose and later converted to recreation use. This may make it difficult to use and maintain.
- The architect may not be familiar with all the programs for which the building is intended and thus may not be aware of many abuses common to public recreation buildings.
- The administrator or program director may not know enough about architecture to give much assistance to the architect. The maintenance supervisor should, by all means, be present at all conferences concerned with building and design.

Quite often a stipulated amount is appropriated or designated by the fiscal authorities before an architect has been consulted. Plans must then conform to the available funds, and this often results in many design compromises. It is much better to have a clear idea, from the outset, for what programs the building is intended. This concept should result from extensive study made jointly by the policy-making authority and by those responsible for planning, programs, and maintenance. The architect can then make appropriate preliminary plans and estimates. These provide the fiscal authority with something definite upon which to base its appropriation. If, at this point, the cost is greater than the amount available, the planning committee and the architect have a chance to revise their plans.

In the revised planning it may be necessary to eliminate certain programs altogether, thus reducing the buildings' size. Maybe less expensive materials can be substituted for those specified and certain details omitted. If the original planning committee did a good job, the architect can adjust his design so future additions can be made to the building, to provide facilities not possible under the current appropriation. Such a compromise should not affect the efficiency of the building or of the programs conducted in it.

Copper downspouts, exposed valves, thermostats, and electrical switches are all very expensive items to maintain and should be eliminated or located in places inaccessible to the public. It is not advisable to use vitreous china drinking fountains. In addition to replacement cost, the damage done to the building by failure of any of the above fixtures or controls may be very extensive.

"IT *should be emphasized that planning is a continuous process. No community is going to be well planned if it concerns itself only with the hiring of a planning expert or two to draw up a comprehensive plan to guide the city council in future action, and expect this plan to serve the planning needs of the community henceforth. Just as community living today does not fit the plans of a hundred years ago, so will the plans of today gradually become outdated as community living changes in the future. Planning, then, is a required continuing process of municipal government which is in the process of evolution and development.*"—CLAUDE J. DAVIS, Municipal Planning in West Virginia.

THE PRIME PURPOSES of recreation are very much the same for all communities, regardless of size. The programs and facilities to be found in each community, however, are infinitely varied. There is no yardstick by which we can measure a community, and, from this measurement, determine the type and extent of a recreation program to suit its needs. Pressure groups often point out that another community of the same size has certain programs or facilities, and take the position that their own community should do the same. The success of such pressure groups is evident throughout the country; few cities are without "white elephants."

Most recreation departments are organized as follows: fiscal authority, policy-making authority, administrative authority, planning director, program director, and maintenance director. No matter what the size of the community, the foregoing elements are required. Different titles may be used to designate various operations, but no matter what the title, the jobs are the same, even when one person is responsible for all six.

No program can be entirely successful unless there is complete coordination of all its elements. Also, no program is without its limitations; it is essential that these be determined and always kept in mind. If this coordination is present, maintenance need not be the bugbear of administrators of recreation programs and facilities.

IF THE SAME CARE is exercised in examining the qualifications of the maintenance supervisor as in selection of the program supervisor, there is no reason why a capable person cannot be found. Such a person should know most of the answers and should know where to find answers he doesn't know. Such a person will know how to estimate needs, how to prepare budgets, how to plan his work, and how to direct the work of others. If, in addition, he can get along with the public and other supervisors in the same program, he will, indeed, be a jewel. At any rate, a proper examination of credentials will provide a maintenance director of a higher order than the so-called handyman called in from time to time to cope with some particular problem, while most routine maintenance is left to unsupervised common laborers.

In conclusion, we must consider maintenance, upkeep, and repair as integral parts of any recreation program. If all components of such a program are properly balanced, maintenance problems should not be any different from any others affecting the total recreation program. #

R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Beatrice H. Hill

✢ Four new staff members of the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped will assist Dr. Morton Thompson with a new projcct on recreation for the homebound. They are: Virginia Cassel, Sheldon Reid, Dorothy De Lisser, and Mary McRostie.

Miss Cassel has a master's dcgree in sociology and has had ten years recreation experience including two years with the homebound. Mr. Reid is completing work on his master's degree in recreation in rehabilitation; his past experience includes recreation leadership with geriatric paticnts in a long-term hospital.

Mrs. McRostie was associate cditor of *RN*, a professional nursing journal, and has been responsible for a number of articles on recreation this past ycar. Mrs. De Lisser has had a great dcal of experience in public relations and fund raising. Her most recent position was that of special assistant to thc executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

✢ This summer the Consulting Service started its second year on the sheltered workshop project. At this writing, it is planned that Doris Berryman will visit sheltered workshops in Los Angeles; Dallas; Indianapolis; Tacoma, Washington; Birmingham, Alabama; and Wilmington, Delaware. The first year, the project collected considerable information on recreation needs and wishes of handicapped adults living in the six communities already studied. This second year, it hopes to develop some specific plans that can be used by any sheltered workshop wishing to provide service to these people. Thus far, it appears that these handicapped adults are deprived of many recreation opportunities most of us take for granted.

Mrs. Hill *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

✢ Flash: Representative Carl Elliott of Alabama, chairman of the Congressional Subcommittee on Special Education, Committee on Education and Labor, will speak at the 1960 National Recreation Congress in Washington; his topic, "The Role of Recreation in Rehabilitation." Representative Elliott is deeply interested in the entire rehabilitation movement and has paid considerable attention to recreation.

✢ A special workshop at the 42nd National Recreation Congress on September 28 will deal with "Leisure—An Asset or Liability for the Ill and Handicapped Aged?" Following the presentation by Dr. Claire Ryder, chief, chronic disease programs, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, participants will divide into groups covering nursing homes, homes for the aged, mental hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and the homebound —and apply Dr. Ryder's material to the group's specific problem.

✢ Starting with the June issue of *Professional Nursing Home*, the Consulting Service has bcen submitting a monthly recreation program article. These articles are geared for nonrecreation-oriented persons from other professions who are responsible for leading recreation activities with geriatric patients in nursing homes.

✢ Remember to drop by the Consulting Service's booth at the Congress. It will be in Foyer A, outside of the West Ballrooom in the Hotel Shoreham. Various pieces of equipment the Service has found useful in working with the ill and handicapped and selected literaturc will be displayed. Also be sure to obtain your copy of thc Service's quarterly newsletter, which includes special information for pcrsons concerned with recreation for the ill and handicapped. #

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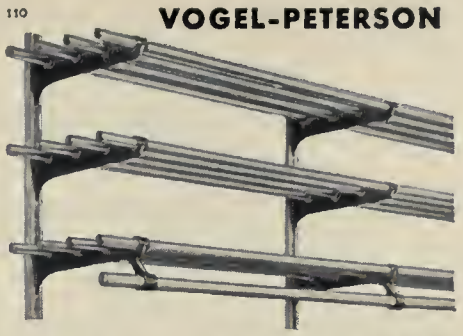

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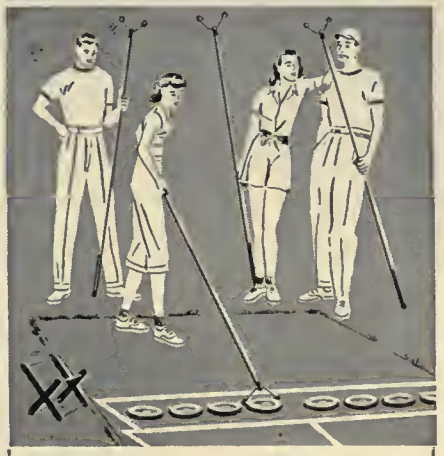

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Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 330

Bill Stone Retiring

Congress delegates and participants at the 42nd National Recreation Congress will be saying good-bye to Willard B. Stone, familiar figure at our national meetings, and secretary for Congresses since Spring 1957. He is retiring as of January 1, 1961. A vigorous recreation worker and supporter for many years, formerly recreation director for the New York State Youth Commission, and at present a valuable staff member of the National Recreation Association, Bill is now looking forward to taking time off. He and his attractive wife, Edna, are planning to enjoy some of the leisurely vagabond traveling about which they have dreamed during the pressures of busy Congress seasons.

New Appointment

Charles E. Hartsoe, former administrative analyst for the department of recreation in Philadelphia, came on the National Recreation Association staff August 15. Serving as assistant to the secretary of the annual National Recreation Congress is his first assignment. Congress sponsors have approved his appointment as Congress secretary upon Bill Stone's retirement. He will follow Bill's pattern of working closely with cosponsoring and cooperating agencies in planning and managing Congresses. Look him up at the Congress in Washington this fall and get to know him.

In 1956, he received the first National Recreation Association administrative internship, has worked with the Philadelphia department since that time, thus is well qualified for his new position. Before that he was in park and Young Men's Christian Association work. He has his MS in recreation from the University of Illinois—with emphasis on city planning, political science, and health education— and a BS in recreation from Springfield College, Massachusetts.

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Obituaries

• Tony Myers, director of athletics for the Tyler, Texas, Parks and Recreation Department, died in May of lung cancer. In its tribute to Tony, the Tyler *Courier-Times,* in essence, paid honor to dedicated recreation workers everywhere: "Because he worked, willingly and energetically, that others might play, the city of Tyler paid him a salary. But, because he put into his work the things he did . . . a debt has accrued that will probably never be paid. . . . Tony was one of those good things that all of us take, too easily, for granted. He absorbed a lot of work, shared some of the blame for everybody's errors and shortcomings and could always be counted on to 'take it over' when the road became rough."

• James W. Geater, director of training and special services for the Washington, D. C. Recreation Department, died in March of cancer at the age of sixty-one. He had helped found the department's "roving leader" program (RECREATION, *April 1960*). Mr. Geater came to Washington from Anderson, Indiana, in 1941 as a recreation specialist for the Federal Security Agency, setting up recreation programs near army camps.

• Joshua Ringle, former director of parks for Jersey City, New Jersey, died in June after a long illness. He was sixty-nine.

• Mrs. Daphne Crane Mason, former president of the Child Study Association of America, died in Claremont, California, in June, after a long illness.

• John Kelly, Sr., died in Philadelphia in June at the age of seventy. As vice-president of the Fairmount Park Commission, he had sponsored the city's municipally operated playhouse. He had also long been a benefactor of the city's Sports-for-Youth program. He was Federal Director of Physical Fitness under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

• George A. Bellamy, a social worker who founded the Hiram House social settlement in Cleveland, died in July of a heart attack at the age of eighty-seven. During World War I, as chairman of the War Department's Committee on Training Camp Activities, he supervised the establishment of recreation facilities for soldiers.

• Col. E. A. Deeds, retired board chairman of the National Cash Register Company, industrialist, inventor, and financier, died in Dayton, Ohio, in July, at the age of eighty-six. He had been a supporter of and a contributor to the National Recreation Association for many years. #

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Mobile Units

Continued from Page 318

The recreation department of Danville, Virginia, also gets multiple use from its show wagon. It was fashioned from a discarded truck trailer, brightened with paint, and tours each of the playgrounds for auditions, rehearsal, and performance of variety acts of all kinds. It is also used as a reviewing stand and as a portable stage for playground closing events, athletic openings, and other community affairs.

The park and recreation commission of Omaha, Nebraska, operates a mobile stage unit called The Show Wagon. It originally cost over four thousand dollars and is complete in every detail, even to its own sound system, piano, and a 5,000-watt generator for use where regular power is not available. The wagon is mounted on a four-wheel trailer unit which can be fastened to the back of an ordinary truck and moved from place to place.

It is used primarily for talent shows, which are auditioned in advance. In 1959 it presented thirty-two of these shows, which included district contests and finals. More than 427 acts, involving 806 performers, made up the shows, and total attendance was almost 22,000.

Omaha also uses three playmobiles, complete with play equipment and facilities, for a regular activity program of crafts, games, and auditions for the show wagon. These playmobiles visited twenty-three locations in 1959, spending half a day in each. Each carried a crew of four, and registered over four thousand youngsters. Total attendance at the playmobile locations was over twenty-eight thousand.

The division of recreation in Cleveland, Ohio, operates a show wagon and a traveling zoo. These units cover the playground and park circuit during the summer months.

The Westchester County Recreation Commission in New York has bought a ten-thousand-dollar bandwagon to send to all parts of its 448-square-mile territory as a weather-protected, illuminated stage and shell for outdoor concerts and plays. It resembles a large house trailer when towed by car or truck. When parked, one side opens to convert the vehicle into a bandshell. The floor can be made flat for plays, or arranged in steps for concert use. Overhead fluorescent lights can be powered by the vehicle or attached to park power lines.

Since no park in the county has a bandshell, and if constructed, each would cost at least sixty thousand dollars, this new unit is an economical as well as an efficient way to provide music and drama to the whole county.

Other Types of Mobile Units

Mobile units are by no means limited to playmobiles, show wagons, and handshells. For example, the Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation has a number of unusual mobile services: a traveling playground circus, a traveling telescope, traveling roller rinks, and traveling "Parky," the Kangaroo Program, used in a constant antilitter drive and education program.

In Palo Alto, California, the recreation department has a sciencemobile that extends the services of its junior museum. It has glass-front cabinets on one side for exhibits, and wire-front cages on the other side for small animals.

The recreation commission of Topeka, Kansas, not only operates a marionette show wagon (*see references*) and a portable bandstand, it also has a concession wagon. The recreation department of St. Cloud, Minnesota, operates a craftsmobile (*see references*) as do the parks and recreation department of Lubbock, Texas, and the recreation division of the Oceanside, New York, school district. Oceanside also uses its playmobile for shut-in and library services.

The department of parks and recreation of Schenectady, New York, reports a bookmobile supplied by the county public library. It visits various playgrounds during the summer, and carries trained personnel for storytelling.

The recreation commission of Long Beach, California, for a time, operated a hobbymobile, really a traveling photographic darkroom. It was mounted on the wrong type of chassis, however, making it impractical, so that it is no longer used. The idea, however, is still good (*see references*).

The playground and recreation commission of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is very mobile-minded. In addition to its traveling bandstand and its playmobile, it plans to replenish the game and craft supplies on each playground each week by means of a supply wagon. This new unit will be made from one of the department's trucks, then fitted with bins and cabinets. Its maintenance division has also designed and constructed a baseball-diamond marking cart to carry bases and marking equipment from diamond to diamond of a multiple diamond layout.

We can use the machine to augment the dignity of human existence.—DAVID E. LILIENTHAL.

In Conclusion

A good park maintenance program makes full use of new ideas in mobile equipment. Recreation departments can profit by their example. Need such units be limited to the types mentioned here? Are there other areas in program that could be made flexible and distributed more widely—areas in art, perhaps, or in dance instruction; in day camping; in sports clinics; in social games like chess, or bridge; in art exhibits; movies; nature; science; parties?

Are there unserved *groups* that might be served through such units—the shut-ins, the older adults, preschoolers, the handicapped, industry, church, housing units, new subdivisions? Give it your considered thought. Can *you* put part of your recreation program on wheels, with proper emphasis on quality and leadership?

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RECREATION MAGAZINE

Travels of a Show Wagon (Denver, Colo.), *November 1949*

Hobbymobile (Long Beach, Calif.). This unit is no longer in use. *April 1951*

Recreation on Wheels (Concord, N. C.). *March 1953*

Other Community Show Wagons. *March 1953*

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The Traveling Trading Post (York, Pa.), *June 1954*

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Marionette Show Wagon (Topeka, Kan.), *April 1956*

Traveling Playlots (Hamilton, Ontario, Canada), *April 1958*

JOURNAL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

Playground on Wheels (Cedar Rapids, Iowa), *April 1955*

Recreation Counseling

Continued from Page 310

brings to the hospital individuals and groups from the community to convince patients that it is interested in their rehabilitation and return to society. At the time of discharge, he refers the individual to such groups, providing them with information about the patient.

Information should also be provided to the patient, regarding individuals and agencies that are ready to accept him back in his own community. This, as far as I can observe, is one of the areas where we must pioneer.

The competent recreation leader believes that having the patients assist as volunteers, in administering their own programs, has the same potential for a sense of achievement and recognition as for those actually participating in an activity. Using volunteers is justified for what it does for them as well as for the services they may give. Involvement of patients in creating and managing programs brings rich rewards. The use of ward councils, as a means of expressing patient interest in new areas, of modifying programs, of evaluating results—all serve as effective motivators and provide a kind of recreation counseling.

> The restoration of rational inhibitions and purposeful sacrifices is now one of the conditions for human survival.—LEWIS MUMFORD, *author, civic planner, and critic.*

It is often said that "having fun" is an objective of recreation. This should be the participant's experience, not the objective of the professional, since "fun" is an outgrowth of experience, like happiness. If the participant, through experience, develops a sense of achievement, receives recognition, develops a sense of worth, forms new friendships, and has a sense of belonging through the experience, then he is likely to say, "This is fun." Good recreation counseling will be realized only to the extent that professional recreation workers believe that recreation activities are a real rehabilitation tool, and are necessary to the good life, both in the hospital and upon the patient's return to his community.

During World War II, a group of Navy chaplains was visiting a hospital to view an operation. They were all seated in the amphitheater. As the doctor entered, an officer asked the doctor if he would say a few words. The doctor, with the patient on the table before him, looked at the crowd and around the room, and said, "This is my cathedral." Our gymnasium, craft room, music rooms, assembly halls, play field, and the general hospital setting can be our "*cathedral.*" #

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Graphic Design—A Creative Approach, Matthew Baranski, Ed.D. International Textbaak Company, Scranton 15, Pennsylvania. Pp. 208, illustrated. $9.00.

This publishing house must be congratulated for its books on creativity in children, for new books like this one, and for *Adventures with Scissors and Paper* ($6.50) reviewed previously *(April)*. Many books of this sort are full of fine projects developed by adults. These books are filled with illustrations of what children, themselves, have done with basic materials, enthusiasm, and imagination. Not only do the authors of both books talk about creativity, they show what children have done, and how, and why.

The use of string, ink erasers, leaves, potatoes, and other simple things to print designs is not new. The process of using everyday objects to release creativity in the child, rather than in the art medium or in the finished product, is a new concept, however. The teaching process involves more than "exposing" the child to an assortment of odds and ends. This experimentation helps him to develop his powers of observation and imagination. With it must go ability to manipulate the material and tools. Selection and evaluation of the materials develop critical judgement.

Dr. Baranski and his editor, Italo L. de Francesco, have produced a beautiful book for teachers and leaders in schools and recreation programs. The paper is fine, the type interesting, and many of the two hundred and fifty illustrations are in full color. Expensive? Not in terms of value—V.M.

Recreation Program Activities in California. State Printing Office, North Seventh Street and Richards Boulevard, Sacramento 14. Pp. 96, illustrated. Paper, $2.50.

This report, prepared by Dr. Serena E. Arnold, chairman of the recreation education unit of the University of California, is based on her firsthand observations of a wide variety of activities conducted by various departments throughout California. For its useful and stimulating ideas, factual details of organization, leadership and costs, how various projects get started, the theory behind them, this booklet is worth its weight in gold.

It is the most exciting inventory of a wide range of program activities all too often omitted or neglected in many communities. These are not fly-by-night programs. There are forty-five programs, operated by twenty-seven different public recreation and park agencies; every program having been in successful operation for at least three years. They are programs for many age levels, in a variety of settings, and the activities are appropriate and adaptable to any community regardless of size.

Aquatics Handbook, M. Alexander Gabrielsen, Betty Spears, and B. W. Gabrielsen. Prentice-Hall, Englewaad Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 202, illustrated. $5.95.*

The Gabrielsen brothers—Dr. M. Alexander, professor of education and coordinator of the professional recreation and camping curricula at New York University, and Dr. Bramwell W., professor of physical education and swimming coach at the University of Georgia — have joined with Betty Spears, associate professor of physical education at Wellesley, in bringing out a comprehensive book on aquatics. The only activity left out is power boating. Such subjects as the construction of marinas, operation of ocean beaches, teaching of swimming to the handicapped, and bait casting are among those not usually included in such a book. The publishers announce it as a "complete aquatics library in one volume." It is just that; and it is already overdue in a day when aquatics must include more than a learn-to-swim program.

The text starts with a discussion of aquatics in physical education, recreation and camp programs, and then goes immediately into the all-important topic of aquatic safety. Liberal use of photographs, sketches, and charts helps to make the explanation of techniques and performance more clear. Several recognized specialists have helped in the preparation of some chapters. This book should be valuable for old pros as well as for amateurs.

*Available from National Recreation Association Recreation Book Center, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11.

Handbook for Recreation. Gavernment Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 168, illustrated. Paper $.75.

Missing for several years, this well-known and well-loved handbook, put out by the U. S. Children's Bureau, is available again in a revised, up-to-date edition. The price has jumped, but it is still the best buy for its contents that anyone can find.

A great number of games of all types are divided into specific classifications in the table of contents, and the index provides not only an alphabetical listing, but a listing by uses and by age-level as well. In addition, the book provides sections on leadership, and on other phases of the recreation program, such as informal drama activities, storytelling, music, dance mixers, and youth fitness.

The Complete Book of 20th Century Music (rev. ed.), David Ewen. Prentice-Hall, Englewoad Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 527. $7.50.

This is a revised edition of David Ewen's 1952 publication of the same title. The book includes more than one hundred composers who have produced music since January 1, 1900, with references and comments on more than one thousand musical compositions. It also contains explanations for the listener of leading techniques, trends, and movements of contemporary music. Not all contemporary music is considered modern, but all modern composers are regarded as contemporary. This is the work of an experienced and reliable author of books on several musical subjects. It is primarily useful as a program guide.

Stampcraft, Lore Callin. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 32, illustrated. Paper, $1.00.

Making stamp pictures can be an interesting hobby for children, convalescent, and the aged, and *Stampcraft* is full of ideas for this simple pastime. Cancelled stamps are easy to collect, cost nothing, and yet provide an outlet for experiments in design, as well as simple decorations for greeting cards, boxes, trays and other small objects. The designs used for illustrations are original, clever, and pretty.

DYNA-SOAR PROGRAMS

Any recreation director can tell you his duties are astronomical but today they also have to be astrophysical. If, as far as you're concerned, Thor is still a mythological giant, take a look at the program for the 42nd National Recreation Congress (*see Page 303*) and note the session on "Using Science Projects in the Recreation Program," on September 26th. This is being set up by Science Service, Inc., and will set you to sputniking and reviewing your program with a fissiparous eyes. There is no excuse for inertia—except as a law of matter.

Further evidence of the arrival of the nuclear age is reflected in the recent plethora of science books written for young people but containing many ideas for the recreation leader seeking program material. They also suggest an excellent way to promote Children's Book Week, November 13-19. An attractive exhibit of science books (or book jackets) in your local library, centers, or windows of cooperative Main Street merchants and banks could publicize your department with particular emphasis on your science clubs, nature activities, games and stunts based on fun with simple experiments, or other activities (if any). Further aids for Children's Book Week may be obtained from the Children's Book Council, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10 (ask for "Aids for Book Week 1960").

Among recent juvenile science books (on a variety of "ologies") of more than passing interest are:

ROCKETS AND OUTER SPACE

Rockets and Missiles *by Clayton Knight (New York: Wonder Books, pp. 47, $.50).* Simple and clear explanations for would-be interplanetary travelers. One of a series of how-and-why science books supervised by Dr. Paul E. Blackwood, specialist for elementary science, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; texts and illustrations approved by Oakes A. White of the Brooklyn (New York) Children's Museum. Series includes *Dinosaurs, Electricity, Rocks and Minerals, Stars,* and *Weather* ($.50 each).

Rocket Manual for Amateurs *by Captain Bertrand R. Brinley (New York: Ballantine Books, pp. 382, paper, $.75).* Written by former First Army information expert who has had experience with amateur rocket groups. (He spoke at the 40th National Recreation Congress in Atlantic City.)

The Sky Is Our Window *by Terry Maloney (New York: Sterling Publishing, pp. 128, $3.95).* For interested laymen (teenage and up), with or without technical knowledge, this gives clear explanations of even the most involved concepts. The author-artist, one of England's foremost astronomers, also wrote *Other Worlds in Space.*

The Story of Planets, Space and Stars *by Gaylord Johnson (Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.: Harvey House, pp. 153, $2.95).* The solar system from the birth of the planets to space travel. Includes list of planetariums and observatories in the U.S. and Canada, complete pronouncing index, and recommended reading list.

Handbook for Observing the Satellites *by Neale E. Howard (pp. 136, $3.50).** How to set up moonwatch stations and photograph satellites.

IGY: Year of Discovery *by Sydney Chapman (pp. 112, $4.95).** Popular account of the atmosphere, solid and liquid earth, ionosphere, cosmic rays, and nuclear radiation.

First Book of Astronomy *by Vivian Grey (pp. 68, $1.95).** Introduction to the solar galaxy.

A Beginner's Guide to the Skies *by R. Newton and Margaret W. Mayall (pp. 184, $2.50).** Sky-watching for the novice. Includes star maps and constellation diagrams.

Guide to Outer Space *by Franklyn M. Branley, Ed.D. (New York: Home Library Press, pp. 32, $.69).* Introduction to the age of space travel.

Space Monkey—The True Story of Miss Baker *by Olive Burt (New York: John Day, pp. 64, $2.50).* Life and times of the eleven-ounce monkey who made the epochal flight into space, May 28, 1959.

SCIENCE EXPERIMENTS

Science Experiments for Every Boy and Girl *by Louis W. Kleinman (New York: Hart Publishing, pp. 192, paper, $1.00).* Thoroughgoing collection of over a hundred science experiments for teenagers. The author is coordinator of the New York City High School of the Air and is known for his many TV science presentations.

Fun with Scientific Experiments *by Mae and Ira Freeman (New York: Random House, pp. 59, $1.50).* Forty experiments, mostly with objects found in the average household, explain basic scientific principles including atomic energy. For ten-to-fourteen-year-olds. Dr. Ira Freeman is professor of physics at Rutgers University.

Water All Around *by Tillie S. Pine and Joseph Levine (New York: Whittlesey House, pp. 48, $2.50).* Eye-opening experiments with ice cubes, oatmeal boxes, and other at-hand materials. Simple, clear text; bright, clear illustrations by Bernice Myers. The coauthors have also written *Air All Around, Sounds All Around,* and *Magnets and How to Use Them.*

Modern Chemical Magic *by John D. Lippy, Jr. and Edward L. Palder (Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Co., pp. 164, $3.95).* Over two hundred and fifty tricks, methods, and effects for amateur and professional magicians (teenage and up). The coauthors are chemists and magicians.

NATURAL SCIENCE

The Sea for Sam *(rev. ed.) by W. Maxwell Reed and Wilfred S. Bronson (New York: Harcourt, Brace, pp. 243, $4.95).* One of a series explaining the wonders of the physical world and universe to a "young nephew." The latest information in oceanography.

Rocks and the World Around You *by Elizabeth Clemons (New York: Coward-McCann, pp. 109, $3.50).* Rock hunting—in the backyard or far afield—is a wonderful hobby. Valuable information and tests (hardness, luster, gravity). The author lives in Pebble Beach, California.

Wonders at Your Feet *by Margaret Cosgrove (New York: Dodd, Mead, pp. 64, $2.95).* The earth is as "alive as a sleeping tiger" and every summer a grass jungle throbs with life. For young campers, hikers, and nature lovers.

—E.D.

For other science publications see listings under "Hobbies" and "Nature and Science" in **A Guide to Books on Recreation** (Part II of this issue).

*Available from National Recreation Association Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

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New Publications

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Books & Pamphlets Received

Church Recreation and Program

CHURCH CAMPING FOR JUNIOR HIGHS. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 85. Paper, $1.50.

CHURCH PLANS FOR KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN, THE, Kathrene McLandress Tobey. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 192. $2.75.

CHURCH'S MINISTRY TO YOUTH IN TROUBLE, THE, David Schuller, Concordia Publishing, 3558 S. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis 18. Pp. 35. $.35.

EVERYONE NEEDS A CHURCH (rev. ed.), Lois Eddy McDonnell. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.00; pupil's book, $.25; activity packet, $.35.

PASTOR AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES, THE, Charles F. Kemp, Ph.D. Bethany Press, Box 179, St. Louis 66. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.50.

PRACTICAL JUNIOR CHURCH PROGRAMS, Bess A. Olson. Zondervan Publishing, 1415 Lake Dr. S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 79. Paper, $1.00.

Dance, Drama, Music

CHORAL SPEAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE JUNIOR HIGH, Louise Abney, pp. 182, $1.75; CHORAL SPEAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LOWER GRADES, Louise Abney and Grace Rowe, pp. 106, $1.50; CHORAL SPEAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE UPPER GRADES, Louise Abney, pp. 127, $1.50. Expression Company, Magnolia, Mass.

CLOWN OUT WEST, THE, (3-act play for children), Conrad Seiler. Longmans, Green, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 82. Paper, $1.50.

COMPLETE GUIDE TO ORCHESTRAL MUSIC, Robert Bagar and Louis Biancolli. Grossett & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 868. $4.95.

DANCE HANDBOOK, Margery J. Turner, Ed.D. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 136. Paper, $2.95.

ENGLISH FOLK SONGS, THE, R. Vaughn Williams and A. L. Lloyd. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11, Md. Pp. 128. Paper, $.95.

FAMOUS AMERICAN PLAYS OF THE 1920's, Kenneth Macgowan. Dell, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Pp. 511. Paper, $.75.

FOLK DANCE GUIDE, 1960. Paul Schwartz, Editor. P.O. Box 342, Cooper Station, New York 3. Pp. 32. $1.00.

GAGAKU, (music and dances of Japanese imperial household), Robert Garfias. Theatre Arts Books, 333 6th Ave., New York 14. Unpaged. Paper, $1.00.

HONOR YOUR PARTNER—TEACHER'S MANUALS #1 AND #2, (#1 Nursery through 3rd Grade; #2, Grades 4-6), Ed Durlacher. Square Dance Associates, 33 S. Grove St., Freeport, New York. Unpaged. Man. #1, $1.90; Man. #2, $2.25.

RIGHT PLAY FOR YOU, Bernice Wells Carlson. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 160. $2.50; paper, $1.60.

SCORED FOR LISTENING: A GUIDE TO MUSIC, Guy Alan Bockmon and William J. Starr. Harcourt, Brace, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Pp. 253. Paper. $2.50.

SONGS FOR FUN AND FELLOWSHIP, Reynolds-McGee. Broadman Press, 127 9th Ave. N., Nashville 3, Tenn. Pp. 55. $.35.

STAGE AND THE SCHOOL, THE, Katherine Anne Ommanney. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 530. $5.20.

STAGE MAKEUP (3rd ed.), Richard V. Corson. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 211. $6.50.

STAGE SCENERY, A. S. Gillette. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 315. $8.00.

SWING YOUR PARTNER, (for SABT with dancers), arranged by Gladys Pitcher. Harold Flammer, 251 West 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 24. $.60.

Juvenile Delinquency

CHARACTER DISORDERS IN PARENTS OF DELINQUENTS, Beatrice Simcox Reiner and Irving Kaufman, M.D. Family Service Assoc. of Amer., 215 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 179. Paper, $2.75.

LOOK AT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, A. Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 50. $.25.

OFFICE IN THE ALLEY (project with gang youngsters), Father Harold J. Rahm, S. J. and J. Robert Weber (edited by Bert Kruger Smith). Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, Univ. of Texas. Austin. Pp. 71. $.25.

OUR TROUBLED YOUTH, Frederick Mayer. Bantam Books, 25 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 117. $.35.

REACHING THE FIGHTING GANG, Donald J. Merwin, Editor. New York City Youth Board, 79 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 305. $3.00.

UNDERSTANDING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, Lee R. Steiner. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 199. $3.95.

Youth

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN. Natl. Social Welfare Assembly, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17. Pp. 36. $.50.

BOOKS, YOUNG PEOPLE AND READING GUIDANCE, Geneva R. Hanna and Marianna K. McAllister. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 219. $3.50.

CHILDREN'S VIEWS OF THEMSELVES, Ira J. Gordon. Assoc. for Childhood Education Internatl., 1200 15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Pp. 36. $.75.

838 WAYS TO AMUSE A CHILD, June Johnson. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 216. $3.95.

GUIDANCE OF THE YOUNG CHILD, Louise M. Langford. John Wiley, 440 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 349. $6.25.

HOW TO USE ROLE PLAYING EFFECTIVELY, Alan F. Klein, pp. 61; HOW TO HELP GROUPS MAKE DECISIONS, Grace L. Elliott, Editor, pp. 64; HOW TO WORK WITH TEEN-AGE GROUPS, Dorothy M. Roberts, pp. 62. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. $1.00 each.

NATION'S CHILDREN, THE—Vol. I: The Family and Social Changes, pp. 252; Vol. II: Development and Education, pp. 242; Vol. III: Problems and Prospects, pp. 242. All edited by Eli Ginzberg. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. $4.50 each.

TEEN-AGE YEARS, THE, Arthur Roth, M.D. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 288. $3.95.

30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, B. Hoyt Evans. Baker Book House, 1019 Wealthy St., S.E., Grand Rapids 6. Pp. 106. Paper $1.50.

Periodicals

APPALACHIA, Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street, Boston, Massachusetts. $4.00 annually (12 issues), $1.25 per copy ($1.00 to members).

BETTER CAMPING, Kalmbach Publishing Company, 1027 North 7th St., Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin. Bimonthly, $2.00 annually.

NATIONAL WILDLANDS NEWS, 2607 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 8, D. C. Monthly (exc. Aug.), $1.00 annually, $.10 per copy.

Magazine Articles

ADULT LEADERSHIP, *May 1960*
Special Issue on Problems of Education for the Aged and Aging.

———, *June 1960*
A Deeper Look at Volunteers, *Arthur Blumberg* and *Seth Arsenian*.
Members Have Responsibilities, Too (advisory committees), *David S. Brown*.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES REVIEW, *June 1960*
Cooperation of Professional and Volunteer Staff, *Rita E. Cobb*.

JOHPER, *May-June 1960*
First Lessons in Archery, *Lura R. Wilson*.
What You Should Know Before Teaching Oral Resuscitation, *Earl H. Brawn*.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, *June 1960*
Volunteers Take a Look at Themselves, *Herbert F. Shaw*.
The Urban Facility and Community Liaison, *Leonard Cammer, M.D.* and *Eugene N. Dye, M.D.*

MUSIC JOURNAL, *June-July 1960*
Why Folk Festivals? *Al Grassman* and *George Wein*.

PARK MAINTENANCE, *June 1960*
Boston Garden Draws 45,000 Daily for Arts Festival.

PARKS AND RECREATION, *July 1960*
Recreation After Revolution (Cuba). On File, *Harold Schick*.

SENIOR CITIZEN, *June 1960*
Backyard and Sidewalk Naturalists, *Esther Hoge*.
Old Folks in the Home, *W. W. Bauer*.
Linearlam Manor Retirement Home, *Jennie McMaster*.

TODAY'S HEALTH, *June 1960*
Whack That Ball, Grandpa! *Dennis Orphan* and *Earl S. Haines*.
Why Campers Go East, *George Laycock*.

———, *July 1960*
The Fourth Used To Be Fun, *Helen Fislair Brooks*.
How To Take Pictures Under Water, *James Godfrey Harmount*.
Take Your Son on a Camping Trip, *Willard Abraham, Ph.D.*

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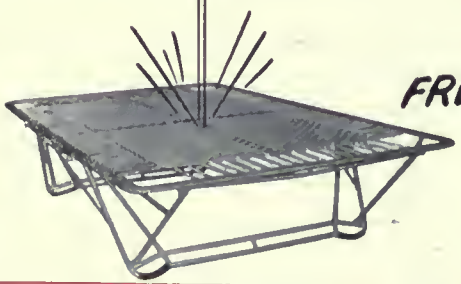

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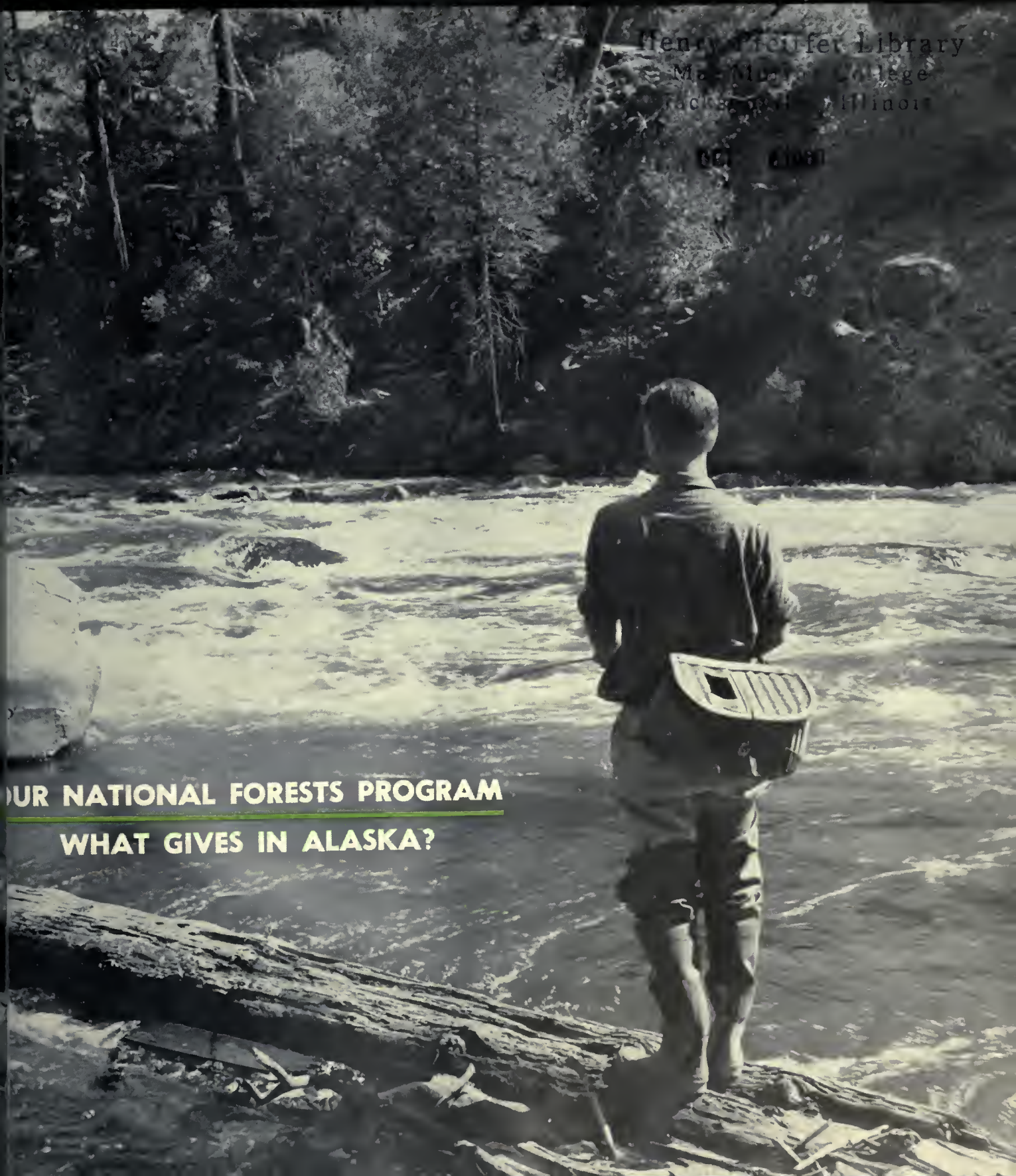

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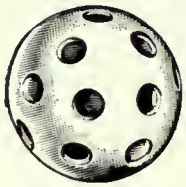

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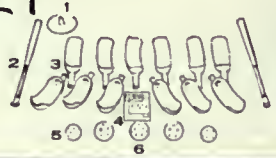

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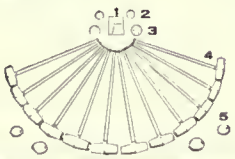

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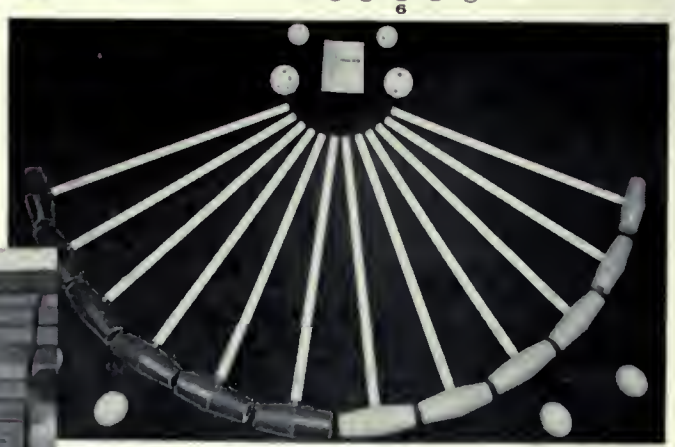

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RECREATION

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On the Cover

Have you ever played a trout to the sound of rushing water in the cool green fragrance of the forest? If so, you are aware of the relaxing and healing values of forest recreation *(see article on Page 355)*. This picture was taken on the Feather River, Plumas National Forest, in California. Photo courtesy U.S. Forest Service.

Next Month

Stories with good ideas for pre-Christmas planning will make the November issue a helpful one. "Extending Your Service," will tell the success story of a truly cooperative recreation program in a low-income housing project. There will be articles on agreements with part-time personnel and planning for family camping. "Youngsters Take the Stage," tells the story of an exceptionally successful community theater; "Enlightened Leadership" will deal with supervision; "No Recreation Director Is an Island" stresses the importance of cooperation with other agencies.

Special from the Congress: Roy Sorenson's speech at the general session on "Directions for the Future," a discussion of the implications of the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

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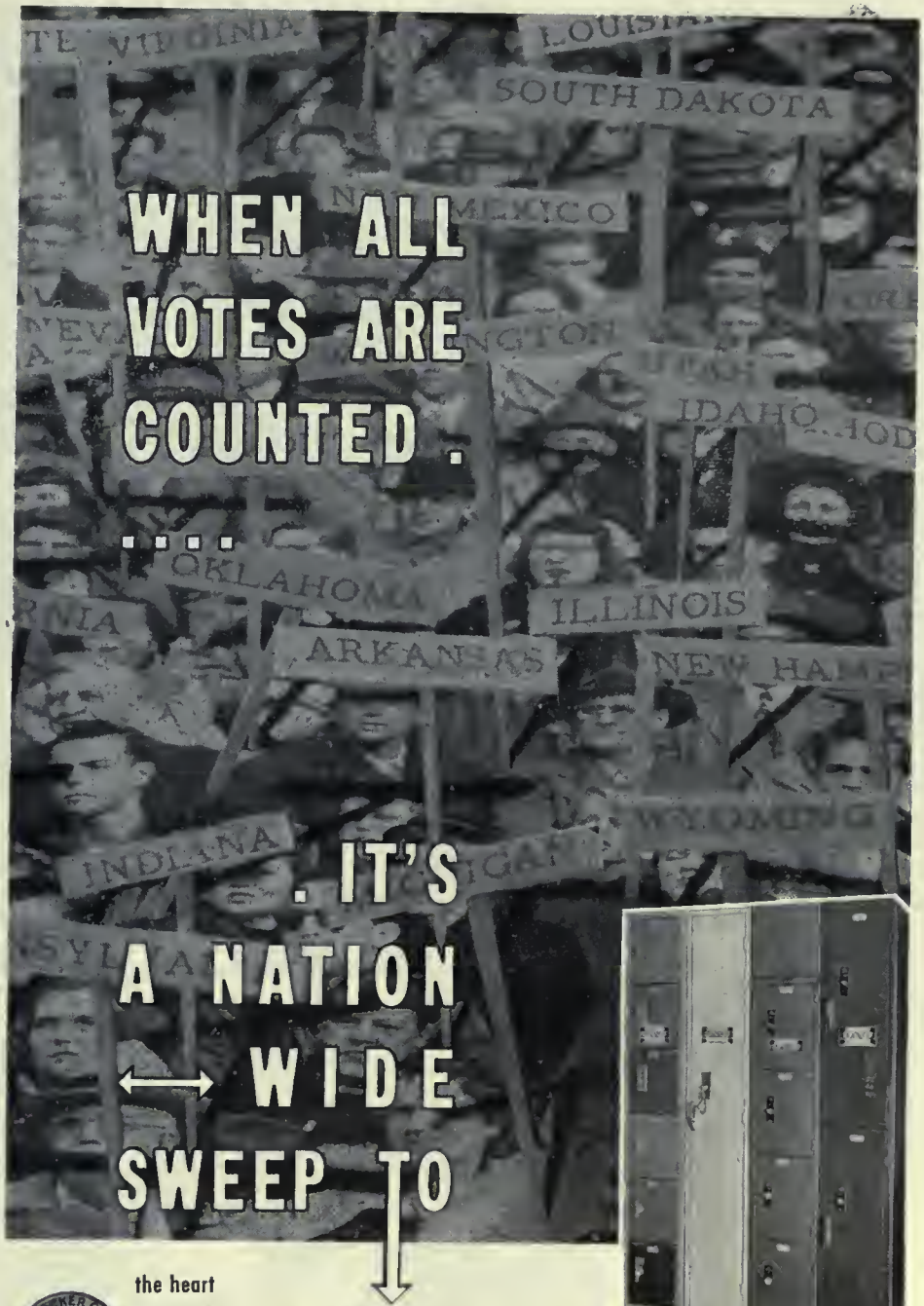

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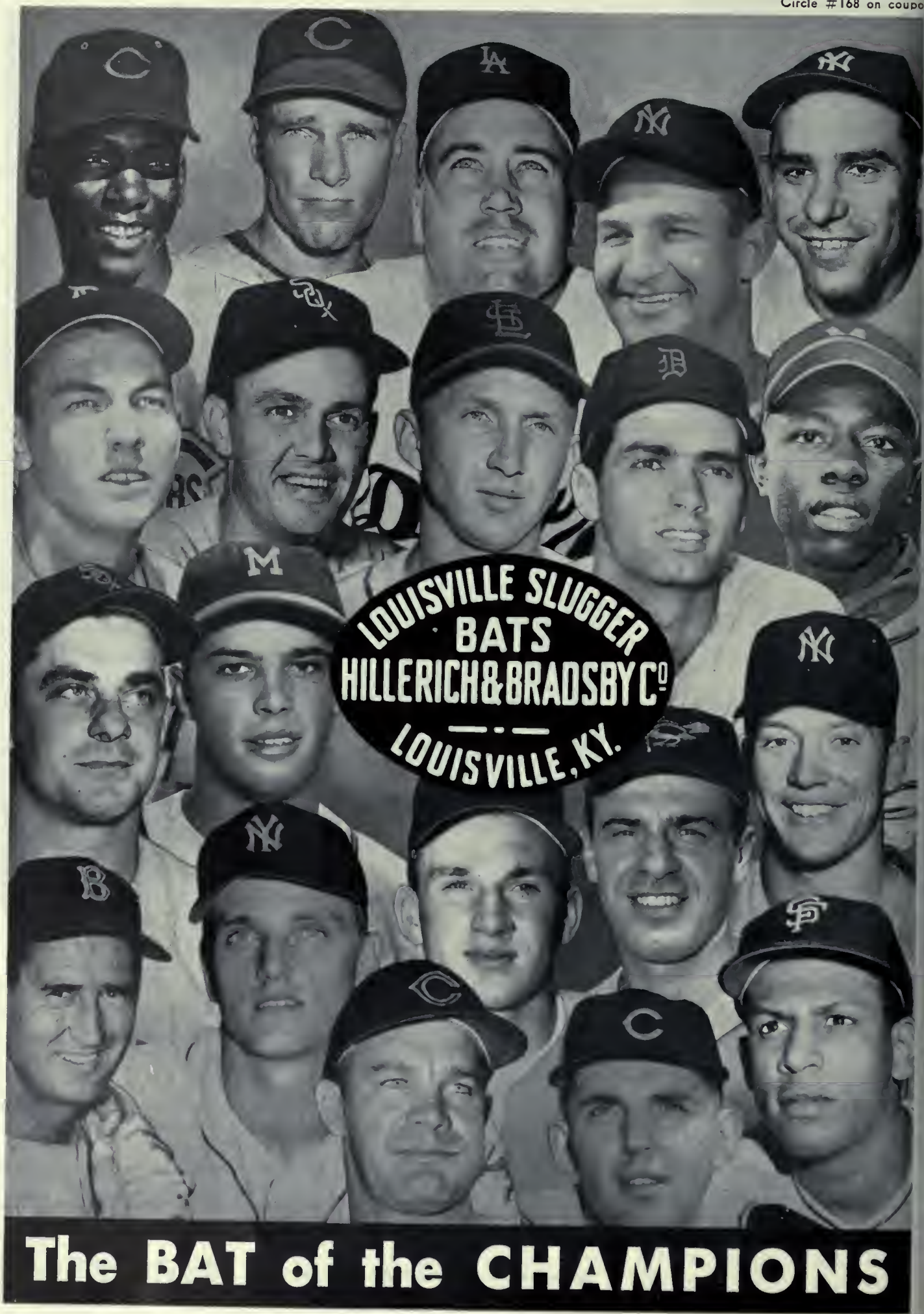

RECREATION / THE FINAL PRODUCT

The Senator from Oklahoma sees recreation as the ultimate product of conservation programs

Senator Robert S. Kerr

PSYCHOLOGISTS PROBING deeply into the minds of our restless age have discovered that man must feel he is a useful part of a vast, orderly scheme. Without this, he is subject to "intolerable aloneness and demonic fears and pressures." The farmer worked under ever-changing skies. The seasons were meaningful. He saw water, sun, soil, and the gentle decay of time produce life and death and life again. He had a sense of personal creation when he broke the soil, planted the seed, and cut the grain. How many of us today are able to sense the moving majesty of nature and its eternal pattern? The only glimpse millions have is on summer weekends when they jam onto crowded beaches. Many jobs are monotonous, repetitive, and uncreative. Life too often moves along on an assembly-line basis.

Man must be able to escape from his problems and relax. When the farmer's work was done, the ground planted or the crop harvested or the fence repaired, he would set out with his dog and gun for a hunt or with his fishing pole for a quiet, clear-water stream. Or his wife would pack a lunch and the whole family would go to the river to fish and swim by day and sleep under the stars at night. A curse of our times today is an inability to relax.

We have truly reached that stage President James A. Garfield saw prophetically in 1880. He said, "We may divide the whole struggle of the human race into two chapters; first the fight to get leisure, and then the second fight of civilization—what shall we do with our leisure when we get it." Bertrand Russell adds, "To be able to fill leisure intelligently is the last product of civilization."

The trouble is that recreation, until very recently, has been treated as a luxury. When, before the Civil War, the great American poet, William Cullen Bryant, proposed that New York City buy a large tract of land for a "Central Park," he was hooted down as a wild and extravagant dreamer. Some years later it was bought and today Central Park is a great treasure. How much peace it has given to sick and lonely hearts can never be measured.

Fifty years ago, a boy could go five miles from Boston, spend the day digging mud clams and seldom see another human being. Even around New York City, if you did not like the crowds of Coney Island, there were miles of nearly deserted sand beaches along Long Island. This, of course, is no more. In 1934, some five million people visited New York state park beaches; twenty years later the figure was sixty-one million.

The state parks are jammed with visitors. No longer can the camper or tourist travel across the land and drive into a state park without a reservation or without at least reaching there early in the day.

Where will we find the land and water we need? The answer to this is for cities and states and the federal government to scour the countryside for recreation sites. This can easily be a part of the overall water conservation program. An almost unexpected gift to the American people is the recreation advantage derived from the water conservation program. In replanting the forests to hold the water and in building earthen or concrete dams to check the floods, irrigate the land, and provide low-cost power, the government—somewhat to its surprise—has declared a huge recreation dividend. The Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have built 263 artificial lakes and reservoirs, which, in 1958, drew more than a hundred million visitors.

We know that large sums must be spent by the federal government, state, and local agencies, but how can we measure the health and happiness of our children and grandchildren in terms of dollars? We might well take the advice of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States in answering the question, "Why is leisure important?"

"Because . . . we Americans have more leisure than any people have ever had before in the history of the world—a challenge to us all.

"Because . . . nobody can work all the time, no matter how much he loves his work or how useful it is—without harm.

"Because . . . the complications and strains of modern life cause tensions—and unless we get enough enjoyment and relaxation to make up for them, tensions cause illness or depression or, at best, just plain grouchiness!

"Because . . . most jobs fail to provide us with all the opportunities we need for creative, free, satisfying, and varied activity." #

SENATOR KERR *is chairman of the Select Senate Committee on National Water Resources. This material is excerpted from his recent book,* Land, Wood and Water, *with permission of the Fleet Publishing Corporation, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17.*

"my grandfather makes the best playground equipment in the whole world ...because he loves little people like me! he makes slides and swings and seesaws and all kinds of things. They're real strong and they're very safe. if you're going to buy playground things you better talk to my grandfather or my father first. they're both named mr. burke."

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LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

A Vital Factor

Sirs:

Since we were active when the events described took place, we read with interest the article in your June issue on "Filling the Job of Recreation Executive" for White Plains. We believe that some important items should be added to Dr. Prezioso's account.

We believe the vital factor was the community climate which had been created. It was the National Recreation Association itself, consulted by community leaders, which assisted enormously in helping those who cared to get at the facts, to awaken the public to good standards, and to an understanding of the sort of recreation department our city needed. The local Council of Community Services, the PTA Council, the Civic and Business Federation, neighborhood associations, a Mayor's Coordinating Committee on Recreation, and many individuals became interested and voiced their concern.

We think it was precisely this build-up of citizen pressure "for a real professional," and for a change in the status quo which finally led to action. Our White Plains recreation program had been limping along for years and public officials were aware of it, yet nothing drastic happened until public opinion mounted high. Only then things began to happen at the top and happen fast, and in all the good directions, as Dr. Prezioso points out.

In other words, only after enough of the public became aroused, informed, and determined that the highest standards guide the selection of a new executive, did it become inevitable that the elected officials responsible would take every possible step to insure the hiring of the best recreation man available [Joseph Curtis].

ANNA D. CLOW (MRS. HOLLIS), JEAN S. FORSTER (MRS. IRWIN), MILDRED GALEF (MRS. GABRIEL), and GOLDIE R. ZEITLIN (MRS. ALEXANDER). *White Plains, New York.*

* * * *

Dr. Prezioso's article was excellent. Many recreation departments in California use similar procedures, but on a smaller scale, in selecting personnel for supervisory and executive positions.

STANLEY SILVER, *Supervisor of Recreation, Alameda, California.*

Paddle Enthusiasts

Sirs:

The fine article written by Commodore Mallison, "They Paddle Their Own," (June) . . . is a remarkably concise story and tells as much as possible about the American Canoe Association in the space provided. I believe I can honestly say that all members who read the article will be just as delighted with it as I am. Thank you for plugging the ACA.

Also enjoyed "The Nation's Front Parlor" along with pictures. I often paddle my own canoe on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and my club (The Washington Canoe Club) sometimes utilizes its waters to train juvenile racing paddlers. As the canal is not more than five feet deep anywhere along its length, and is relatively narrow, it makes an ideal training ground for youngsters who are not sure of themselves over deep water.

WILLIAM J. RHODES, *Vice-President, President's Cup Regatta Association, Washington, D.C.*

* * * *

I wish to thank you for publishing the article about canoeing, "They Paddle their Own" by Nathan L. Mallison in your June issue. Mr. Mallison is one of the most famous American boaters, and all boaters who read the article will realize that you certainly picked an authority to write your article.

Let me take this opportunity to offer to your staff and readers any assistance that the American White Water Affilia-

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tion can give them. The AWA is made up of about eight hundred members and twenty-seven affiliated clubs. We are a nonprofit group, open to anyone interested in canoes, kayaks, rafts, etcetera.

CLYDE JONES, *Executive Director, American White Water Affiliation, 5525 East Bails Dr., Denver 22, Colorado.*

• Write for the "AWA Safety Code." —Ed.

* * * *

As an ex-commodore of the American Canoe Association, let me thank you most heartily for [publishing] "They Paddle Their Own," in the June issue. The many phases of the sport are most expertly touched on in the article. It gives a most comprehensive view of the sport without tiring the reader. Let us have some more!

W. VAN B. CLAUSSEN, *Silver Springs, Florida.*

Park Desecration

Sirs:

Because we are all interested in the desecration and conservation of recreation areas and scenery, it is very fitting you have written articles recently pointing out vividly its dangers. As greater areas are carved out to meet the increasing insatiable needs of the motor vehicle this situation will definitely grow worse. As it is, many of our limited city park areas are cut up into criss-crossing "parkways," not to accommodate the park user but the fast-moving motorist.

There is a conflict between the motorist and pedestrian for space, freedom of movement, and safety, but nowhere is this more vividly brought out than in our park areas. By bringing the city and vehicle into the heart of the park we desecrate and destroy its original intention.

LEO WILENSKY, *Secretary, Pedestrian League of America, Box 1308, Church St. Station, New York City.*

Information Pleasers

Sirs:

This is to tell you how much I like the two departments, "A Reporter's Notebook" and "State and Local Developments." These pages indeed carry a lot of valuable information.

GEORGE T. SARGISSON, *Executive Director, Recreation Promotion and Service, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.*

Our New Format

Sirs:

We want to congratulate you on the new format for RECREATION Magazine and for the high standard you have continued to maintain in the editorial makeup. The new features you have added to the magazine should be most helpful.

ARTHUR L. SCHULTZ, *Director, Public Information Service, Chicago Park District.*

* * * *

I wish to congratulate you on your new format and excellent September issue. . . . I like the use of color pages and everything.

H. S. DE GROAT, *Director, Newtown Recreation Department, Newtown, Connecticut.*

Time Saver

Sirs:

Congratulations on your new system of obtaining free information, catalogues, etcetera *(see Page 387)*. This is certainly welcome in the field. Have enclosed my order for information which saves writing forty-six letters. This is certainly a great help and a great saving of valuable time. Thank you. Keep up the good work!

CHARLES A. BOUCHER, *Base Youth Director, Griffiss Air Force Base, New York.*

• A great many others joined Mr. Boucher in flooding us with requests. —Ed.

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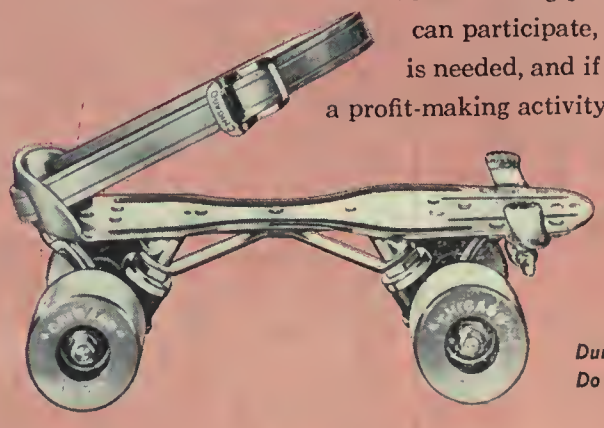

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RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

The success of any discussion group depends mainly on the skill and experience of the leader. However, the leader can utilize many devices and tools developed to vitalize participation, such as films, programs involving role playing, and buzz sessions. Now the Guidance Center of New Rochelle, New York, has worked out a series of monologues for stimulating a group in a specific area of interest. The impact of a "live" presentation is often greater than that of films, and monologues are easier to perform than plays. Included are monologues for both parent and teenage groups. *Excerpts from Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl* ($.25) might well serve as the jump-off for a discussion about adolescence today. The center has found that an especially fruitful discussion can emerge from a consideration of the differences in Anne's attitudes and feelings at thirteen and at fifteen years of age. Volumes I and II of *Monologues for Group Discussion* ($.50 each) are copyrighted monologues that deal with children at different stages of growth. The center also has a list of other pamphlets available. For further information write to the center at 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York.

•

There is more to table tennis than just pinging a ball about. The United States Table Tennis Association offers a quartet of publications to help you legalize the game. These include *Referees' and Umpires' Manual* ($.25), *Courts, Clubs and Leagues Manual* ($.25), *Table Tennis for You* ($.10) and *The Laws of Table Tennis* ($.02). These are available from L. C. Guyer, USTTA. 202 Brookside Boulevard, Pittsburgh 34, Pennsylvania.

•

International study opportunities are listed in UNESCO's *Study Abroad*, a fat annual (last edition had 755 pages) that covers scholarships, fellowships, visiting professorships, and sources of grants and funds. Fields of study cover such areas as social anthropology, art, culture and customs, drama (theatrical presentation), folklore, forestry, games, plastic arts, social sciences, sports, town planning, tradition, and zoology. Available for three dollars from UNESCO Publications Center, 801 Third Avenue, New York 22.

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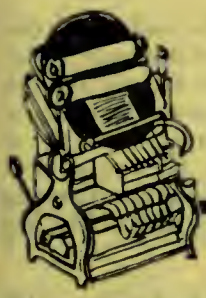

AS WE GO TO PRESS

Get Out and Vote!

A $75,000,000 bond issue for recreation and parks is being requested by Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York State in a "Now or Never" campaign to save more lands for present and future use. He says that $35,000,000 will be allocated for state recreation purposes; the remaining $40,000,000 will go to cities, counties, and towns for local parks. The National Recreation Association, and New York Recreation Society are spearheading the campaign. New York Staters, unite! *What are other states doing to meet this urgent need to protect their open spaces through immediate legislation?* Please let us know.

Last-Minute Briefs

▸ An excellent speaker has been signed up for the Editor's Luncheon at the National Recreation Congress, Wednesday, September 28, 12:15 in the Park Room at the Shoreham. Cody Pfansteihl is the man of the hour. Director of public relations for the *Washington Evening Star*, he has an excellent background of professional experience for pertinent and stimulating remarks. If you are, or have been, on the staff of a recreation publication—society bulletin, annual report, or other printed communication—you will be eligible to attend this closed meeting. Come prepared to exchange some down-to-earth shop talk; and be on time!

▸ New Board Member: Mrs. James C. Parker of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has just been elected to the board of directors of the National Recreation Association and will be a member of its Policy and Program Committee. Mrs. Parker is president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, a former president of the Camp Fire Girls and the Adult Education Association, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Young Workers to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Standards. She has been secretary of the Grand Rapids Recreation Commission since 1939 and is a member of the Michigan Youth Commission. Just one year ago she wrote an article for the Congress issue of Recreation *(October 1959)*, entitled "These I Would Like . . .", wherein, speaking as a mother, a citizen and volunteer, she tells leaders what she would like a public recreation department to offer her children.

▸ The National Recreation Association regretfully announces the death, on September 10, of a board member, C. Sewall Clark, who had given twenty-four years of devoted service to the recreation movement. Mr. Clark belonged to a family long dedicated to sports and recreation. Both his father, Clarence M. Clark, and his aunt, Mrs. Louis C. Madeira, had been directors of the NRA. His uncle, E. Walter Clark, gave the city of Philadelphia two playgrounds. A quiet, exceedingly well-informed businessman, Sewall Clark was also familiar with and a promoter of recreation and its human values.

▸ Current Changes in the Field. M. Esthyr Fitzgerald is retiring after thirty-eight years as director of recreation in Utica, New York. Miss Fitzgerald, who has done much for the youth of Utica, has expanded the city recreation services through the years and has seen facilities increase from a half-dozen areas to a modern playground system of twenty-two playgrounds, three swimming pools, and many wading pools. (Utica was the seventh city in the United States to realize that youth must have a place to play, according to the local press. The idea was "suggested in 1898 by Joseph Lee of Boston.") Present day community center activities, through Miss Fitzgerald's efforts, use school building facilities during the long winter evenings.

• Report from the West Coast tells of the retirement of Leo B. Calland, first park and recreation director for the city of San Diego, California, as of September 1, 1960. Mr. Lester E. Earnest, former budget officer and Mission Bay Park director for San Diego, was appointed to succeed him. Miss Pauline des Granges will continue to serve as assistant park and recreation director.

• Louis F. Twardzik, recreation consultant of the Tennessee Division of State Parks, announced his resignation, effective September 2, to accept an appointment as assistant professor at Michigan State University in East Lansing. Mr. Twardzik, a ten-year veteran of state park service, will teach at both undergraduate and graduate levels and will also act as park and recreation consultant to the cities and counties of Michigan, similar to his work with Tennessee municipalities. Michigan State University, through its Department of Resource Development, offers a degree in park management.

Things You Should Know

▸ Workers in the field of family welfare should examine the cultural patterns on which our society is structured, to see if they are adequate today, according to Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, chief of the Children's Bureau in Washington. Mrs. Oettinger was addressing the plenary session of the International Conference on the Family, in New York, recently. "One of the most distinctive characteristics of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth," she said, "was the degree to which it reflected a national uneasiness about the present state of the American family, and a national awareness of the need for more effective programs to strengthen and preserve family life."

▸ An ordinance making it unlawful for any person to willfully interfere with, disrupt or prevent the orderly conduct of any supervised play or amusement program being offered by the recreation department has just been passed by the city of Austin, Texas. It covers activities in buildings, swimming pools, playgrounds, golf courses, or park areas located on or in any public property within the city, according to Beverly S. Sheffield, director of recreation in Austin. It also specifies that it shall be unlawful for any person to remain in a building or facility after being advised by the supervisor that he is interfering with or disrupting the

orderly conduct of the activity and the supervisor asks him to leave.

▸ UNITED NATIONS DAY—OCTOBER 24: We hope you've planned a fair or bazaar, festival, or some special ceremony for this day. If not, how about whipping up a UN birthday party, with an international flavor? Decorations, refreshments, songs and games shouldn't take long to prepare. Some communities are planting a "United Nations Tree" with proper dedication ceremony. Some of the participants will wear foreign costumes. Perhaps you can tie in with any school program planned. See if this is possible. Whatever you do, please write and tell RECREATION magazine about it.

▸ UNICEF GREETING CARDS are now available and are beautiful this year. Write for catalog to U.S. Committee for UNICEF, Greeting Cards, P.O. Box 22, Church Street Station, New York 8, New York.

▸ PERMISSION TO FIRE ROCKETS IN PARKS was denied by the Essex County Park Commission in New Jersey, where a fifteen-year-old high-school sophomore applied for a permit, according to the *Newark News*. In trying to assure the commission of the safety precautions he and his colleagues practiced, he succeeded in alarming it instead. "We clear, advise, and warn spectators of the coming firing," wrote the boy, "and we 'take care of' those who don't want to cooperate with us." He identifies himself as "head" of an organization he calls the Northern Astronautical Research Association, New Jersey Division.

▸ RECREATION AT THE POLLS:
The Democrats promise: Improvement and expansion of recreational opportunities in national parks and monuments, forests, river development projects and near metropolitan areas. A *National Wilderness System* is proposed and inclusion of the "few remaining suitable shorelines" in the National Park System is pledged. In disposing of federally owned lands, the Democratic platform would consider the recreational needs of the surrounding areas.
The Republicans pledge: completion of "*Mission 66*" for the improvement of national park areas and sponsorship of a new "*Mission 76*" to encourage provision of adequate recreational facilities in local, state, and regional parks for the expanding population. The Republican platform also endorses establishment of a citizens' board of conservation, resources and land management experts to inventory federal lands and to study the future needs of the nation for parks, seashores and other recreational areas, as well as the possibility of restoring lands not needed for federal programs.

▸ A RECORD $43,000,000,000 WILL BE SPENT by Americans this year for leisure-time pursuits, predicts Robert D. Sidel, chairman, Sports Arenas, Inc.—the nation's largest chain of bowling alleys — in the September 9, 1960 edition of the *New York Herald Tribune*. Boating still holds first place. Americans will spend a total of $3,500,000,000 on this sport in 1960. In second place is bowling. More than 27,000,000 bowlers this year will spend a record of $3,000,000,000 at their neighborhood alleys. Fishing, once America's favorite leisure-time activity, is now in third place, with $2,000,000,000 a year spent by fishermen.

▸ THE LARGEST FEDERAL BUILDING PROGRAM ever authorized for the nation's capital city will add thirteen buildings to Washington's downtown area. Included in the $290,414,000 project will be a $1,700,000 building for National Capital Parks operations and three new Smithsonian Institution buildings; a $36,000,000 Museum of History and Technology (already under construction); a new $40,000,000 air museum, and new wings, costing $19,610,000, for the Museum of Natural History. The old Patent Office will become a national portrait gallery when the Civil Service Commission now occupying it moves into its new $2,031,000 home.

▸ A NEW DEVELOPMENT at the University of Missouri is significant for recreation in the state. As of July 1, all extension and off-campus educational services of the university were combined into a single administrative unit called the University Extension Division. Significant for recreation is the fact that a trained recreation consultant will be available to the entire state, and more will be added if the need arises. This restores the state recreation service formerly provided by the Department of Resources Development.

I find that before you retire you promise yourself to do all sorts of things, but a great deal of your time is taken up with putting them off, and eventually you devise a system of putting things off that takes up all of your time.—SIR SYDNEY SMITH, *British crime expert (retired).*

▸ SANTA'S PACK will be loaded with do-it-yourself science toys this year, as indicated by a preview of toys for the 1960 Yule season. Among the items: a assemble-it-yourself solar system, a Geiger counter kit, a junior-size electronic computer, a car riding on a cushion of air, a reproduction of the air force's rocket sled.

▸ OLYMPIC RESULTS: Among the medal winners at the Olympics in Rome the United States was second to Russia. Medals for the first three countries stack up as follows:

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	43	33	30
United States	34	21	16
Italy	13	10	13

Gold is for first place, silver for second, bronze for third.

The games were magnificently staged this year, and the symbolic torch was extinguished before a saddened crowd of 75,000—saddened because this great sports spectacle was over. *The New York Times* reports that it was not a financial success, and that it will be a long time before any nation can hope to again stage the Olympics in so majestic a manner. Allison Danzig writes, "But the glory that was Rome in the days of the Caesars was recaptured." So endeth a Roman holiday.

▸ OPERATION MULTIPLE USE is the result of a directive issued by Congress earlier this year for an accelerated program of development of our national forests to match our exploding population and its expanding needs. In its recent publication *Operation Multiple Use* (PA 424), the Forest Service outlines its program for action as it races against time in the 181,000,000 acres of national forests in thirty-nine states and Puerto Rico. *(For the story of recreation in our national forests see Page 355 and this month's cover.)*

RECENT BOND ISSUES

Alamedn, Idaho: $185,000 for an 18-hole golf course and two parks.
Austin, Texas: eight-point $60,000,000 bond issue (largest in Austin's history) includes $450,000 for parks.
Opelikn, Alabamn: $385,000 for two community centers, two swimming pools (including wading pools, telescopic folding bleachers, furniture and gymnasium equipment).
Portlaud, Indiann: $139,000 for new swimming pool, bathhouse and other facilities.
Senttle, Washington: $4,500,000 to expand and upgrade park and playground system.
Tupelo, Mississippi: $248,000 for two swimming pools, wading pools, and bathhouses.

RECREATION IN OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

"Tranquillity without tranquilizers is an integral part of the national forest program."

Theodore C. Fearnow

HAVE YOU ever stood alone in in the cathedral-like atmosphere of a deep forest at sunset? Have you ever wakened from a night's sleep under a canopy of trees and, from the warmth and comfort of your bedroll, listened to the early morning sounds of a forest as it undergoes the transition from night to day? If you have known these or other meaningful experiences associated with outdoor life you are aware of the recreation—the "re-creative"—value inherent in a forest. Whether one is experiencing this for the first time or as a seasoned veteran who has lived with the out-of-doors a lifetime seems to make little difference. The magic influence never wears off. Because of this, recreation is one of the gifts—a resource—of our forests.

Americans are becoming better acquainted with their great forest empire each year—especially the national forests and the facilities they offer for public use. A total of 151 national forests, covering 181,000,000 acres, is located throughout the United States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. Even in the densely populated East, several million acres of national forest "high country" along the Appalachian Range, afford opportunities for public recreation use and enjoyment.

The increase in the use of national forests for recreation over the past half century has been phenomenal. Fifty years ago, estimates indicated that this use could reach "the staggering total of one million visits per year." Forecasts made as recently as five years ago are also proving too conservative. In 1959, recreation use on the national forests totaled more than 81,500,000 visits, or more than 95,500,000 man days of use. This is an all-time high. It represents an increase of 19 percent over 1958 and a growth of 347 percent since 1946. Camping, picnicking, hiking, winter sports, organization camps, wilderness area visits, hunting, fishing, and other typical forest recreation uses are involved in this total. When this use is considered in the light of projected population growth for the nation, tremendous problems loom on the horizon.

Recreation is only one of many uses provided by the national forests under the policy of multiple-use management. If outdoor recreation were the only demand upon these lands, it might be solved by simply withdrawing substantial areas for recreation. But a growing country such as ours has urgent needs in many directions. We need more water for recreation, industrial, and domestic uses. We need more sawtimber, with particular emphasis on quality, and more wood to supply paper, along with many other closely related products. In many national forest areas we must maintain and improve forage capacity for livestock production. Millions of hunters and fishermen are concerned with the production of game and fish in the national forests, so this becomes another very important facet of multiple-use management. Woven, as it is, throughout this fabric of many uses, recreation is actually an integral part of the entire national forest program.

The future demands on national forests by outdoor-recreation-minded Americans seems almost limitless. One hard-working forester recently stated his problem thus: "We had a shortage of forty campsites at the lake—finally we were able to finance the construction job and they were installed. Now we have a shortage of one hundred campsites at this area!" For every picnic table or camp unit installed, avid, recreation-minded Americans are literally standing in line.

Forests can absorb a tremendous number of people and still provide a desirable measure of isolation. Spaced

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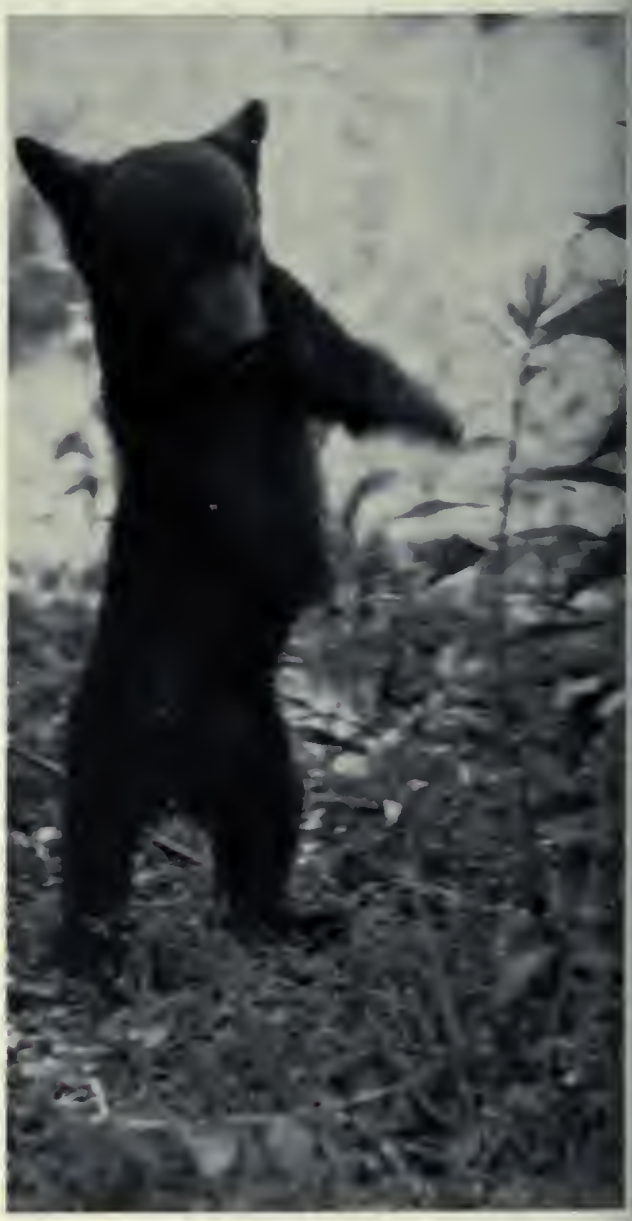
MR. FEARNOW *is assistant regional forester, Eastern Region, U.S. Forest Service, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. He celebrated his fortieth anniversary in conservation work this past June, having started with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries while in high school.*

THE SIGHT OF the felling of great trees, which seems to thrill the average movie audience, arouses in me only the most unpleasant sensations, similar to those more conventionally experienced when the hero of a story finally loses his life.

—DR. KARL MENNINGER

A family picnic at the Twin Lakes Recreation Area in Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania. Thousands of Americans now plan their vacations to take advantage of the activities and resources offered by the National Forest multiple-use program. In these areas, families choose their favorite form of relaxation.

Clear-running mountain streams provide ideal trout-fishing opportunities. Hunters and fishermen are welcome guests.



A black bear cub is having a struggle with a stubborn weed in the wilds of Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia.

A Wisconsin deer enjoys a refuge in Missouri National Forest which now combines Mark Twain and Clark National Forests.

at one-hundred-foot intervals, with a screen of trees between, campers are almost completely unaware of their neighbors. In a multiple-use forest the opportunities for this type of diffused use are numerous. By rotating use on campsites they may be retained in an attractive, unspoiled condition. Indeed, rotation is being considered as a means for maintaining the forest setting for other recreation uses as well.

FORESTS CHARACTERISTICALLY pass through stages of growth which favor certain uses. The cut-over forest has lush sprout growth and reproduction, benefiting deer and other browsing animals. The next stage, a brushy type of forest, favors other game species, such as the ruffed grouse. As the forest develops further, the leafy canopy shades out low-growing plants and creates conditions that are attractive as a playground for people. At this stage of maturity the forest is also at its optimum as a squirrel and wild-turkey habitat. Later, with a certain amount of decadence setting in, these areas may be hazardous to heavy recreation use. However, in multiple-use forests, where sustained yield is sought, mature timber is harvested before decadence sets in.

Public campgrounds provide tent and trailer facilities for hundreds of people, where they may escape summer heat while enjoying low-cost family vacations. Later in the year this same campground will be dotted with tents and trailers occupied by sportsmen who are hunting deer, wild turkey, and other game on the national forest, secure in the knowledge that they are welcome guests. Thousands of Americans now plan their vacations to take advantage of national forest hunting and fishing.

Autumn color in the hardwood forests of New England attracts thousands of people to the White Mountain and Green Mountain National Forests. Some stay at local hotels and lodging facilities. Many camp out. In midwinter thousands of winter-sports enthusiasts, skiing in colorful garb, dot the steep mountain slopes of the national forest. Winter-sports areas are usually developed within national forests by private capital under a permit from the U.S. Forest Service. Many ski lifts continue to operate during the summer months to carry tourists to high peaks.

During midsummer, vacationing families are camped in the national forests all over the nation. This type of vacation is within the reach of virtually every American family, and actually costs little more than staying at home. With larger families common since World War II, millions of Americans find these family camping trips the answer to their vacation problem. It is difficult to put a dollar value on recreation of this type, where a young family shares outdoor living experiences and acquires a deep-rooted love for the land. Add to these scenes countless thousands of berry pickers, bird watchers, botany students, wildflower enthusiasts, hikers, geology students, and a host of other users too numerous to mention, and you get a picture of a national forest in operation.

There is virtue in the open; there is healing out of doors;
The great Physician makes his rounds along the forest floors.

—BLISS CARMAN

IN CARRYING ON this nationwide multiple-use forest program it is important that the public know and understand the nature of problems in the realm of renewable resources. Education and information are two important elements of U.S. Forest Service responsibility, and many media are used to fulfill the obligation. Publications based on research findings provide scientific management guidance on a wide variety of forest problems. Film libraries located at field offices throughout the Service are available for public use and show, in a dramatic way, the resource problems which are handled under multiple-use management. National forests serve as demonstration areas illustrating scientific forest management.

Foresters were quick to appreciate the fact that "seeing is believing," and thousands of Americans have enjoyed the privilege of accompanying forest officers on field trips to see "on-the-ground" important aspects of resource management. "Show - Me - Trips" for groups of wildlife enthusiasts, timber operators, recreationists, and other nature lovers, with a ranger or other forest officer as a guide, produce a depth of understanding that can never be obtained through use of the printed word or pictures. Many dedicated forest offices utilize their weekends to guide interested groups through the forest where they may study, observe, and evaluate management programs.

Wilderness is one of the forest assets that is receiving more and more public interest and acclaim. Under the sponsorship of the Forest Service, this classification of lands was recognized many years ago, and today approximately 14,000,000 acres are set aside for this purpose. The establishment of wilderness areas in the national forests looks beyond the conservation of material resources and recognizes that solitude is an element in helping man understand his relationship to the world in which he lives while reinforcing the spiritual side of his nature. Wilderness areas are usually accessible only by foot travel or on horseback. Trail riders and others who make use of wilderness recognize the inspirational value associated with remoteness. Many Americans who may never visit the vast wilderness areas of the West find similar inspiration in the restored forests and smaller dedicated wild areas typical of the Appalachian National Forests.

A National Forest Recreation Survey is currently gathering additional information for future programing. Projection of timber needs, outdoor recreation, and other demands to the year 2000 give the professional forester, embarking on a career with the U.S. Forest Service, a clear-cut picture of the job that lies ahead.

People come to the national forests to enjoy simple forms of outdoor recreation and to be in the forests and the mountains. The resulting benefits to physical and mental health are difficult to measure, but forests provide an escape and diversion urgently needed to offset the high pressure of modern living. "What this country needs is tranquillity without tranquilizers," a prominent medical man recently told an assembly of outdoor writers. Relaxation in the quiet of a national forest is helping many Americans to attain this objective. #

A Chur

Katherine Sullivan

What's a hangout without a juke-box? The Church Canteen is no exception. The ten top tunes are always among the dance records provided for the youngsters of this changing Columbus neighborhood.

Stand by for shuffleboard! Participants include two volunteer leaders: Mrs. Marge Given (left), about to take her turn, and Tom C. Patterson, social worker (kneeling, in dark suit).

These teenagers won't get lost in the shuffle. While a friendly card game goes on in foreground, another pair takes a whack at Ping-pong.

nteen Hangout

The pizza joint and the drugstore hangout are being replaced by the Indianola Methodist Church, n a changing northside community of Columbus, Ohio.

Young people swarm into the $260,-00 annex, to enjoy themselves in its ew teen canteen. They dance, play ards, play the juke box, buy hot dogs nd pop. Nobody preaches. They feel t home. Tom C. Patterson, twenty-six-ear-old handsome social worker, is heir friend, not their judge. So is Mrs. Iarge Given, a volunteer from Indian-la Presbyterian Church who often is here.

No publicity was given the cheerful eenage gathering spot. The word went ut by grapevine when it opened about a year] ago. Now, between 3:30 and P.M. as many as seventy-five gather here.

Some of the kids used to be members f the tough Michigan-Third gang. thers have been in trouble, hut now eem to be staying out of it.

A unique church program, the can-een is one of several efforts by the hurch to reach out to serve all of the eople in its neighborhood, not just its embers. Dr. Lee C. Moorehead, the astor, said the church's Commission n Education spent several years of udy before action was taken. Attor-ey Ralph W. Lucas, lay leader, among hers, felt the church should serve the mmunity in which it is located.

Some churches pull their skirts aside hen their neighborhood changes and embers move to suburbs. Dr. Arthur 'ohlers, chairman of the Commission n Education, and Bob Warner, chair-an of Christian Social Relations, and other church leaders felt Indianola Church had a responsibility in preserving a healthy community. Dr. Wohlers, Ohio State University, Bureau of Educational Research, said the university is interested in the church's goal.

"It is an interchurch movement," said Dr. Moorehead. "Reverend John Duley, associate pastor at Indianola Presbyterian Church, among others, is interested in forming a neighhorhood council like the one operating in the near northside."

Dr. Moorehead said the Mary Elsie Wolfley Trust Fund made the canteen, the hiring of a social worker, and other community service work possible. Mrs. Wolfley, a member for nearly fifty years, gave ten thousand shares of Ranco, Inc., stock.

"We helieve a church ought to make a difference in a community—or quit," Dr. Moorehead explained. Young Patterson makes home visits to parents of youngsters who visit the canteen.

Recently, he helped start an outpost Sunday School at Windsor Terrace, the new low-income housing project, which is about a mile and a quarter east ot the church—a rather distant neighbor. Yet, a survey several years ago showed all but one of the trustees lived more than a mile from the church.

Patterson and others will help the people in Windsor Terrace gain understanding on how to live in new homes, how to begin a new neighborhood.

Schools send Patterson names of newcomers in his neighborhood, and he calls to welcome them. #

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Program Aids for Church Leaders

IT IS ENCOURAGING to see new, excellent, written material planned specifically for, or eminently suitahle for, church recreation. One of the most attractive of these is *Storytelling*, by Laura S. Emerson of Marion College, Indiana (Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, $3.50). Limited strictly to religious stories, it stresses use of storytelling for a purpose and includes a special chapter on how to use Bible stories.

Besides excellent advice on the selection of the story, its preparation, and the art of telling it, the author has included fifteen stories for telling. Don't miss the shortest, "Little Hector Helicopter,"—it's fun and youngsters would love to dramatize it.

Another new book from the same publisher is *How to Raise a Christian Family* ($2.00) by Doris Anderson, author of the *Encyclopedia of Games*. The title sounds a bit forbidding, but the subtitle "A Mother Shows That Living Together Can Be Fun" explains the book better. A very large part of the book could be classified as home play or family fun. Written in a series of short, titled paragraphs, each on a specific subject, this book has a sweet naturalness about it that parents will enjoy while getting valuable ideas from it.

A third book, this time a paperback, is "*Anywhere*" *Songs*, edited by Paul Beckwith (Inter-Varsity Press, 1519 North Astor, Chicago 10, $1). This is an excellent, unhackneyed collection of hymns, choruses, spirituals, sacred rounds and graces, secular rounds, and camp and folk songs. It should be very useful for fellowship meetings, daily Vacation Bible School, church groups, golden-age clubs, and any other singing groups. The print, while small, is very sharp and clear.

Two brochures, *The Church and Senior Adults* ($.10), and *Camping with Senior Adults* ($.10), prepared by the Senior Adult Committee Board of Christian Education of the United Church of Canada, are available from The Literature Distribution Centre, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 23, Ontario, Canada.

the recreator therapist or therapeutic agent?

Ralph W. Meng, M.D.

PSYCHIATRY IS A highly intellectual field. The lengthy academic preparation and other, more complex factors, make the psychiatrist a pensive man rather than a man of action. This kind of person is certainly valuable and and makes a potent contribution to our civilization, but it doesn't mean that all other members of the health team should go and do likewise.

For example, the recreator who thinks of himself as a therapist tends to meditate on all sorts of interpersonal phenomena. And his usefulness as a recreator can be very quickly destroyed by ill-advised and immature therapeutic efforts. It is traditional for the physician to look for something wrong in his patient; but we aren't all physicians, so let's not all spend our time searching for pathology.

If we sidestep drugs, surgery, knowledge of physical pathology, psychopathology, and other tools of the physician, I am unable to think of anything other than the self that the recreator and other members of the health team can use therapeutically. They may use theories, games, activities, inactivities, psychoanalytic orientation, buttermilk, hot coffee, or whatever. But all these things are dead, inanimate, and only capable of meaning as meaning is given to them by a human being. So if we don't think we use ourselves as therapeutic agents, what in heaven's name do we use? All of us, including physicians, may use ourselves well or poorly, constructively or destructively, but we certainly do use ourselves, if we use anything.

To make appropriate therapeutic use of himself, it isn't necessary for the professional recreator to know a great deal about sickness. Nor is it necessary that he be a psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapist. What he does need to know is enough about the structure and function of the human body to understand how people run, eat, sleep, listen, see, feel, and so on. Recreators also need to have a good working knowledge of human personality, its development, and the dynamics of human behavior. This should be built into the recreator's professional perspective.

Most persons who work in the health field think taking therapeutic action means doing something that is difficult, a bit esoteric, and certainly intellectual. There is too much confused thinking about what is therapeutic and what is therapy. These ideas inhibit and may destroy the spontaneous, free-flowing joy which I believe professional recreation workers can express, and evoke, better than practitioners in any of the other so-called helping professions. To do happily and spontaneously the things we do best and with full enjoyment is the best way to make use of ourselves as therapeutic agents.

The recreator who enjoys living is best equipped to teach others the joy of living. The recreator who tries to be a therapist, who deals in what he thinks of as difficult, esoteric, and intellectual, is bound to communicate this feeling to patients. Then the recreator and the patients are likely to have an experience that can hardly be considered recreative. Neither is it likely to be very therapeutic for the patient. Nevertheless, anyone who works successfully with ill, handicapped, or just plain people is, in a sense, engaged in therapeutic action. So it is with the truly professional recreator in any setting.

To use himself therapeutically, the actions of the recreator must be governed by an understanding of his tremendous significance to the mentally or physically ill patient. Whenever a person is ill, fatigued, hungry, or in any way out of sorts he becomes less capable of participation and more absorbed in his own processes. When illness, fatigue, or other type of disease is prolonged he regresses to further self-absorption and becomes unable to participate in "other" activity.

Although physical handicaps may call for activities of a specifically physiotherapeutic character, the basic problem of teaching the physically handicapped to recreate (I would prefer to say create) is essentially a psychiatric mental health problem. I will even go further: learning about the joy of living is essential for all people, regardless of their handicaps. And we all have some. To show us that our potential for self-expression and satisfaction makes our handicap really unimportant, is, perhaps, the major task all recreators must perform for all the people with whom they work.

TO A MENTALLY ILL patient the members of the therapeutic team take on significant roles. The sick person feels those who try to help him have the power and influence he once ascribed to his parents. In this extremely influential role the recreator has a unique opportunity to teach the art of living to his patients. If he wishes to serve as

DR. MENG *is assistant superintendent of the Mental Health Institute, Clarinda, Iowa.*

a therapeutic agent, the recreator must realize that his specific function is to help the mentally ill or the handicapped person learn how to play—and how to live.

A young recreator just beginning to work with the ill and handicapped needs a lot of support and help to understand that what he does is not essentially different from what is done by members of his profession who work in other fields. If we teach him that this field is different, we do him a distinct disservice. It doesn't require a special kind of understanding, or personality makeup, or other especial peculiarity. We can do the young recreator a great service if only we help him understand that he faces just one special challenge: it is harder for his clients to have fun, and it may take them longer to learn how to have fun without his help. When the leader believes in man's essential worth and in his desire and capacity to grow, the workers in the therapeutic community "catch" this belief and this faith and then use it for helping patients. When a worker is free to trust his own impulses and act on them, he expects, accepts, and profits from critical evaluation of his activity. This critical evaluation comes not only from his colleagues, but from himself.

A recreator, or any other person who works with patients, should be encouraged to talk with his professional colleagues. A good work schedule is not so filled with conferences and teaching programs that the workers have no time or energy left to talk informally with their colleagues. Through such free exchange of ideas and feelings, everyone involved can experience professional growth and a constantly rising level of real sophistication.

All educators and administrators must avoid making the joy of discovery seem laughable, unsophisticated, or undesirable. This is particularly important in the formal courses and training programs designed to prepare workers in the health field. It is time educators and administrators recognize that it is unrealistic and inhumane to demand that health workers never consider their own feelings but do things solely in "the patient's best interests." Human beings are not machines or automatons. We cannot possibly spend our working days panting for the moment when we can begin to live and express ourselves. We must be able to derive real and important satisfactions in our day-to-day work with patients, colleagues, or just plain people.

Yes, the patient's welfare is of prime importance. It gives those of us who work with the ill and handicapped our *raison d'être*. But, to work effectively with patients, we have to consider our own likes and dislikes if we are to radiate optimum good feeling to and with those around us.

In turn, the recreator who works with ill and handicapped persons need not be concerned with teaching according to any planned curriculum, nor need he demand that his "students" learn any particular lesson or any particular constellation of ideas. What he does need to teach is the joy of learning. He can help people find out that learning is not necessarily painful; it is a natural process; and it is the only way for human impulses to find their way out of limbo into a rich and full expression.

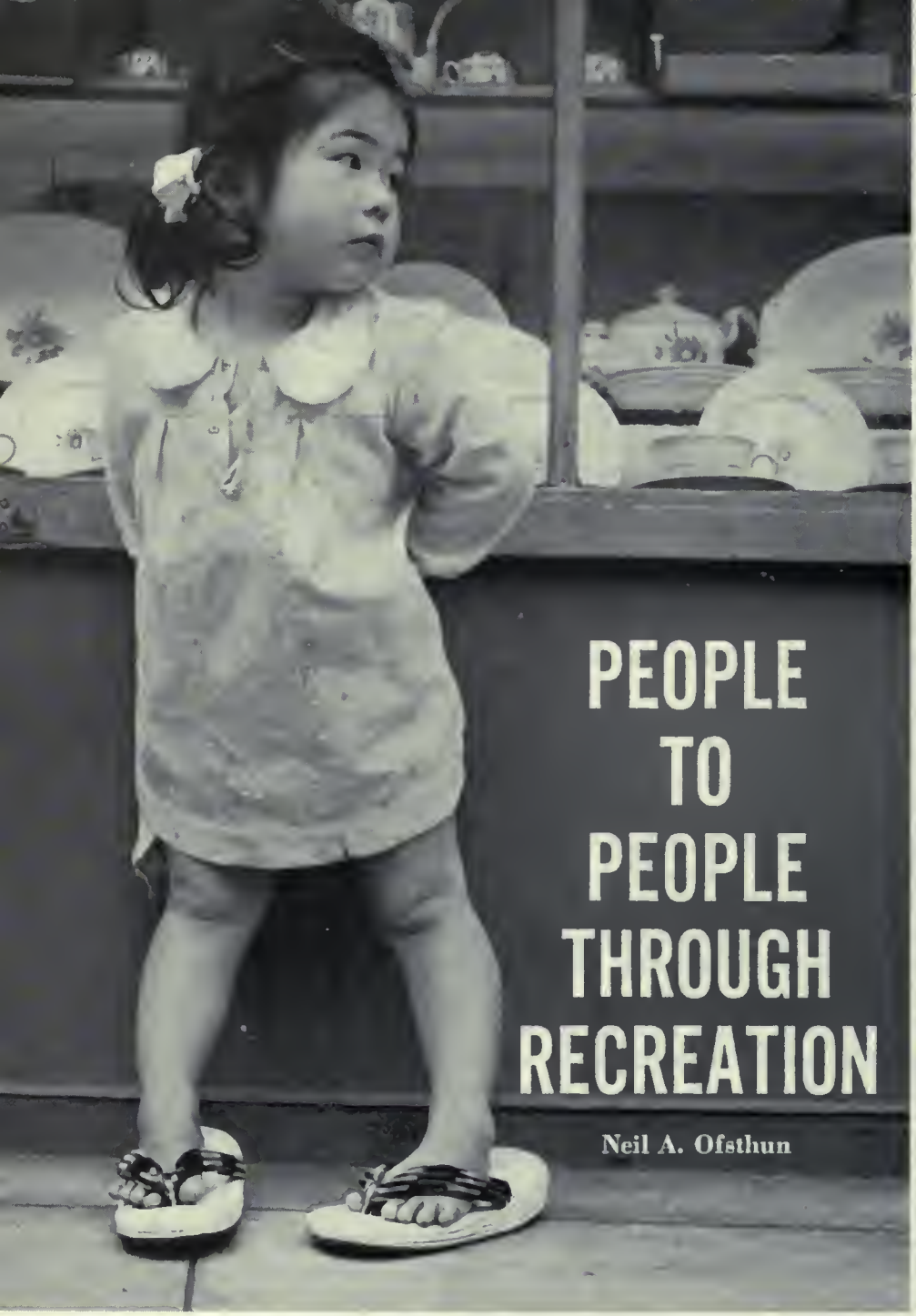
> OUR crisis is a crisis in values, in the things men live by and for. . . . It can be resolved for the better only through a change in the quality of human relations . . . reaching out to the ends of the world.—Robert J. Javighurst, Ph.D.

I have associated with fairly large representative groups of professional recreators on several occasions, and have worked with a few intensively. As a professional discipline, the recreation profession is quite young. Yet as a human activity it is older than any profession.

THE RECREATION PROFESSION has a great responsibility to the world. Fun is something which we must have to survive. And to the extent to which we do not achieve fun or satisfaction, we die. This kind of partial death we call illness—of mind or body, function or tissue. To the extent to which a person has disease he is unable to find ease, fun, satisfaction, or contentment. The professional recreators are the experts. They know how to have fun and they know how to help others have fun. A professional recreator can arouse response in any group of people in any setting. Moreover, the experienced professional recreator is able to use these responses to foster, maintain, or promote physical, social, and emotional health. That is why I think the professional recreator's function never varies, whether he works with youngsters on a playground, young adults, aged persons, general hospital patients, or patients in a mental hospital.

On the playground, in the churches, in the armed services, in schools, hospitals, and in the community at large people can find many satisfactions. The people of this nation are beginning to understand that they must look for satisfaction to keep their health. They are beginning to camp in our national parks in constantly increasing numbers, to square dance, and to go on fishing expeditions. They buy boats; organize baseball, bowling, and bridge leagues; go to movies; watch television; buy stocks; go to horse races; drink beer; and talk with friends.

The task of the professional recreator is to encourage this search for meaning in human life, to study it in all its philosophical and technical implications, to foster it wherever he can. The professional recreators come to us with a fresh viewpoint. They are the professional allies of the human impulses. To all recreators, I say: please don't lose your dedication or your sense of direction. Please don't succumb to the notion that making therapeutic use of yourselves means that you have to be therapists. Please lead us all toward real awareness of fun as a source of joyful, healthy living. #



PEOPLE TO PEOPLE THROUGH RECREATION

Neil A. Ofsthun

Recreation can be a powerful force

MANY AMERICAN CITIZENS are aware and concerned with the sudden upsurge of anti-American feelings in many countries. Although most of us lack a *face-to-face* experience with this issue, it is clearly evident that the space age will destroy the myopia of exclusiveness and isolation so characteristic of our foreign policy prior to World War II. In keeping with the spirit of the President's People-to-People Program, military, religious, and recreation leaders have attempted to promote greater understanding between the Japanese people and United States military personnel serving in the Far East.

Establishing rapport between the American and the Japanese has meant overcoming racial, language, and cultural differences. These are not insurmountable problems, and, in many cases, the differences have become a rallying point. Some American and Japanese families have formed mutual bonds of friendship because of their different cultural interests. Through the medium of recreation we have been able to strengthen desirable relationships. People are brought together in a neutral atmosphere where common interests are magnified and differences of opinion, race, and religion, or other areas of prejudice are minimized.

MR. OFSTHUN, *recreation director at the United States Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan, for four years, returned to the States this past August.*

Don't Forget
United Nations Day
October 24!

Atsugi Naval Air Station, like many U.S. bases throughout Japan, has a recreation program that facilitates intercultural exchange. It offers reciprocal golf matches — men and women; a hockey team, which participates in the Yokohama Commercial League; and eight Little League teams, each team evenly divided as to Japanese and American players; two Pony League teams, also half Japanese and half American.

The base is the setting for a joint celebration of Bon-Odori Day, in which Japanese from the neighboring villages are invited to Atsugi and perform ritual dances dressed in beautiful costumes and grotesque masks, joined by similarly attired Americans. Special platforms are constructed on the baseball field and prizes are given to outstanding costumes. The base also runs reciprocal duplicate bridge matches; the Turkey Bowl, a football game composed of Americans of 175 pounds and less versus the Japanese collegiate all-stars; painting, sewing, doll making, flower arranging, and Japanese dancing classes; track, baseball, basketball, and volleyball games with outstanding Japanese teams; and so on.

To fully understand a foreign country, one must be aware of and recognize certain differences and similarities. An interesting experience occurred when the Nihon Kokan Steel Corporation sent its semiprofessional baseball team to Atsugi to play the Atsugi Navy-Marine Flyers varsity team. Two Japanese officials umpired the game. The score was 2 to 1 in favor of Atsugi in the latter stages of the game, when a close play occurred at first base. The umpire called the Japanese runner safe, much

Continued on Page 396

Plan drawing shows the Center as it will appear from the Potomac's Virginia shore.

Joseph Prendergast

THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

PART II

Its national and community recreation aspects

Downey, California, Children's Theater's Alice in Wonderland. *It is hoped the Center will present such programs.*

THE NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY recreation aspects of the National Cultural Center to be constructed in Washington, D. C., are of great importance to all of us, in view of expanding leisure and the steadily growing interest in all the arts, performing and creative. Everyone is concerned to know just what it will mean at the local as well as national level.

Let us bear in mind, therefore, the stipulation under the terms drawn up in September 1959, that the Board of Trustees of the Center develop programs for children and youth, the elderly, and other groups as well, in classical and contemporary music, drama, dance, poetry, and opera from this and other countries "designed specifically for their participation, education, and recreation. Let us remember, too, that the Advisory Committee appointed by President Eisenhower has the duty and responsibility of advising and consulting with the Board and making recommendations regarding prospective activities to be carried on in the Center, including the development of these programs. Interest in this development is bound to gain impetus as adjustment to the new leisure moves forward and people realize its demands for new dimensions in leisure-time activities and programs.

"There is occurring across our country a remarkable increase of popular interest and participation in the arts," said John D. Rockefeller 3rd, president of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York City, last October. "Various publications have called it a 'cultural explosion'. . . . Others see it only as another evidence of our national maturity, a natural and predictable deepening of interest in artistic matters. The people want art and are making it for themselves in a characteristically American way. They are taking what is at hand, working hard to improve it, and meanwhile enjoying it immensely. The most significant evidence of this would seem to be how, all at once, dozens of American cities are planning and building cultural facilities—Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; Boston, Milwaukee, Honolulu, and Los Angeles, to mention a few.

"A basic cause of this increased interest in the arts is man's need and desire for what I can only call creative fulfillment. It is a need for positive self-expression; a need for modern man to assert, or to reassert, his individuality. . . .

"It is a clear call that we accept the arts as a new com-

MR. PRENDERGAST, *executive director of the National Recreation Association, is a member of the Advisory Committee on the Arts appointed by President Eisenhower, April 1959.*

munity responsibility, that we place them alongside our already accepted responsibilities for the health, welfare, and education of our community.

"The people's manifested need, and the fruitful opportunities of well-used leisure, leave us no choice but to accept. This is a responsibility of the whole community and its elements—business, foundations, individual citizens, and government—and one that is properly to be shared by all of them. . . .

"Positive action in this direction can make us feel this new responsibility for the arts not as a problem but rather as an opportunity—as a lift rather than a load. This basic human force, this urge for creative fulfillment, guided into constructive channels such as the arts, can lift us high toward our American goal of a richer, fuller life for all."

In developing the Center's presentations and programs, its leaders must recognize three basic principles. First, the Center is to be a "national" center as distinguished from a local, state, or regional center. It is not to be a community center for the Washington, D. C., community; nor is it to be a center for the State of Maryland or for the Potomac River Basin area. A local, state, or regional center does not become a "national" center just because it happens to be physically located in the federal district containing the nation's capital. Nor does it become a "national" center because it will be visited by tourists from all parts of the nation and the world, nor because those who attend it will be, in large part, officers and employees of the national government and representatives of foreign countries.

THE CENTER will be a "national" center only if its presentations and programs reach out and influence the entire nation and all Americans wherever they may be and only if such presentations and programs in turn draw upon and utilize the talents of our citizens from all parts of our country. This national concept may be difficult to achieve and maintain but any departures from it should be incidental to the total picture.

There may be some of us who do not like the word "cultural" in the Center's official name or who wish the Center had been given a concern for other art fields, such as painting, sculpture, and architecture as well as for those performing arts listed in the enabling act. Personally, I would prefer the name "The National Center for the Performing Arts" because the National Cultural Center Act, in providing that the Center's Board of Trustees shall present and develop programs of "classical and contemporary music, opera, drama, dance, and poetry from this and other countries," has granted the Center a very broad charter in these fields. It seems to me that the other fields of art, such as painting, sculpture, and architecture can be a concern of the Center, under the act as it now stands, only insofar as they are related, in any particular case, to one or more of the performing arts listed in the act. For example, the Center might well have exhibits of paintings whose subjects represented one of such arts, or there might be special exhibits of the architectural aspects of the stage. In any case, there is nothing any of us can do as to the Center's name and areas of concern until such time as Congress amends the act. The important thing is to make the Center the most outstanding of its kind in the world.

The third principle to be kept in mind rests on the basic meaning of the word "center." This word refers to a part of a whole and therefore implies something more around the "center." The National Cultural Center must therefore become the "center" of a nationwide concern for and activities in the various performing arts. This concept of "center" complements the concept of "national" referred to above and makes it clear that the Center should be an aggregate of facilities physically located in Washington, D. C., toward which things flow and from which things will be diffused throughout the nation. The Center, therefore, should be a central organization serving the entire nation in those performing arts named in the National Cultural Center Act.

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT ways the Center can so serve the nation is through the various national, state, and local agencies concerned with the performing arts as a form of recreation. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Forum VI, of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, adopted a resolution recommending that "the National Cultural Center work closely with all recreation, education, community, civic, and other nonprofit groups and organizations on the local, state, and national levels in developing its proposed programs, presentations, activities, and its services to local communities and to the organizations referred to above in the fields of music, drama, dance, poetry, and opera designed specifically for the participation, education, and recreation of our children and youth and urge the enthusiastic and wholehearted support of the National Cultural Center in such endeavors by such groups and by the children and youth and all other citizens of America."

As a national cultural center for the performing arts, the transmission of ideas, words, music, scenes, and so on to and from the Center is of the utmost importance. While there should be the maximum number of equal accommodations at the lowest possible price for those who can attend Center presentations, programs, and other activities, there should also be the best possible facilities for broadcasting all presentations, programs, and activities.

In addition, there should be the best possible facilities for the communication of information from and about the Center and its presentations, programs, and activities by means of all mass media such as newspapers, films, magazines, books, and other audio-visual material. This will mean physical facilities for the convenience of writers, photographers, recorders, and all others who will be engaged in the transmission of ideas in any shape from the Center. The Center should contain a special audio-visual library and museum in its fields of interest and should provide for information, advisory service, research, correspondence, consultation, and other clearinghouse services in the fields of the performing arts.

In developing its programs and presentations for various age groups for their participation, education, and recrea-

Continued on Page 392

Give Your Teenagers a Chance

City recreation director Jim Dillon says, "Give Hartford's teenagers a voice in our program. . . . They are capable of making valuable contributions. . . ."

William J. Pitkin

ONE OF THE most precious natural resources in any recreation program is the teenage group frequenting the recreation centers and playgrounds. The recreation staff of the Hartford Department of Parks and Recreation realized the majority of the city's adolescents were sincere, competent, intelligent, and fully capable of contributing, in a cooperative way, to an existing program that ranks, nationally, as one of the best of its kind.

Recreation director James H. Dillon put his stamp of approval on the idea of a Recreation Youth Council when it was proposed in 1957. He said he wanted to see the teenagers organized, wanted to hear their ideas, wanted Hartford's teenagers to have a voice in their own program. In November 1957, teenagers in each of the fifteen recreation centers voted for one boy and one girl to represent them on the city's first Recreation Youth Council.

The group planned to meet every month to exchange ideas about what was being done in the various recreation centers; to engage in organized discussions on such topics as what could be done further to curb delinquency through recreation; to visit other centers to study effective procedures in different areas of Hartford; and, finally, to hear from city officials and exchange ideas with them.

The program, from its very inception, demonstrated democracy in action. Election competition was keen and campaigning went full blast. Posters adorned the walls of all centers; campaign promises were made. It was obvious the teenagers really wanted this council and were willing to work hard for it.

At the first meeting the two district recreation supervisors outlined the goals of the organizations and then set up the machinery for electing council officers. After two hours of caucusing, group meetings, and political maneuvering, delegates elected the first officers of the youth council.

During the first meeting a young lady brought up a problem for discussion. She said the girls at her center liked to play pool but that the rules granted that privilege to boys only. She put her thoughts in the form of a mo-

MR. PITKIN *is recreation supervisor, South District, Hartford, Connecticut.*

Hartford teenagers meet their mayor. Left to right, William Pitkin, recreation supervisor, Mayor James H. Kinsella, Sandra Ramsey, Reid Oslund, Eileen Craven.

tion and it carried unanimously. The president then called on the recreation supervisor, who explained the reasons for such a ruling and then said he would be glad to discuss the matter with Mr. Dillon. By the time the delegates reached their centers the following evening, pool for girls was a reality—and the first suggestion from the newly formed youth council had been approved and acted upon.

At all meetings thereafter the delegates felt free to inquire about many subjects and suggested various ideas. Some were accepted and acted upon, others rejected with full explanations. One delegate moved there be a more expanded dance program. He was told that this had been tried in the past, and it had been found that in the best interests of recreation the best solution was programed dancing on the neighborhood center level. The delegate withdrew his motion and the council passed a resolution to improve upon the dance programs already in operation.

ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS of the council's activities is a joint meeting with the city mayor and other city officials. At this meeting, officials and department heads explain to the council city-government operation, how money is appropriated for recreation, and how city planning helps provide adequate facilities. The city officials then listen to the delegates' opinions and suggestions, such as that of the center representative who successfully made the motion, at the first joint meeting in 1957, that the name "community center" be changed to "recreation center." She explained her reasoning as follows: "recreation" means fun and activity, and this would aid parents in understanding the expression, "I'm going to the 'Rec' center tonight, OK?"

Each year the youth council makes field trips to all the centers. The delegates bring back many ideas from this trip, which they incorporate in programs at their own centers.

District supervisors brought to the youth council for approval an idea which emanated from staff in-service training meetings. In the summer of 1957 the city wanted to honor certain selected children as "Citizens of the Week." Local jeweler Bill Savitt thought so well of the idea he offered to sponsor a large banquet for all the weekly winners if the council approved. The youth council wholeheartedly approved, and, since then, the "Youth Citizen" awards have been the most highly coveted honor on every Hartford playground.

Last summer, for the first time, the youth council reviewed the nominations for the citizen awards and decided who the recipients should be. In the past the choice had been left to staff.

When time came for the annual talent show sponsored by the Hartford Recreation Division, the council asked if it could help. Members decided they could elect a master of ceremonies and, to the bewilderment of the district supervisors, they unanimously elected their most reserved delegate. Although considered dubious, the decision stood. The high-school junior selected walked onto the stage the night of the show and conducted himself in an almost professional manner. "We knew he could do it," explained one of the council members. "He just needed the opportunity and we wanted to give it to him."

During the winter of 1959 the council, thinking again of the girls, endorsed a citywide, teenage volleyball tournament. It was a huge success, and all the participants were treated to a social hour provided from funds set aside in the recreation budget for club activities.

Two of the things presently under consideration by the Youth Council involve review of a plan for reporting misdemeanors in Hartford playgrounds and the institution of merit awards on city playgrounds where children, of their own initiative, help to make the playground centers a better place in which to play. Badges have been proposed for those children so observed and selected by staff members.

Three years ago, when the idea of a Recreation Youth Council was first introduced, few thought a group of teenagers could make its presence felt and contribute to the betterment of the city program. The youth council plan has been tremendously successful in Hartford, and all who have been in contact with it feel it has unlimited possibilities.

MISDEMEANOR REPORT

Park _____ Pool _____ Center _____

Date	Age	Name and Address	Infraction of Rules Serious Offense (Length of Dismissal)	Penalty Notify: Police. Parents	Rec. Leader	Confirmed by Supervisor
5/6/58	16	John Smith 11 Hoyt St.	Destruction of park property—carving initials into table top. Indefinite dismissal, pending investigation by area supervisor.	Parents notified by phone and letter.	Korisky	Pitkin

CHRISTMAS PUPPET PAGEANT

In Chicago, puppets play to S.R.O.

Puppeteer Jack Mulqueen briefs students for Wizard of Oz.

DURING THE EARLY part of December hundreds of posters go up all over the city of Chicago and volunteers stand on street corners passing out handbills to advertise the Chicago Park District's Christmas Puppet Pageant. Chicago newspapers donate full-page coverage and local TV celebrities stand by to promote this annual affair. The response each year has been "standing room only" as thousands crowd the park fieldhouses.

Costumes, elaborate scenery, two puppet stages, more than one hundred string and hand puppets, puppeteers, actors, music scores, a skilled instrumental section, and an original script are all a part of this puppet pageant. Hundreds of boys and girls design and make puppets, costumes, and scenery for the big show, rehearse lines and action. The park district drama shop provides additional costumes for the live actors who may take part, and the backdrops.

Theme of this year's pageant will be "Little Christmas," recreating, in miniature, Santa's village, the night before Christmas, and trimming the Christmas tree. Last year's was "The World of Dramakins," based on *Around the World in Eighty Days.*

Jack Mulqueen, Chicago Park District puppeteer, had long felt the Yule season was an excellent time to promote puppetry, although many thought there were too many conflicting activities at this time. The response proved their theory wrong. During the first year, performance was limited to one park. Since then it has branched out into three parks. The first year, the show was entitled *Sensational Dramakins,* to help popularize a new word, "dramakin." being used as the new title of puppet classes in Chicago parks.

Mr. Mulqueen coined dramakin to describe his instruction classes, which have expanded to include a puppet workshop for adults. He defines it as a study of puppetry involving the arts of craft, drama, and art. He originated twenty-six clubs in the Chicago Park District and presented four annual Christmas puppet pageants having dramakin in their title. Mr. Mulqueen's experience has shown that the word "puppet" is misunderstood and limits the person to visualizing only the character itself, not the drama and craft that are so necessarily a part of this field. The majority of boys and girls frown on the words "puppet classes" and interpret them as outlets for playing with dolls. One reason for this is that puppets are sold as toys on the commercial market.

The Christmas pageant is the climax of the park district's highly successful puppet program for which the district supplies all the necessary equipment and publicity. Costs are included in the general operation budget. There is no charge for instruction classes but students provide their own materials.

Mr. Mulqueen conducts a six-week course in puppetry in addition to his own presentations at parks and day camps and his TV appearances. More than a thousand students—grade school, high school, and college—have been enrolled in the park district's puppetry classes during the past few years. These students have presented a number of major TV shows. The course includes:

Dramakin clubbers rehearse Ali Baba.

FIRST WEEK, ORIENTATION CLASS: brief history; slides on how to make a puppet and scenes hehind a puppet stage; a demonstration on the puppet stage and class session of testing out puppets and stage; puppet assignments when students select puppets to make.

SECOND WEEK, PUPPET MAKING: draw and cut patterns, use sewing machine.

THIRD WEEK: VOICE CHARACTERIZATIONS: puppets in last stages; voice experiments; tape-recorder test.

FOURTH WEEK: HOW TO WORK A PUPPET: movements and position; voice and puppet combined; showmanship.

FIFTH WEEK, THE PLAY: script reading; paint scenery; assemble props.

SIXTH WEEK, FINAL PERFORMANCE: rehearsal; presentation to families and audience. #

NEW PROGRAM IDEAS AND NEEDS

Traps to avoid in planning "new" programs . . .

Frank H. Riley

WHENEVER A program planner begins to think about "new" programs, he is immediately confronted with two traps, and if he does not heed them, his chances of success are slim. The first trap is that he becomes so concerned with the desire to make his program *new* that he forgets all other considerations. Newness in itself is not a virtue. What is more, it is very doubtful if there really is such a thing as a new program.

Get a print of Jan Brueghel's famous painting, "Children's Games"—remembering that it was painted before 1600—and study it. Here is every game that you ever heard of, plus a few no one remembers. So it seems a waste of time to struggle too hard to come up with a program that is absolutely the first of its kind in the world. Not only are the chances great that you will never find it, but, what is worse, you will probably get so involved in the process you will overlook wonderful possibilities staring you right in the face. The result will be programs simply employing exotic gimmicks. *(See "Let's De-Sophisticate," RECREATION, October 1959.)*

The second trap is that we tend to become enraptured with our creation, the program itself. It is very important to remember always that we do not deal in *programs* but with *people*. Our objective should be the satisfaction of individuals, not the creation of a pattern of perfect programs. When we begin to look for the perfect program we begin to evaluate from the planner's or the administrator's or the leader's point of view. We look for the program that runs smoothly, that looks well in the newspapers, that is spectacular, that has showmanship.

We develop enthusiasm for such programs because of the wonderful way they publicize our activities and not because of what they may or may not be doing for people. The test of a good recreation program is not how different or how exotic it is, but rather how new (or renewed) it makes participants feel; how well it lifts people out of the same old rut; how well it opens new horizons, new enthusiasms, new desires, skills, and goals; how well it produces new satisfactions for the participant. In such a test a program must meet certain criteria and must:

- Be based on definite need of definite people in a definite situation. The planner must know for whom he is planning and why.
- Be able to make the participant independent of the program, so that if he leaves it, he can still continue the activity on his own. Programs too often become a device to control people, to demonstrate how dependent they are upon a department or agency.
- Be fresh and stimulating and creative in approach, even though it may deal with familiar subjects. There are new concepts in planning programs to suit people rather than to suit planners.

MR. RILEY *is the director of the Sturges-Young Civic Auditorium and Community Center in Sturgis, Michigan.*

Program Planning

Here are some new approaches that have been effective in programing in Sturgis, Michigan:

GRADED INSTRUCTION—Do you have bowling alleys? If so you naturally promote all the usual leagues. But have you set up a graded instruction program for school children? Here is where new customers come from, of course, but here also is a chance to teach a fine carry-over activity. In Sturgis this instruction was accepted as part of the physical education credit in the local schools. Another very fine use of alleys is a married-couple bowling league.

Speaking of young marrieds, this is a neglected group in most program plans. A club for this group will often run itself and plan its own activities, if you will provide the steam and incentive to start it. *(See "Your Program for Young Marrieds," RECREATION, December 1958.)*

CRAFT AND HOBBY SHOWS—If you have a craft program, then you must also have a craft and hobby show. Be sure to open the show to everyone even though all participants do not attend your classes. This will give your own staff new ideas, encourage your own participants to try new media.

Closely related are art shows, either open to anyone or limited to recognized artists in the area. Visiting shows can be arranged, also shows of original paintings owned by local residents.

PETS—Dog-obedience-training classes are a real public service, are extremely popular, and usually run at full capacity.

TEEN PROGRAMS—Is your youth center in a rut? Have you ever tried having talented people give "quickie" exhibitions of their skills on regular center nights? Teens seeing such exhibitions have asked for, and gotten, dance lessons, fencing, a student City Government Day, their own weekly column in the newspaper, exchange visits with other youth centers, and a magicians' club. A short course for babysitters, possibly followed up by a self-operated employment service will set many babysitters and "manhandlers" up in business. *(For more on teenagers see Page 365.)*

A permanent youth center often stands idle. Among other effective programs that can be scheduled in this facility are:

young-marrieds club, challenge nights, in which various service clubs (including women's clubs) compete at Ping-pong, pool, and other table games.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—Many scouting badges require instruction from specially qualified persons. Offer to take a troop or larger group through a series of once-a-week sessions by which every member meets the badge requirements.

MORE SQUARES—In many places square dancing is confined to "closed" clubs. Introduce public dances with no "high-level" nonsense and some simple instruction. Participation will double or triple.

SAFE SHOOTING—In some areas hunting is practically sacred. Junior rifle clubs have done much to reduce hunting accidents in these areas, besides providing a bang-up activity. Be sure to include the girls! Related is a fall "safety roundup" for hunters and outdoorsmen. The Red Cross, National Rifle Association, state conservation and wildlife agencies, state and local police, and your local sporting goods dealers will all willingly contribute to a program if you will provide the place and the organization.

DRAMATIC EMPHASIS—Many community theaters are faltering, yet this is a vitally effective creative program. Have you tried introducing more experimental workshops, new concepts in staging and lighting, a training program for actors? You must be sure to do more than just "put on a play."

PROGRAM SERVICE—Let all club program chairmen in your city know that you have books and ideas, that you will help them plan good meeting, banquet, and party programs.

FAMILY RECREATION—A program that unites family members in an activity serves a real need. Have you tried a family picnic night? If you do, you also better plan to have picnic kits, camping kits, and backyard kits available for rental or loan.

The challenge to drop stagnant activities and dissipate spectator complacency has never been greater. The recreator's new program must be one of discovery, of adventure, of finding the new and exciting and satisfying in what at first appears to be merely the obvious. To the degree that we serve people, we meet this challenge. #

BRIDGE YOUR COMMUNITY . . .

Most recreation people will admit that there are certain groups who participate seldom, if ever, in any activities. Perhaps one of the largest groups of this type is the middle-aged or older adult in the above-average income bracket.

Such a group is particularly hard to attract into the average community program. Cortland, New York, population 18,000, has found a partial solution to this problem, however, by organizing weekly duplicate bridge games.

In Cortland, bridge formerly consisted, in the main, of an evening foursome or a ladies' card party, but now many adults congregate at the local hotel for a weekly fling at duplicate.

Duplicate bridge requires neither elaborate facilities, equipment, nor personnel to begin or maintain and should adapt nicely to the smallest or largest recreation department. Because it is flexible, from eight to one hundred eight persons may participate at any one time.

The recipe for a successful program is simple. Announce a meeting well in advance to organize a duplicate bridge club in your community via all communication means at your disposal. Give your publicity time to work for you. Select carefully one meeting place with ample room, good lighting, ventilation, and plenty of tables and chairs. Sprinkle with a handful of people and stir in some enthusiasm. Carefully blend in one director and watch the activity begin to bubble. Slowly put some fire under the concoction, for a most successful program.

Basic equipment needed includes either a leader with experience directing tournament bridge or a bridge player armed with a good book advising duplicate directors. Duplicate boards, cards and other equipment may be borrowed, or purchased and financed through membership fees. The club director may either be a volunteer or a paid person, financed through the recreation department or the bridge club.

In Cortland's case, equipment (boards and cards) was borrowed while tallies were mimeographed at the recreation office. However, the club now purchases tallies, recapitulation sheets, and so on, which, though slightly more expensive, are more compact and easier to use. The club has also been able to purchase its own boards, cards, and additional equipment. The Cortland Duplicate Bridge Club director is the recreation supervisor who, prior to the inception of the club, had had no duplicate experience, but had played for many years. By consulting with tournament players, reading about duplicate bridge, and trial and error, Cortland soon had a smoothly running weekly session, as well as a spring tournament and several special bridge events.

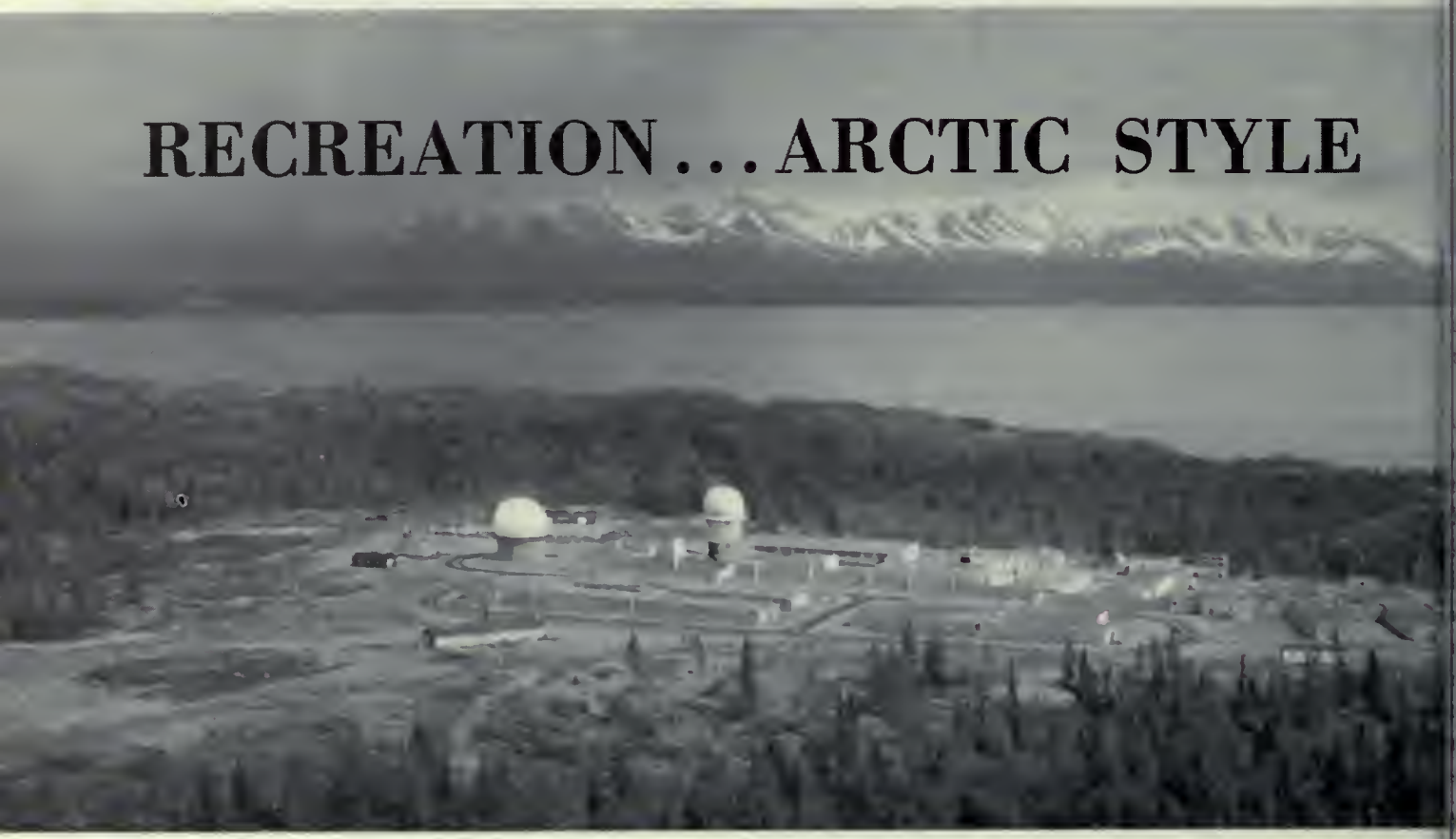
The Cortland Duplicate Bridge Club is cosponsored by club members, who buy their own supplies and equipment through a fifty-cent playing charge per session, and the Cortland Youth Bureau, which supplies the director.

Attendance has been increased from the original six to a membership of *two hundred!* Weekly games are generally made up of twelve tables.

Perhaps the recreation department derives a certain feeling of accomplishment from the fact that it now has a new and different activity to offer a portion of the population seldom enticed into a program. The bridge players of Cortland have responded by increasing weekly attendance figures, and with thanks for a program that would not have been begun had the department not believed that recreation should be for everyone.—MRS. SUSAN C. SCALES, *former recreation supervisor, Cortland.*

The inside story of programs developed in the
in our new state—Alaska

RECREATION . . . ARCTIC STYLE



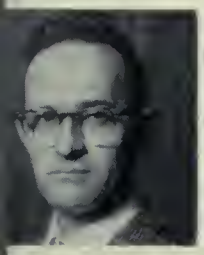
Summer scene at one of the larger sites located on an island near Anchorage.

Leathercraft class in session at Elmendorf AFB craft training school.

Typical winter scene—tempera

Force stations

Gerald W. Pelton



WHAT DO you do for a recreation program when temperatures are sixty below zero, winds howl by at fifty miles an hour, and the nearest gym or other structure large enough to house any activity more strenuous than checkers is at least five hundred miles away? "Never happen!" you say? Maybe not in California, Illinois, Missouri, or Pennsylvania, but at many of the remote stations of the Alaskan Air Command this is the norm, not the extreme.

Locations for these aircraft control and warning stations are chosen because of their strategic value in the national defense program. Some are precariously perched on mountain tops accessible only by helicopter or aerial tramways. Large steel cables are stretched taut over the structures to keep roofs in place against the ferocity of hundred-mile-an-hour gales. Buildings in these areas are necessarily kept to a minimum and provide little more than space to eat, sleep, and work. Other sites are more fortunate and can be reached by airplane. However, many of the landing fields tax the skill of the most experienced pilots. Landing strips are short and often located on slopes too steep for even a softball diamond. They would be better as ski slopes, but

MR. PELTON *is recreation director for the Alaskan Air Command, United States Air Force, Anchorage, Alaska.*

Any amenities of "home" can be five hundred miles off.

to sixty below.

"Wanna buy a Husky pup?" Eskimo children show air force men their pets.

even this sport cannot be pursued in temperatures of thirty to forty degrees below zero.

Conditions are ideal for a "Cabin Fever" epidemic but site personnel don't know the meaning of the word. This disease, caused by idle minds and idle hands, has no chance among the busy men at these Alaskan stations. Survival alone occupies much of their time. Workdays are long and many often work a seven-day week. For others, there are activities they never knew or enjoyed before, but activities, services, and modern conveniences, previously taken for granted, are unavailable. The family automobile, the corner malt shop, the indispensable TV set, the community swimming pool, the Saturday ballgame and even the companionship of wife or girl friend are out of reach for the twelve months the airmen are assigned to these sites. For the first time in their lives, the majority of these men are dependent upon their own resources for their leisure pursuits.

A few familiar programs and activities are provided. Libraries are constantly restocked by a rotation system of books and periodicals. Sixteen-MM motion pictures provide entertainment five days a week. Pool tables, table tennis, and shuffleboard are found at most sites. A few stations are lucky enough to have summer fishing facilities.

"Tonight We Improvise"

With no bowling alleys, gyms, swimming pools, baseball fields, or other facilities for strenuous exercise, other means must be found for release of mental and physical tensions. Many sites have taken advantage of the geographical assets of their location. Personnel of island sites in the Gulf of Alaska, the Aleutian chain, and the Bering Sea have decorated their lounges, dining halls, and quarters with items gathered on beachcombing expeditions. One site has developed a gold mine which, according to the site commander, has produced far more sweat, blisters, and callouses than gold.

Another station, having an extremely heavy snowfall during the winter months, has initiated a winter softball league. Games are played under standard rules, but there the resemblance to one of America's most popular pastimes ends. Each player is provided with a pair of snowshoes and not even donkey baseball provides more laughs than the antics of a *cheechako* charging down the first baseline in these outsize spikes, or a shortstop digging into three feet of snow to field a "hot one." One enterprising group has undertaken the production of a "feature" movie depicting life at its site. When completed, this film will be used to orient newly assigned personnel to what will be their home for the next twelve months. Such events as Fourth of July activities, Christmas dinner, USO shows, winter storms, and unusual occurrences, such as the arrival of a new fire truck in a huge cargo plane, are being filmed by these amateur producer-actors. Even pets have been obtained locally.

Without the many diversions found in an average community, men have an opportunity to pursue activities which, for one reason or another, have always been put off until "someday." Many high-school diplomas, and even college degrees, have been obtained during a remote duty tour. Education courses are available through correspondence studies or group study classes. Statistics show that a higher percentage of remote station personnel take advantage of these opportunities than at main air-force bases.

"Don't Know How to Begin"

Hobbies and crafts have long been recognized as outstanding activities for mental relaxation, physical dexterity, and psychological adjustment. Because of long periods of confinement imposed by climatic conditions, hobbies and crafts programs have been given high priority in the Alaskan Air Command. A large amount of equipment, from pottery wheels to swivel knives, has been sent to each site during the past few years. Leather for carving, modeling kits, paints, and other supplies were made available. But even with all this, a fourth-rate, fifteen-year-old Western outdrew the hobby shop fifty-to-one. In 1957, John Kelly, then recreation director for the Command, made a concerted effort to determine the cause for this lack of interest in hobbies and crafts. Wherever he inquired, the answers were the same. "We stored all that stuff in a warehouse. It sat around the recreation hall for two months and nobody used it. How are you going to make something when you don't know where to begin?"

Leadership Training

The major lack was qualified leadership, but hiring crafts instructors for each site was impossible. A traveling instructor was impractical because of the distances and the uncertainty of flying schedules. So Mr. Kelly sold the idea of a training school. Each site was requested to send an airman to the selected main base for two weeks of specialized training. In April 1957, twelve airmen attended the first course held at Ladd Air Force Base, where sessions in ceramics, photography, leathercraft, copper enameling, and model building were given. Trainees were not expert craftsmen when they returned to their stations but they did know how to use the tools and equipment. By their enthusiasm, and by trial and error, they slowly developed the crafts program at their individual sites.

The success of this first training course resulted in the present semiannual hobbies and crafts training school. Certificates are issued to all airmen completing training and a notation is made in their military records. By holding a school every six months, each site is assured of a trained man in its hobby shop. This also allows time for the incoming person to work with his predecessor and develop skills, which could not be accomplished during the two-week training period. The results of this program are exemplified by a recent five-hundred-dollar order for leathercraft supplies from one of the sites. The instructor stated that he hoped these materials would last for three months. This station has less than three hundred men—quite a change from the 1957 query of, "How do we use what we have?" Procedure, personnel, facilities, and equipment will undoubtedly shift as we gain more knowledge of the leisure-time requirements peculiar to duty in areas of isolation and climatic extremes. It might well be that the programs developed at the remote stations of today are the forerunners to activities on the space stations of tomorrow. #

ADMINISTRATION

Adams County, Colorado, is feeling the impact of a population and recreation explosion.

A County Geared for Recreation

Dean Kastens

THE PROBLEM WAS RECREATION; the year, 1948; the place, the southern part of Adams County, Colorado. A group of representative citizens were discussing the recreation needs of this fast-growing area. Thus the South Adams Recreation Association was born, with Richard E. Benson of Ironale as president. During the next four years other areas in he county also formed recreation associations, leading, in 952, to the formation of the Adams County Recreation Asociation with the tireless Mr. Benson as president. (He erved until last January.)

Meanwhile the county was feeling the full blast of a poplation explosion—from 41,100 in 1952 to 68,000 in 1955, 3,500 in 1958 and 119,793 in 1960! Recreation had to eep pace.

At first, ACRA operated under the Community Chest, ter under the Mile High United Fund; now is supported by the United Fund and county tax monies. Its board members increased from twelve in 1952 to the present thirty-five. At the beginning, its principal program consisted of baseball, tap dancing, baton twirling, music, and some swimming—when swimming facilities could be found in local sandpits.

In 1955, the #50 Metropolitan Recreation District was created in the southwest portion of the county adjoining the city of Denver (which is a county unto itself). It comprised approximately one-third of the county's densely populated portion. Recreation in District 50 was tax supported. In June 1956 the district succeeded in passing a $150,000 bond issue and constructed its first swimming pool. In addition, the district constructed one lighted baseball field and four tennis courts.

In February 1958, Adams County hired its first full-time county director. His first major task was a countywide study of tax programs for capital improvement. Under a law passed by the Colorado legislature, "A school district may operate a system of public recreation and playgrounds; acquire, equip, and maintain land, buildings, or other rec-

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reational facilities, and expend funds for the operation of these." Any city, town, village, county, or school district "may operate such a system independently or may cooperate in its conduct in any manner in which they may mutually agree; or may delegate the operation of the system to a recreation board created hy any or all of them, and appropriate money, voted for this purpose, to such hoard. and may take charges and require thc payment of fees for the admission to and use and enjoyment of such recreation facilities and playgrounds."

In May 1958, School District #14 passed, by a four-to-one vote, a $270,000 hond issue for an indoor-outdoor swimming pool at Adams City High School, one lighted baseball field, one neighborhood park, and tennis courts. In August 1958 the district hired a full-time director to supervise construction and estahlish a year-round program.

The county director's second major task in 1958 was aiding the #50 Metropolitan Recreation District in setting up and passing a second bond issue for $250,000, carried by three to one on Novemher 28. This was used to construct additional sun-deck space on the first pool, an indoor-outdoor pool located at a junior high school, six tennis courts. one lighted baseball field, four neighborhood parks, and six park-school playgrounds. The district also hired a full-time recreation director.

A third task completed in April 1959 was development of a master plan on parks and recreation facilities. It encompassed the six years, 1959 to 1965, and the projected population growth, land needs, and such facilities as swimming pools, lighted baseball fields, nonlighted baseball fields, tennis courts, community centers, playgrounds, playfields, park-school playgrounds, neighborhood and county parks.

In accordance with thc master plan, the county commissioners purchased 356 acres of land for $176,500 in December 1959. This tract will become the county's first park. Its facilities will include an 18-hole golf course, large picnic areas, day-camp areas, and other recreation facilities beyond the financial reach of the recreation districts within the county. Plans for additional large tracts of land for future parks are under consideration. At the present time, Adams County is more than six hundred acres short for its present population of 119,793 plus and will need an additional five hundred acres for its anticipated 1965 population of 155,000.

ACRA is cooperating with the Intercounty Planning Commission, Regional Parks Association, and the state parks and recreation department on the future development of regional and state park areas to be located in thc county. The Intercounty Planning Commission is developing a metropolitan plan based on drainage-basin land usage. The area under considcration is the Denver metropolitan area, which consists of approximately 900,000 population and portions of four counties.

To meet mushrooming county growth, the commissioners, in 1955, adopted a resolution requiring all new subdivisions: "to set aside eight percent of its total land area for schools, parks and/or recrcation." Until 1958 very little land had been set aside for parks and recreation, but where recreation districts are now in operation, joint planning and development of the land for school and recreation use is being carried out.

In November 1957, the city of Brighton passed a bond issue of $100,000 for the construction of a swimming pool and development of a twenty-seven-acre park. In February 1960, two metropolitan recreation districts were proposed, one being approved. In April 1960, a $150,000 bond issue carried six to one in the newly created North Glenn Metropolitan Recreation District and its new swimming pool is under construction (*see below*).

Capital Improvement Funds

Tax monies approved for capital improvements: The following tables reflect the rapid growth of recreation in Adams County:

1948 to 1955	$ 0
1956	150,000
1957	100,000
1958	520,000
1959	176,500
1960 to date	150,000
	Total—$1,096,500

Operation Funds

Tax and United Fund monies approved for operation purposes (excluded are dues and fees):

1948-55	(under)	$ 12,000	(per year)
1956-57		50,870	
1957-58		62,153	
1958-59		78,340	
1959-60		127,907	
Attendance in all programs:			
1948-56	(under)	30,000	(per year)
1957		32,395	
1958		169,237	
1959		465,035	

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

	1957	1960	(Proposed) 1965
Swimming Pools	2	6	10
Lighted Ballfields	2	3	15
Tennis Courts	10	12	38
Playgrounds Park-School Playgrounds Neighborhood Parks	4	30	51
Community Centers	0	1	8
Gymnasiums	28	33	38
County Parks	0	1	3

Research: a primary need

Earle F. Zeigler, Ph.D.

Recreation needs a body of organized knowledge

BEFORE RECREATION has the right to call itself a true profession, it needs a much stronger body of organized knowledge based on research. Despite the phenomenal progress of the recreation profession in recent years, there is still a primary need for an organized body of knowledge based on legitimate research.

If it is true that a profession needs an organized body of knowledge based on research, the answer appears to be simple—go out and get it! This raises several most difficult questions. Who goes? Who sends them? Where do they go? What are they after? How do they get it? What do they do with it then? Where do we stand?

Who Goes? We need intelligent men and women with curiosity and imagination. They will need sound health, keen observation powers, devotion, patience, retentive memories. and innumerable competencies, such as knowledge of the various research techniques and the ability to write clearly. Naturally, we realize there will be relatively few research workers within the recreation profession in proportion to the total number of men and women within the field. But we cannot escape the fact that the discovery, development, and retention of such individuals will ultimately directly influence the success of our field and its efforts.

Who Sends Them? If sound recreation is as important to people as we believe it is, then it is up to universities, government agencies, and private foundations to finance this research with gradually increasing appropriations.

Where Do They Go? In addition to any research conducted by professional recreation researchers who may be at work in universities, government agencies, and private foundations, we must seek help and coordination of effort from such fields as anthropology, economics, education, history, philosophy, psychology, sociology, physical education, physiology, gerontology, and law.

What Are They After? Although recreation and the use of leisure are most fruitful areas for research, the area shows a variability and complexity which will force the individual researcher to specialize. What are the sorts of things we need to know? A few suggestions follow:

- What should he the role of the voluntary agency in recreation?
- What is the relationship between people's needs and their recreation interests?
- Can we develop a formula to guide long-range planning?
- What methods of financing programs are most effective?
- What is the best way to conduct a recreation survey?
- What is the relationship between recreation participation and mental health?
- Is the park-school movement worthwhile as presently constituted?
- What contributions are interagency councils for recreation making at the state level?

How Do They Get It? We will not get the answers from master's and doctoral candidates working on theses, although occasionally some of these efforts do represent worthy contributions. In the main, however, they are gathering dust on library shelves, although Harrison Clarke's Microcard Project at the University of Oregon has helped disseminate results of these studies and deserves increased support.

Despite the need for intensive specialization on the part of individuals, we should encourage a broad approach from the standpoint of the entire field. Historical and philosophical studies are needed every bit as much as surveys depicting present status of one sort or another. Although the experimental method is receiving increased emphasis in physical education, its use is just about unknown in recreation.

What Do They Do With It Then? They write it up as clearly and interestingly as possible and figure out some way to get it published so that practitioners can use it. This places a responsibility on the people in the field to be professionally alert and informed. Only through experimentation with research findings can we tell whether they will be useful and practical. Of course, much research effort will not be in such form that it can be used the next day. However, this does not mean it will not serve to round out the body of organized knowledge that recreation needs to become a full-fledged profession.

Where Do We Stand? Although some studies have been made in recreation research, it has lagged far behind many other fields. We have many able administrators, but, generally speaking, they do not have the time for research. The bulk of our research simply cannot and should not come from this source.

The National Recreation Association is doing much in this area; but help is needed from universities, government agencies, and private foundations. There are some encouraging signs from the universities. The University of Oregon, for example, has inaugurated as one of its functions The Institute of Recreational Research and Community Service. This offers consultation, studies, and appraisals of community recreation needs and research projects as the

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STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

ALABAMA. In *Anniston* a ceramic program is busily firing away on the recreation department's five kilns. Ceramic classes are housed in the basement of a defunct nursing school rented by the department for fifty dollars a month. When the local general hospital finishes its convalescent wing the ceramic program will be open to hospital patients as well. The general public responded so enthusiastically to this as a part-time program activity, that it is now on full-time schedule. Some of the kilns were acquired at a nominal fee as surplus from a nearby army base.

• Way down south in *Mobile* future development of Municipal Park, a picturesque forest area, includes a municipal art gallery and a children's theater, the latter now in the fund-raising stage. The park already has a beach, playground, and picnic area with lighted shelters. A day-camp area is also planned.

CALIFORNIA. Restoration of some of the historical buildings of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum at *Arcadia* include interesting spots dating back to the eras of Hugo Reid in the 1840's and E. J. "Lucky" Baldwin in the 1880's. Under supervision of the State Division of Beaches and Parks Architectural Division, the historic Hugo Reid adobe has been restored and is now being refurnished by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, Pasadena-Los Angeles Committee. The adobe grounds display Gabriele Indian wickiups, outdoor masonry stoves, vineyard and winepress, tanning and tallow-rendering facilities.

The Rancho Santa Anita boathouse, built on the site of the original structure on the shore of the lagoon adjacent to Baldwin's "Queen Anne Cottage," is authentic to the fullest. Old photographs of the original boathouse were used to guide reconstruction. Bordering the Baldwin coach barn is the historical rose garden now being installed by the state, with an extensive system of trellises for climbing roses. These, to a great extent, will be plants from the Victorian era when Baldwin lived at Rancho Santa Anita. The unique "Lucky" Baldwin tally-ho coach is now being refurbished to the elegance of the gay 1880's and 1890's.

GEORGIA. The *Cobb County* Recreation Authority dedicated its new park near *Kennesaw* this summer. Already completed are an Olympic-size swimming pool and clubhouse. Scheduled to open in October are the O. B. Keeler Memorial Golf Course, a large driving range, and practice greens. Still to be developed are picnic areas, tennis courts, boating, nature study areas, and a kiddieland. The park contains three lakes, the largest being twenty-two acres. Construction was financed through a million-dollar bond issue. This initial million was invested in blue-chip securities in 1958 with a sufficient return to meet the 1959 bond payments. Park revenues are expected to meet the 1960 payments. The recreation authority will also offer 450 choice building lots to home builders desiring to locate in the new park. No tax moneys have been used to date. Carl I. Pirkle is recreation director for the new area.

ILLINOIS. The *West Chester Park District,* formed late in 1957 after years of litigation, is finally functioning on a full-time basis and has passed a $540,000 bond issue to acquire property and build a community center. Five neighborhood parks have already been acquired and two have been partially developed with money from the bond issue.

NEW JERSEY. Ground has been broken for the state's largest county park, a 2,000-acre, $4,000,000 recreation area along the Raritan River in Somerset County. The park represents the first phase of the county's five-stage, 10,500-acre program. When completed, Raritan River County Park, Somerset's first general park, will be nearly three times larger than New York City's Central Park. Start of construction, delayed by the washout of the Headgates Dam on the Raritan River last year, was speeded by Doris Duke's gift of half the cost of restoring the dam.

An unusual feature of the park plan is the combination pavilion-boathouse, to be located on the banks of the Raritan Canal. Since the Raritan overflows its banks every few years, the pavilion has been so designed that the second-story pavilion deck can remain in service if the ground-floor boat deck is flooded.

In addition to the boathouse-pavilion, the park will include:

An island picnic area, accommodating 3,500 persons and 970 cars. Situated between the Raritan River and the canal, this area will include attractive picnic facilities, separate basins for model sailboats and model motorboats, a model airplane flying field, walks and trails.

A county fairground, which will have a show ring, a 6,000-square-foot exhibit-and-demonstration building, a livestock show pavilion, a food-sales pavilion and bleachers for 2,500.

Field sports area, including a football field with portable bleachers seating 13,000 spectators, a baseball diamond, and space for other field games.

County recreation center, which will provide a swimming pool, a skating and dancing terrace, a football field with permanent seating for more than 15,000, an archery range, and playfields for field sports of all types, such as baseball, softball, badminton, lacrosse, horseshoe pitching, and others.

A county center building with administrative offices, space for social gatherings, club meetings, lectures, craft and hobby work, basketball games, and other events that require protection from the weather.

A bog garden. This unusual feature will be planted with

Plan for pavilion-bathhouse

marsh plants, which, because of their normally inaccessible habitat, are seldom seen by plant lovers.

A boat lagoon and boatyard for small rowboats and sailboats.

An outdoor amphitheater, to be developed south of the Raritan River, to provide for the dramatic, musical, terpsichorean, and educational needs of the county. It also could be used during the summer for straw-hat summer-stock productions.

A wildlife area on a heavily wooded island between the Raritan and a small artificial stream will be left in its natural condition as a wildlife preserve.

Picnic facilities are planned throughout the park, with shelters, fireplaces, groves, lawns, tables and benches.

Bridle paths. The park will be covered with a network of carefully laid out bridle paths. Also provided are stables and an equestrian bridge.

It will probably take between twenty and thirty years to complete the park. Of its two thousand planned acres, nearly five hundred have been acquired or are under contract. In addition to the Raritan River park, other areas slated for eventual development are: *Watchung Mountains*—1,450 acres in the vicinity of Chimney Rock in Bridgewater Township; *Millstone Valley*—3,700 acres along the Millstone and Delaware and Raritan Canal from Lake Carnegie at Kingston to the confluence of the Millstone and Raritan Rivers near Manville; *Dead River*—1,650 acres beyond the junction of the Dead and Passaic Rivers in Bernards Township; and *Ravine Lake*—1,950 acres along the north branch of the Raritan River.

• Johnson Park, principal park in *Middlesex County*, has received an additional eight acres from Johnson and Johnson, surgical goods manufacturers. The park was originally established by the Johnson family twenty-five years ago. The present gift is important in long-range plans for extending the park for about seven miles along the Raritan River.

• The *New Jersey Audubon Society* is marking its golden anniversary this year. The society has four sanctuaries in the state: one at its headquarters at the Lucine L. Lorrimer Sanctuary in Franklin Lakes; the Bennett Bogs Wildlife Sanctuary in Cape May County; the Beecher S. Bowdish Island Sanctuary on Great Bay, Cape May County; and the new Montclair Hawk Lookout Sanctuary in Essex County.

NEW YORK. Caumsett, the 1,426-acre estate of the late Marshall Field at *Lloyd Harbor* on Long Island's north shore, will be developed as a state park, wildlife refuge, and arboretum. The state will spend $4,275,000 for the property which includes more than two miles of shorefront, rolling fields and woodlands, a manor house and other buildings. About two-thirds of the property will be left in its present state as a wildlife refuge; the rest will be used for a beach, picnicking areas, bridle facilities, and two golf courses.

• The town of *Oyster Bay* is acquiring a nineteen-acre tract for development as a community park to serve residents of the recently consolidated *Plainview-Old Bethpage Park Districts*. The land is expected to cost $6,000 an acre. The park will include swimming pool, bathhouses, sanitation facilities, ballfields and play areas, an area for court games, and a parking field. Development cost is estimated at $800,000.

• The *New York City* Department of Parks will construct a new outdoor artificial ice-skating rink in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, scheduled for completion by the fall of 1961. The rink will be similar in size and its related facilities to the Wollman Memorial Rink in Central Park, Manhattan, which has been one of the most popular and intensively used features of the city's park system since it was first opened in 1950. The Prospect Park rink, 28,000 square feet, is being made possible by a $300,000 grant from the William J. Wollman Foundation. The remaining $500,000 needed to meet the estimated cost of construction, amounting to a total of $800,000, will be contributed by the city as an item in the park department's 1960 capital budget.

PENNSYLVANIA. The new eighteen-hole golf course in *Scranton* was financed by a $400,000 bond issue. The facility is managed by a seven-man municipal golf authority.

• The new Pine Street Recreation Center in *York* is the result of an exchange under which the city received a former school building and $17,500 in return for giving the school board part of White Rose Park for construction of a new school. The center was set up in the old school through joint planning, public financing, volunteer help, and donations from public bodies, business firms, and individual persons. A local dance studio donated a piano and two record players; the Soroptimist Club, the draperies for the senior citizens' lounge; a typewriter shop provided files for the main office and folding chairs at cost; the lawn was made possible through cooperation of men in the city highways and parks departments. The manual arts and creative craft program for children is based on scrap material from the city's industrial and business houses which include a ribbon mill, pottery factory, tile company, and hosiery plant.

• A pilot ski project, initiated by the state department of forests and waters, has resulted in development of a state park exclusively for winter sports. The $200,000 Denton Hill State Park development, in Potter County between Coudersport and Galeton, includes two ski lifts, temporary shelters, and parking space for 250. Another $300,000 will be spent on an ultra-modern, glass-enclosed ski lodge.

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RESEARCH BRIEFS

George D. Butler

State Park Progress

The National Park Service recently issued *State Park Statistics—1959.* This annual bulletin records the significant progress in state parks during 1959. The following table indicates the nature and extent of this progress.

		Percentage of Increase Over 1958
Total Attendance	255,309,602	7.6
Tent and Trailer Camping	13,733,510	5.0
Expenditures by State Park Agencies	$ 88,268,419	20.0
Expenditures for Lands	$ 14,834,071	96.0
Funds Available for Expenditure	$139,340,618	3.0
Revenue from Operations	$ 20,773,469	14.0
Personnel	16,690	(Virtually unchanged)
Total Number of Areas	2,433	4.0
Total Acreage	5,680,909	5.0

The total number of areas at the end of the year was 98 more than the previous year. This acquisition included 251,689 acres which, considering the disposal of 9,948 acres and acreage revision in certain states, makes a new high in state park acreage of 5,680,909. In spite of the marked growth since 1946 in the increase in acreage it has not begun to keep up with the rate of increase shown for attendance.

Prorating the total 1959 expenditure by state park agencies among the number of visits brings the cost per visitor to $.34. Of this amount $.20 is spent for operation and maintenance, and $.14 for capital improvements. The net cost for operation and maintenance per visitor is $.12, if the amount of revenues from operation is taken into account.

Research Bibliography

The Research Council of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation has issued a listing of research in health, physical education, and recreation, completed in 1958. The report contains a bibliography of 304 articles appearing in 53 periodicals during 1958 (not including park and recreation journals) and a listing or brief abstracts of 284 unpublished master's and doctorate theses. Of 588 listings, only two of the articles and fourteen of the theses are classified in the index under the heading "Recreation." The report is available from the AAHPER, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at $1.50 per copy.

Studies of Baseball Accidents

The May 1960 issue of *Amateur Baseball News* contained the following data on injuries suffered by Babe Ruth League players in 1959. Causes of the injuries were classified as follows:

Cause of Accident	*Percentage of Total Injuries*
Running or sliding	36.4
Hit by pitched balls	20.5
Collisions	18.9
Batted balls	15.4
Thrown balls	8.8

Lacerations and contusions were the most common result, 44 percent of all injuries. Fractures occurred in 21.4 percent of the cases. Contrary to general belief, the ratio between injuries on defense and offense was about even. Defense suffered 47.2 percent of injuries; runners, 36.8 percent, and batters, only 16 percent.

PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES STUDY

A study of public outdoor recreation facilities, designed to produce comparative data on the cost of development and operation of selected facilities in relation to the attendance and the investment involved, was conducted in 1958 by the National Recreation Association for the Outboard Boating Club of America. Information relating to their facilities submitted by 488 recreation and park authorities covered such facilities as tennis courts, golf courses, swimming pools, bathing beaches, launching ramps, and boating centers. In order to secure more significant figures for dollar investments, separate data were requested for facilities built before and after World War II. A summary of the basic data secured through the questionnaire inquiry appears in the accompanying table. It records the average dollar investment and the average 1957 attendances, revenue and operating cost figures for each of the seven types of facilities studied.

AVERAGE UNIT INVESTMENT, ATTENDANCE, REVENUE AND COSTS OF PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES

TYPE	INVESTMENT		1957	1957	1957
	Prewar	Postwar	Attendance	Revenue	Cost
Tennis Courts	$ 2,043 (868)	$ 3,235 (1,144)	1,452 (1,830)	$ 81 (785)	$ 183 (1,827)
9-Hole Golf Courses	$116,816 (23)	$125,296 (20)	24,396 (68)	$19,812 (67)	$20,125 (67)
18-Hole Golf Courses	$223,466 (42)	$274,248 (17)	42,510 (95)	$50,509 (103)	$48,244 (102)
Swimming Pools	$ 67,318 (175)	$105,791 (286)	36,851 (556)	$ 6,901 (476)	$ 7,477 (547)
Bathing Beaches	$104,706 (64)	$ 87,430 (87)	95,319 (215)	$ 4,164 (167)	$ 6,537 (203)
Launching Ramps	$ 2,590 (13)	$ 3,788 (180)	3,657 (115)	$ 2,038 (21)	$ 550 (80)
Boating Centers	$ 68,700 (15)	$461,740 (53)	18,136 (50)	$12,002 (84)	$12,299 (66)

NOTE: Figures in parentheses represent the number of facilities for which the information was reported.

RECREATION DIGEST

Conserving Open Space by EASEMENT

William H. Whyte, Jr.

BASICALLY, THE PRINCIPLE of eminent domain is simple. The public can acquire property if it will serve a public purpose and if the owner is given just compensation. In acquiring property, the public does not have to buy all of it, but that element of it that will serve the public purpose. Economists and lawyers are now agreed that we should think of "property" not as the tangible thing owned, but as a composite bundle of rights. The public can acquire these rights in land by gift, purchase by voluntary agreement, or by condemnation. It may buy the whole bundle of rights—that is, acquire the land in fee simple—or it may acquire less than the full bundle. It is this latter aspect that we are concerned with, and in the form of easements it has been common practice for generations; though the particular purpose for which the public acquires the easements has shifted, the basic principle involved has remained the same. Today, we have channel-change easements, slope and drainage easements, scenic easements for highway and parkway purposes, highway development rights, air rights, sight-distance easements, easements of view, building protective easements and many others; whatever the variation, they are essentially a purchase from a landowner of one or more of his rights in land so that the public interest may be served without having to purchase the entire bundle. Such easements have had a statutory basis for many years and have been upheld by the courts as a valid exercise of governmental power in the public interest.

While in many states there already exists a statutory basis for purchasing easements for the purpose of securing open space, the urban sprawl problem is so new—or at least, seems to be so new—that there are few cases directly bearing on this kind of use. The Massachusetts legislature authorized the Boston Metropolitan Park Commission to acquire rights in land in the basic act of 1893, and in 1898 additional powers were granted "to acquire by agreement or otherwise, the right forever or for such period of time as said board may deem expedient, to plant, care for, maintain or remove trees, shrubs and growth of any kind within said regulated spaces [along or near rivers and ponds]."

Back in the nineteen twenties, a study for the park needs of the Washington D. C., area recommended six methods for "withdrawing land from urban occupation"; one of them was the acquisition of rights in land, or easements, as

well as outright purchase. In the Federal Rights in Land Act of 1928, Congress gave the National Capital Park and Planning Commission authority for such acquisition, and in the Capper-Crampton Act of 1930 authorized the spending of $32,500,000 for three kinds of park and open-space projects. In 1956, in the act establishing the Bay Circuit surrounding metropolitan Boston, the Massachusetts legislature authorized acquisition of a variety of rights in land in order to preserve open spaces. But though the authority has existed, up until now park officials have not sought recourse to it, and have concentrated on the acquisition of land for parks.

THERE CAN BE no substitute for outright purchase of park lands, but easements can greatly complement—and protect—parkland, and they provide some definite recreation benefits of their own. Even if the public doesn't go onto the land itself, it can enjoy the fact of it; the drive through the countryside is enjoyable because there is countryside.

The existence of countryside—some countryside, at least—has considerable effect on any regional park system. Big parks are not so dependent on their surroundings, but smaller ones are; there is, for one thing, their water supply, and if their lakes and dams remain good to swim in, conservation of farmland upstream may have a lot to do with it.

It should also be pointed out that, while public use does not necessarily go with an easement, there are many opportunities for limited use. We tend to underestimate how much public recreation takes place on private land.

One of the great benefits of an easement program is that it provides a way of channeling metropolitan growth; it should be valuable, not just for the land it saves but also for the way it helps concentrate development in the land around. The economic benefits of this can be clearly demonstrated; the case against sprawl has been documented to a fare-thee-well, and though easements are only one of several tools that must be used, any brief for establishing the public purpose of easements should bear down heavily on sprawl.

THERE ARE other points that should be made—the relationship of open space to our air pollution, for example, or how it can lead to a more economic spacing of highway interchanges. But in whatever order the arguments are advanced, they must be brought to focus on one simple clearly stated proposition: that open space is a public benefit in its own right. This is the critical part of any legislation, for it is the rock on which favorable court "construction" and tax decisions can be based.

Let us consider one other potential benefit: *the reservation of future options.* In conserving open space by easements, we may have a relatively inexpensive way of reserving land, even though we may not be sure at the time exactly what future use the community might need to make of it. In the case of a possible park, for example, the community could lose nothing by securing an easement on suitable land; if, subsequently, the community decided that a park was desirable, then it would still have to pay for the land, but the easement would have insured that the land remained open and that there would be the choice to make.

This is an attractive argument, but it can be a dangerous one too. There must, of course, be an opportunity for the public to adjust to changed conditions. But valuable as easements might be in giving us future choices, to stress this is to stress the hypothetical and thereby to undercut the force of the major argument. To repeat, open space must be established as a benefit in its own right and a benefit *now.* For another thing, landowners might reasonably become suspicious that the authorities were using the device as a back door to make sure they'd get the land later for a park. Do they want me to keep my land open for the reason they say they do, he may well ask, or are they buying time at my expense? We should take care that the issue is not clouded by the hypothetical. Present use is the best yardstick, legally, politically, and otherwise. In selecting land, and advocating a program for doing it, the key question is not what open space might provide but what it does provide.

It should not follow from this that the land must be frozen, or that easements cannot be used to prepare for future conditions. Take, for example, the advisability of reserving land for reservoirs that may be needed in 1990 or 2000. Planners in the Delaware River Basin area have just such a problem, and they are studying the applicability of the easement device. One question has been that of futurity: would the courts approve the acquisition when the needs are so far off in the future? Whatever the answer to this question, it might well be possible to justify the acquisition to the courts on the basis of present benefits. Even if the reservoirs were never built, the existence of these open areas might serve a readily perceivable public purpose in water retention, silt control, recreation, or whatnot.

TO SUM UP: The cardinal requirement of an open space easement is that it provide a public benefit. It may provide future benefits not yet clear, but though the courts are becoming more liberal on this score, it is not necessary to justify open space on what it might do; we have abundant reasons to show that it is a benefit now, and it is this proposition that we must put before the public.

It is true, unhappily, that people most readily recognize a benefit only when is being taken away from them. About the time an open space is threatened—whether by a highway, a subdivision, or one of the many crews of tree cutters that seem to be everywhere these days—the public begins to get aroused. At this very moment, undoubtedly, there are scores of protest meetings over outrages to be committed—and if events run true to form, the outrages will be committed just the same.

The public has an equity in the open spaces it has long taken for granted; if it is to be persuaded to preserve this equity, the fact of it must be graphically and forcibly demonstrated. #

Condensed and reprinted with permission from Securing Open Space for Urban America: Conservation Easements *by William H. Whyte, Jr. (Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute, 1959).* MR. WHYTE *is an author* (The Organization Man) *and lecturer. He took leave of absence as assistant managing editor of* Fortune *magazine to make this study.*

A DEEPER LOOK AT VOLUNTEERS

What motivates these important people?

Arthur Blumberg and Seth Arsenian

FEW PEOPLE WORKING in any type of community organization need to be reminded that the recruitment, training, and supervision of volunteer workers constitutes a major problem, and that this problem will become more intense in the immediate future. The continuing high birth rate can only result in greater demand for the services of youth agencies, and, eventually, for those programs aimed at adults. Even if it were advisable that staff demands for these services be filled by professionals, the prospect of securing a sufficient number of career people amounts to a literal impossibility. Rather, we are faced with the indisputable fact that program services and effectiveness will only be achieved—in the great majority of cases—by obtaining the time and energies of large numbers of new volunteers.

With the above points in mind, we conducted a pilot study in an attempt to investigate, in more depth than had been done previously, the characteristics and motivations of a group of volunteers in a particular organization. Rather than expecting to find the answers to the problem we felt that our primary contribution would be one of highlighting some central areas for further study, and, possibly, providing impetus for such study.

Condensed and reprinted with permission from Adult Leadership, *June 1960.*
DR. BLUMBERG *is assistant professor of sociology, Group Dynamics Center, Temple University, Philadelphia.* DR. ARSENIAN *is professor of psychology and director of graduate studies, Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.*

Our interest focused on a group of nearly one hundred people fairly evenly split between group leaders and board members. We wanted to find out, if we could, what these people were like, what their interests were, what attitudes and values they held, the satisfactions they derived from volunteering and—the sixty-four-dollar question — *why* they volunteered. In order to get this information, each of the participants was sent a questionnaire and three psychological inventories (Allport-Vernon-Lendzey *Study of Values*, Kuder's *Preference Record*, and *The Opinion Survey*) which they completed and returned to us.

What We Found Out

First, some general information: Although the age of the total group studied ranged from quite young to quite old (14-78), about fifty percent were from thirty to forty-seven. We found almost twice as many board members had been to college than had group leaders; twice as many board members occupied positions thought of as executive, supervisory, or professional than did group leaders; and board members, on the average, engaged in sixty percent more community activities than group leaders. Further, in this regard, it developed that board members tended to hold leadership positions in other community programs much more often than did group leaders. Two additional items of interest, with implications for recruiting, were these: A majority of both groups studied indicated they had had previous involvement in the organization and that their parents had, like themselves, been active in community volunteer services.

Values. In their hierarchy of values these volunteers place religious values at the top and esthetic values at the bottom. The relative dominance of the six values assessed takes the following order: religious, social, theoretical, economic, political, and esthetic.

Interests. The outstanding finding here was that both board members and group leaders indicated a very high preference for occupations of a social-service nature. Average scores of both groups pointed to the fact that they showed more interest in social-service work than eighty percent of the general population. Of corresponding interest to us was finding that only fourteen percent of these people actually were employed in occupations categorized as being of a social-service nature. One may speculate, on the basis of this information, that for a large percentage of volunteers, these off-the-job activities gratify some rather basic need that is not satisfied in the course of their regular employment.

Why Do They Volunteer?

The nagging question persisted, "Why do volunteers volunteer?" By any measure, problems of motivation are complex. Such things as personality, subconscious needs, nature of the volunteer situation, and family, community, and job pressures would all enter the picture.

The primary reasons, in order of importance, given for their present involvement by both board members and group leaders were these: asked by another member or professional worker, a sense of civic duty, previous agency experience (not necessarily on the volunteer level), and a liking for a particular activity.

If one reads between the lines, an assumption can be made that relatively few people simply walk into an organization, uninvited, and proceed to offer their services. The "asking" process must take place first. But who can be asked with some assurance that he will give an affirmative answer? On the face of it, it would seem that a person should be singled out who is known to have a sense of civic duty, has had pre-

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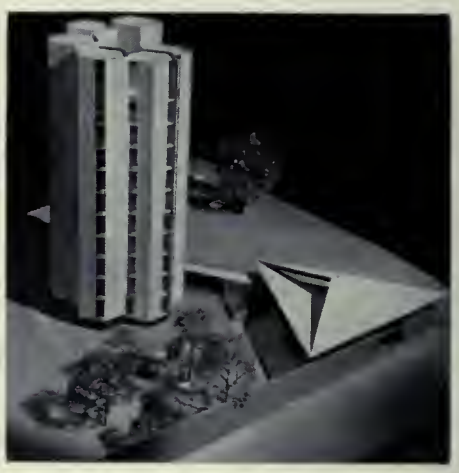
Robert McKinnon



BRITAIN BUILDS . . .

National Recreation and Sport Centre

At the end of last year, the London County Council announced its intention to go ahead with the construction of a bold and imaginative national sport and recreation centre at the Crystal Palace at a capital cost of £2,185,000 ($6,137,850). One matter remained to be settled, however—namely, the terms on which the Central Council of Physical Recreation would administer the centre. These terms have now been agreed . . . for a project which can be said to symbolise the new outlook to the whole question of active leisure and coaching in Britain.

Construction work on the new centre began this summer and is expected to be completed within three years. It will occupy over 36 acres of the old exhibition grounds and will comprise a stadium with accommodation for 15,000 people —one of the most remarkable, comprehensive sports buildings ever designed—and a hostel providing residential accommodation for more than 130. One side of the comprehensive sports building will be devoted to swimming and diving. There will be three pools, a swimming pool and a diving pool, up to full-scale international specification, and a shallow teaching pool. An upper and lower gallery together will provide accommodation for about 1,700 spectators. The other side of this building will contain a large general-purpose hall 150′-by-100′ with retractable seating for 1,320 spectators. Here contests in boxing, wrestling, badminton, basketball, etcetera can be held or the floor area can be divided by netting into three smaller areas for training and practice. In addition, this building will house a cricket school, six squash courts and tennis practice area, and three practice rooms, each 60′-by-36′, for gymnastics, fencing, judo, dancing, keep-fit, etcetera. Adequate changing and showering facilities are provided. There is a lecture theatre and first-aid room. Because it is hoped that the building will be used to stage competitive events, facilities have also been included for the press and commentators.

The sports hall will be ringed by open-air games pitches and practice areas and a stand, with covered centre portion, for 12,000 spectators. This arena will cater for all track and field events and is designed to A.A.A. and N.P.F.A. specifications. It will have a running track with seven lanes (nine on the straight) lit by low-level lighting units. Inside the track perimeter there is space for a soccer or Rugby pitch, and elsewhere there will be pitches for cricket, hockey, basketball, football and four hard lawn-tennis courts.

The hostel and residential centre will include an 11-storey hostel block, with 46 single and 46 double rooms, linked to a two-storey building containing a commonroom, dining-room, and kitchen. There will also be a few flats and houses for residential staff. Towards the cost of this accommodation the King George VI Foundation have contributed £100,000 ($281,000).

Many uses are envisaged for the centre. . . . courses for training leaders and coaches and for young people who wish to better their standard of performance in some sport or activity. . . . conferences, displays, amateur sports meetings and matches. Another important feature will be the reception and training facilities for visiting overseas teams.

The C. C. P. R. played an important part in the design of the centre, a job in which its experience was to prove invaluable. Now, the Council is charged with the running and maintaining of the centre, [made] possible only through the generosity of the London County Council, the Ministry of Education and the City Parochial Foundation. . . . The Foundation have asked for an assurance that due prominence will be given to courses to provide leaders for youth organisations in the metropolis, and this assurance has been given.

The official title of the centre is the Crystal Palace National Recreation Centre. #

Mr. McKinnon *is editor of* Sports and Recreation, *the quarterly journal of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, London, England.* *This material is reprinted, with permission, from* Sports and Recreation, *April/June, 1960.*

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Goblins in the Air

Come Halloween, school children in Memphis, Tennessee, will be glued to the family TV set, watching "Goblin Give-Away," a local program that, by keeping children at home, has been taking the destructive shenanigans out of Halloween. Conceived by Marion Hale, superintendent of recreation, the program started on a trial basis eight years ago, and has gained momentum each year, now reaching an estimated audience of 144,000 in about 45,000 homes.

"Goblin Give-Away" begins when one hundred thousand tickets are distributed among the city's schools, where they are filled out and returned by students of all ages. On Halloween night, a drawing determines the lucky students who have won a variety of prizes, including bicycles. Winners are announced and called by volunteer employees from the Southern Bell Telephone Company. Supported by the park commission, WHBQ-TV, Memphis newspapers, the *Press Scimitar* and *Commercial Appeal*, and Southern Bell, "Goblin Give-Away" is now a permanent feature in the park commission's annual program, and money for buying gifts is appropriated in the commission's annual budget. (Mt. Vernon, New York, also has a similar, though less extensive, program.)

On the International Scene

Norway. Says King Olav V, "The organization and administration of recreation programs is quite different in Norway from that of the United States; here it [recreation], like Topsy, just grew." His Majesty made this remark to Dr. E. A. (Swede) Scholer, advisor in recreation, department of physical education at the State University of Iowa, in Iowa City, during a private audience. King Olav, even prior to ascending the throne of Norway in 1957, had projected numerous resolutions to the Storting [Norwegian Parliament] that have directly or indirectly influenced leisure-time activities in Norway.

It is not uncommon for the king to be a spectator at various sports contests and his participation as an official is likewise accepted as a matter of course. The contestant in an orienteering championship (cross-country running with map and compass) would not be surprised to learn that the judge at a check station was his ruler. The picture above was taken at such an orienteering championship meet. (His Majesty on the left).

Dr. Scholer and his family spent nine months in Norway in 1959 while collecting data for his doctoral thesis "An Analytical Study of the Puhlic Recreation System of Norway." *(An article based on this will appear in a future issue of* RECREATION.*)*

AMF Awards

American Machine & Foundry Company, in cooperation with the National Recreation Association, has announced the establishment of AMF awards for distinguished reporting of major developments in the field of physical recreation. The purpose is to honor journalists who have contributed to a better public understanding of such programs. Awards will be given in four categories: newspaper, magazine, radio, and television.

All entries will be screened by NRA and top selections sent to a board of judges. Awards, to be given annually, starting with May 1961, will consist of a citation and $1000. Forms are being sent all NRA Associates and Affiliates.

St. Matthews' Triple Crown

Eight years ago the small town of St. Matthews near Louisville, Kentucky, started a community project to "give the kids a place to play." This year St. Matthews teams took the state championships in Connie Mack, Babe Ruth, and Little League baseball. "This startling and perhaps unequalled result," commented the *Amateur Baseball News*," is the outcome of . . . plenty of hard work on the part of the citizens and many volunteer(s)."

People in the News

PHILIP B. STROYAN, superintendent of parks in Vancouver, British Canada, received a citation for meritorious service to parks and recreation in Canada at the annual meeting of the Parks and Recreation Association of Canada in St. Catherine, Ontario, this summer. The citation covered his twenty-three years with the Vancouver Board of Parks and Public Recreation.

The parks have grown with the city. It now boasts 122 parks.

THOMAS J. PURCELL has been appointed park commissioner of St. Louis, Missouri. Thirty-nine-year-old Mr. Purcell has worked for the city for the past eleven years; five years as administrative assistant, one year as superintendent of city parks, and, since 1955, as executive assistant to the Department of Public Welfare. In this position he has administered and directed the bond-issue program improvements.

HAROLD S. MORGAN, director of municipal athletics for the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Department of Municipal Recreation, received three youth awards this spring for distinguished service in behalf of youth in Milwaukee. He received the 1960 youth award of the St. Mary's Athletic Club for outstanding achievement in working with youth for the past thirty-seven years, the "Joey Award" of St. Joseph's Children's Home Athletic Association for distinguished service in behalf of youth, and

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the Citizen of the Year Award of the Milwaukee Chapter of Unico National for various projects to help youngsters and underprivileged children.

Notes from Headquarters

The National Recreation Association's executive director is extremely well-traveled, having, in the course of his duties, to attend meetings all over the country. In the accompanying picture Joseph Prendergast is shown

(third from left, rear row) taking in the Sun Valley, Idaho, scenery with other recreation officials at the 1960 Pacific Northwest District Conference. Standing at Mr. Prendergast's left is Barney Berger, president, Montana Recreation Association, Lewistown; to his right is Don H. Cook, president, Washington State Recreation Association, Seattle. In the front row are: Robert F. Osborne, immediate past-president, British Columbia Recreation Association; Mrs. Dorothea Lensch, director of recreation, Portland Oregon; and Charles H. Odegaard, NRA Pacific Northwest district representative. Mount Baldy is in the background.

After this conference Mr. Prendergast was off again, this time to participate in a recreation symposium held at Boston University to investigate and discuss Boston's goals and deficiencies in public recreation. The other panel members were: Fred Smith, Prudential Life Insurance Company vice-president; George A. Warmer, Boston University's vice-president for university affairs; Boston's Mayor John F. Collins; and moderator Erwin D. Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*.

• Mrs. Edna Vaughan Braucher, wife of the late Howard S. Braucher, secretary and then president of the National Recreation Association for forty years, has been made an honorary member of the Association by the Board of Directors in recognition of all Mrs. Braucher's work for NRA and the national recreation movement. Since Mr. Braucher's death in 1949, Mrs. Braucher has continued her active interest in the work of the Association.

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SAYING WHAT WE MEAN

Jay S. Shivers

After giving considerable thought to Charles K. Brightbill's article on recreation terminology, "Let's Say What We Mean," (RECREATION, *February 1959)*, Dr. Jay S. Shivers, associate professor and head of the recreation department at Mississippi Southern College in Hattiesburg, wishes to offer a rebuttal. Dr. Shivers agrees that the recreation field is continually plagued with terminology that none can understand or which is misleading and misrepresentative. "What," he asks, "are we doing about it? Instead of precisely defining terms already in use or even giving them common meaning, we choose to add new terms to compound the ignorance so blatantly apparent."

He declares "a pox on 'recreology' and all the interminable jargon that goes along with it. This field needs some practical, contributory explanations of the terms which many practitioners and educators misuse or whose connotations they do not understand.

"Let's begin with the word which is most used and ill-used—'recreation.' Recreation is derived from the Latin *recreatio* and *recreatus* which mean to create anew. Recreation is a noun referring only to a state of being which the individual enjoys. Recreation may be defined as a nondebilitating, consummatory experience, which is, in the most literal sense, a re-creation of the individual.

"No theory can be found which describes recreation in destructive terms; the very word has the opposite meaning. To recreate means to build anew, to heighten prowess, to strengthen the ego, to reconstruct in a way that is held to be satisfying. It may not be a debilitating experience. The element of consummation is characteristic of recreation. This is a process whereby the individual loses himself in the experience; *i.e.*, becomes completely absorbed. At this point the human organism is integrated and equilibrium is restored, thus bringing about a re-creation of the individual. In this sense, consummation and re-creation is an end in itself.

"The term 'recreational,' on the other hand, is an adjective which describes a particular activity. The word may be defined as describing any activity voluntarily engaged in, which contributes to the satisfaction of individual needs in a socially acceptable pattern. It modifies; therefore must be used before such words as: activity, living, experi-

ence, opportunity, worker, department, agency, facility, in proper context.

"We are all in the field of recreational service and we should refer to the field with these terms; for this is what we do and what we perform. We do not provide recreation. We provide services, experiences, and facilities of a recreational nature which people may use. Only the individual may provide recreation for himself, since this is a highly personal feeling which he alone experiences.

"Now, let us consider terms relating to professional practice. According to *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*, the suffix 'ist,' added to agent nouns, denotes one who does or makes a practice of. The 'ist' suffix is further identified as 'one who practices a given act; one professionally occupied with, or skilled in, a given department of knowledge; or a given subject or thing.' The term recreationist would denote an individual who is occupied with the professional practice of recreational service.

"The noun suffix 'or,' on the other hand, has a connotation of agent or doer; or one who does. Thus, if these terms were used consistently, which appears not to be the case among theorists writing in this field, it is likely that the word would take on added meaning and clarification.

"The following is illustrative:

or

1. **Administrator:** one who administers
2. **Conductor:** one who conducts
3. **Donor:** one who donates
4. **Educator:** one who educates
5. **Legislator:** one who legislates
6. **Creditor:** one who credits
7. **Executor:** one who executes
8. **Auditor:** one who audits
9. **Sailor:** one who sails
10. **Recreator:** one who recreates, *i.e.*, participates in recreational activities

ist

1. **Dentist:** one who professionally practices dental medicine
2. **Internist:** one who professionally practices internal medicine
3. **Therapist:** one who professionally practices therapy
4. **Scientist:** one who professionally practices in a science
5. **Botanist:** one who professionally practices botany
6. **Biologist:** one who professionally practices biology
7. **Pianist:** one who professionally practices piano playing
8. **Educationist:** one who professionally practices education or teaching
9. **Physicist:** one who professionally practices physics
10. **Recreationist:** one who professionally practices recreational services

"We must initiate a logical approach to the usage of terms in this field. All too often, practitioners and educators make a fetish out of jargon. Words have particular significance when used in context, and advantage should be taken of this fact. Let's standardize our terminology so there will be greater acceptance and clarity with use." #

Obituaries

• Marion Shelmerdine, a leader in the field of women's and girls' recreation and a bulwark of the Reading, Pennsylvania, Recreation Department for thirty-seven years, died this summer at the age of fifty-five. As a local newspaper commented so aptly, Marion "was in all ways, a young woman, even when she died, with a warm affection for the outdoors and physical recreation. . . . Because of this, children and adults loved and respected her. . . . It will be a long time before another Marion Shelmerdine comes along. Individuals like her are rare. . . ."

• Dr. W. J. K. (Bill) Harkness, one of Canada's leading authorities on the outdoors, died in Toronto this summer at the age of sixty-four. He had been chief of the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests since 1946. His chief interest was fish research and he was an officer of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissions and a former president of the American Fisheries Society.

• Leon A. (Jake) Swirbul, a founder and president of the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation in Bethpage. New York, and an active proponent of employee recreation, died this summer at the age of sixty-two.

A "shirtsleeve boss," Jake Swirbul recognized the monotony of turning out thousands of planes and built a baseball field for every Grumman department, pushed plant bowling, basketball, and softball teams. "You've got to give a man a chance to pitch a ball around or play his violin in front of his work bench," he once explained. "When he goes back, he has other things to talk about besides his work."

• Composer Clarence Cameron White died recently in New York City. Dr. White was a former music specialist on the staff of the National Recreation Association.

• Ralph Keating, a retired United Fruit Company executive, died in August at the age of sixty-six. Mr. Keating had been chairman of the Recreation and Public Safety Committee in Scarsdale, New York.

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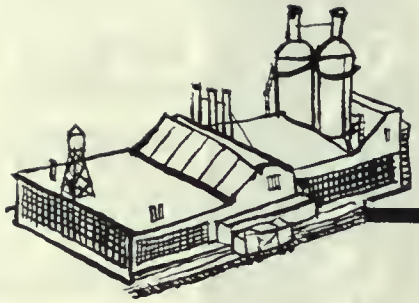

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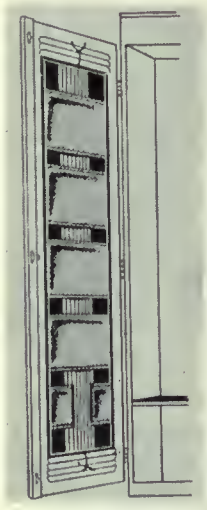

• Where to put small items in a narrow locker has been solved by the Western Binding and Pad Company, which manufactures a locker-door valet, equally good for storing personal items and tools or small game equipment. It is suspended from the inside of the locker door by a heavy cord, is 5′ long, 11″ wide, has six pockets: four, 8″ by 11″, and two, 4″ by 6″. The heavy-duty fabric is reinforced at all seams, making it practical even for small heavy pieces. This should solve innumerable problems in recreation centers, craft rooms, game rooms, woodworking shops, and even in the maintenance department. Here is a neat answer to where to put shuttlecocks, Ping-pong balls, odds and ends. Circle #101.

• A new aluminum-and-steel striping machine, weighing only forty pounds, paints straight lines, circles, and curves for gym floors, tennis courts, grass turf, or wherever paint striping is needed. Lines are painted in a one-man operation, with a wool-felt applicator roller that comes in 1″, 2″, 2½″, 3″ and 4″ widths. There are no nozzles or valves to become clogged, and paint is under control of operator. Machine has 3″ rear swivel casters and 8″ rigid wheels, facilitating movement in large areas; can be dismantled quickly for cleaning and storage. Circle #102.

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• An official-size table-tennis table, that folds and locks into position in seconds and opens in one easy motion, has been developed by Brinktun. The ¾″, plybend top with a plasticized, hinged 5′-by-9′ surface, folds inward to 4½′-by-5′, protecting it when closed. Frame is constructed of 1½″-by-1″ heavy angle iron, and four roller-bearing 3″ casters support the 1″ heavy-duty tubular understructure. The net remains in playing position at all times. Circle #104.

• The ball storage problem has been solved by National Sports Company's new, space-saving ball carrier for basket, volley, or soccer balls. Also good for multiple-use buildings where equipment has to be carted about, the carrier holds up to eight balls. It is made of chrome tubular steel, has four swivel wheels. Circle #105.

• A portable two-way radio unit, smaller than a quart milk carton, equipped with a collapsible antenna, and weighing less than two pounds, can be used for boat-to-shore communications, camping, and other outdoor activities. It has a simple one-hand operation and a range of from a half mile to several miles. An exclusive "squelch" device keeps the instrument silent until signals are given. It requires no FCC license, utilizes crystals meeting government specifications, and is powered by a choice of four battery types with an operating life range of 50 to 300 hours. The case has withstood 500-hour salt-spray tests and can support one half ton without damage. A leather carrying case can be purchased separately. Circle #106.

• Portable folding stages with wheels have a tendency to get away from you, as anybody who has ever worked with them well knows. To offset this problem, the Detroit Stamping Company has devised a toggle-clamp-actuated floor stop that will lock the stage in any desired location. The De-Sta-Co Model 605 clamp bases are welded to U-shaped brackets, which, in turn, are bolted to the corner legs of the stage. The ends of the clamp spindles are fitted with nonmarking Neoprene caps which touch the floor when in the locked position. The stop operates by depressing a handle on the clamp. This lifts the corner-leg caster one-eighth of an inch above the floor surface, securely locking the stage in place. The clamps have been tested for loads up to 180 pounds per square foot. Circle #107.

CORRECTION: The Berlin Mechanized Gym Dividing Curtain described in September is *ten* feet high.

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CONCERNING UPKEEP

Art Todd

THE ESSEX COUNTY Park Commission, in its excellent and attractive *1959 Annual Report*, gives special attention to the importance of upkeep. The report says "Increased use of parks by the public quite naturally means more maintenance. . . . Care of the park system has become increasingly difficult during the last few years for two reasons: a shortage of funds and a change in the concept of park use from that of extensive landscaping to the construction of specialized recreation facilities. Statistics for the year 1959 indicate a continuation of the pattern of increasing play on such specialized facilities as ball diamonds, picnic areas, game fields, bocce courts, basketball courts, and archery fields. Of course, [more] participants mean not only added maintenance of facilities but also of buildings that serve the areas. . . ."

This growing interest in reducing park and recreation area maintenance costs is indicated by reports from two localities. The July 1960 *American City* records how Jacksonville, Florida, lowered park mowing costs by two-thirds by using small, fast, maneuverable tractor units. According to George G. Robinson, executive secretary of the city's recreation department, one tractor with a mower can replace three power mowers and three operators. The single tractor not only costs less than the mowers, but requires less gasoline, and does not need a truck to haul it.

The June 1960 *Public Management* records economies achieved in Glendale, California, where improvements developed by the parks and recreation division will save the city over $90,000 a year, enhance employees' safety, and provide better public service. These improvements include mechanization of lawn sweeping; use of power lawn edgers; installation of automatic sprinkler controllers to eliminate hand watering; and equipping maintenance trucks with complete tool and supply boxes to reduce the number of return trips to maintenance yards. The department adapted a skip loader to operate like a fork lift for moving heavy picnic benches and tables and installed a hydraulic lift gate on trucks for hauling refuse collected in parks—all improvements for employees' safety.

Another annual report, this one from the park division of Evanston, Illinois, commends the work its maintenance staff performed beyond the regular call of duty. When a severe windstorm struck the city on a Saturday night, a call was made to all workers. The ten men who were located at home responded promptly and worked into the late night hours. Sunday, all park personnel reported for duty. According to the report, "These men continued to work daily into the late hours for several weeks in order to bring Evanston back to normal."

I wonder if we overlook giving our maintenance workers a pat on the back once in a while. After the big celebration is over and the crowds and the bands and the speakers have gone home, who goes to work to clean up the mess? Who put the place in shape before the activities started? When praises are passed out to those responsible for the success of the event, are the maintenance workers mentioned? Probably not.

* * *

Have you something for this column: a money-saving maintenance idea, a simpler, better way of doing something, a problem you want help on? If someone on your maintenance staff has come up with a good idea, give him recognition and share it with others by sending it to "Concerning Upkeep." #

MR. TODD *is assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association, and was formerly the Association's Midwest district representative.*

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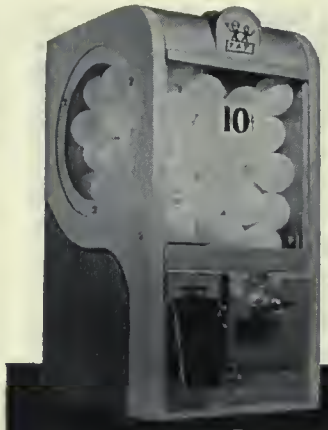

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R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Beatrice H. Hill

THE WEEK OF August 28 to September 2 was an exciting one, indeed. The International Society for the Welfare of Cripples held its Eighth World Congress at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, with over four thousand delegates attending from sixty-one countries—the first time this international meeting has been held in the Western Hemisphere. This year also marked the changing of the society's name to The International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, thus showing a significant shift in thinking.

The congress opened on a great high note of enthusiasm when Mrs. Mary Switzer, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, announced that the United States had just granted $930,000 to be used for research in rehabilitation in foreign countries in 1961. The subjects of the congress panels were carefully picked to avoid repetition, and panel members in each session came from different parts of the world. Tours to the various medical centers and hospitals were beautifully coordinated. Many charming volunteer hostesses saw that everyone made friends with everyone else, and a hospitality center was open day and evening where delegates could have cold drinks and coffee on the house.

One of the most interesting workshops was "The Viewpoint of the Disabled on Their Own Problems." Naturally, the discussion revolved around the negative attitudes of communities toward the handicapped, in all their aspects. The disabled participants claimed the activities in which they feel most uncomfortable are the social ones. Workshop leader Karl Montan, secretary of the Swedish Central Committee for the Care of Cripples, and the entire workshop group drafted a resolution asking that all countries devote attention to educating school children to the fact that handicapped people are not different, frightening persons, to be shunned upon being met. The resolution calls for integration of the handicapped in schools wherever possible, and also states that there are some individuals too severely handicapped to be happy whether at school or at play unless assigned to a specialized class or center.

"Seven Steps to Living," presented by The American Theatre Wing, was a very dramatic demonstration for preparing children and youth for working and living. It showed exactly how different types of handicapped children can be successfully educated both in the hospital and at home. Not very much is done on an international basis in educating the handicapped child, and real patients were used to show delegates very forcefully that, if the will is there, a child is never too handicapped to receive some education.

The New York Times and the Congress newspaper both claimed that *Comeback*, the presentation planned and put on by the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped on the role of recreation in rehabilitation, was the highlight of the entire congress. The ballroom of the Waldorf was packed with over two thousand delegates who witnessed a trio of professional actors and sixty disabled patients from Bellevue and Goldwater Memorial Hospitals acting out the theme with dance, music, and sports. The program opened with piano solos by Ray Leiser, a composer with arms amputated above the elbow, illustrating what accomplishment in the arts and creative activities can mean in broadening and enriching the lives of the handicapped.

His performance was followed by NRA's dramatic production, utilizing a "living-newspaper" technique, which combined live performance with color slides flashed on a screen. This showed a doctor of the eighteen seventies, whose ghost revisits his hospital and there encounters a director of recreation and a young polio patient who refuses to talk after losing all interest in life. What then occurred before his eyes not only astonished the old-time doctor but also deeply moved the audience. Most of the handicapped performers were in wheelchairs, but they played volleyball with a balloon and "swung their partners" in a gay square dance. Retarded children played in a rhythm band, artists painted without use of their arms. The Goldwater Memorial Hospital Glee Club closed the program with a group of international songs. Afterwards, hundreds of doctors literally swamped the Consulting Service staff with questions pertaining to recreation therapy. #

MRS. HILL *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Research: a primary need

Continued from Page 375

needs arise. Similarly, the University of Illinois has established a consultative service. It seems feasible that such services should be available within each state either from a major state university or from a government agency. In Michigan, for example, the executive secretary of the Inter-Agency Council for Recreation serves many communities as a consultant during the course of the year. In this connection he works very closely with the district representative of the National Recreation Association.

The Need for More Research. What is needed of course, is more research and coordination of research efforts. At the present time it does not appear that any university is ready to hire a person who could devote the large share of his time to research in recreation. Private foundations are certainly worth considering as sources of financial aid for future research projects as the public becomes increasingly aware of the values recreation holds.

Research in recreation is not keeping pace with developments in the rest of the field. Such a trend is indeed alarming. The future of our society will depend increasingly upon the provision of sound recreation for our citizens of all ages. Historical research, philosophical research, survey research, and experimental research can point the way. This gap must be filled! #

State and Local Developments

Continued from Page 377

Funds for both the lodge and ski lifts comes out of revenues from gasoline and oil leases royalties on state-owned forest and park lands.

TENNESSEE. The new West Park Community Center in *Nashville* is the first of six to be completed with funds obtained from a $1,625,000 bond issue. The one-level building cost $92,000 and has a combination lobby and game room, clubroom, kitchen, and special arts-and-crafts equipment. The gymnasium features prestressed wooden beam construction and the new structure has ten thousand square feet of floor space.

- The *Rutherford County* Quarterly Court has appropriated $20,000 to help develop a city-county park in *Murfreesboro.*
- The new pool in a *Elizabethtown* city playground will be 110′-by-42′ and cost somewhat over $46,000.
- An extensive improvement program for Pillow Park in *Columbia* will include lighting the area, reworking and draining the baseball field, and building a press box.
- The *Signal Mountain* Parks Commission will coordinate the beautification project initiated by various clubs this year which include planting one thousand new trees and clearing park areas. #

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National Cultural Center

Continued from Page 364

tion, as provided for in the act, such programs and presentations should not be developed for the residents of the District of Columbia alone. They should be developed for use all over the country, as well as for bringing groups from various parts of the nation to the Center. It is believed that such programs and presentations can best be developed through conferences and workshops attended by those groups interested in the particular types of programs and presentations and that national and community recreation agencies and organizations have an important part to play in such conferences and workshops.

The *1956 Yearbook* of the National Recreation Association reported the following community recreation activities in the fields of the performing arts:

Music—307 cities sponsored choral groups; 294, instrumental groups; 33, opera groups; 123, orchestral groups.

Drama—245 cities sponsored children's theaters; 259, festivals; 188, little theaters; 241, pageants; 390, presented plays other than little theater or children's theater; 268, puppet and marionette groups.

Dance—240 cities reported sponsoring ballet or modern dance; 535, folk or square dance.

As reported in the June 1960 issue of RECREATION, by Siebolt Frieswyk, the Association's special consultant on the performing arts, participation in the performing arts as recreation has grown markedly in the past decade and has made the performing arts an essential part of recreation planning, organization, and program. A survey of the Association's service affiliates and associates reported on in that article revealed community recreation programs of the country included 165 different types of musical groups ranging from skiffle bands to symphony orchestras; 39 drama types covering the field from drama stunts to drama festivals; 35 dance types from ballroom to ballet; 15 opera and 6 poetry types.

The survey also revealed that support of the performing arts on the part of community recreation agencies was both financial and in the form of leadership and administrative office help. Assistance was available through the use of facilities, supplies, and equipment. A sharing of responsibility was standard procedure in respect to advanced organizations such as adult orchestras, bands, community theaters, and the like. The potential for the expansion of community recreation programs in the fields of the performing arts is almost beyond belief.

THE CREATIVE FULFILLMENT to which Mr. Rockefeller referred requires wide-scale amateur appreciation of and participation in all the arts. Amateur appreciation of and participation in the arts are forms of recreation that are both stimulating and satisfying. The National Cultural Center can do a great deal to inspire, counsel, and help make possible this creative fulfillment for all Americans through the development of its presentations and programs in the performing arts designed specifically for their participation, education, and recreation. #

Part III, concluding this series, will appear next month.

Volunteers

Continued from Page 381

vious experience in the agency, or who enjoys certain kinds of activities. This might be a step in the right direction but it is only a step. That is, if a list of potential volunteers is narrowed down to those who fall into the above categories, we may stand a better chance of securing their services.

But securing a list of most likely prospects does not help too much unless they perceive they will achieve some need satisfaction through offering their time and energy. People are not motivated in a vacuum. Nor do we motivate others. What we can do is try to present them with the possible satisfactions they can obtain hy volunteering for a specific job and then hope these satisfactions will take precedence over others in their hierarchy of needs.

The five most important satisfactions gained by board members, in the order of their importance, were a feeling of heing of service, fellowship, a sense of upholding one's civic duty, heing part of a developing institution, and having onc's belief in the agency's purpose reinforced.

As far as the group leaders were concerned, the most important satisfactions were a feeling of being of service, being able to work with and see individuals and groups develop, getting pridc in one's accomplishment, learning to work with others, and getting a feeling of helping others as they themselves once were helped.

Thus, we were able to infer that, for the most part, those factors that made volunteering meaningful and worthwhile for one group were of a different nature than those for the other. The hoard members related their satisfactions to a broad community or agency point of view. The group leaders, on the other hand, seemed to have their needs satisfied because they were actively engaged in interaction and activities with people.

People become motivated as they see themselves participating on a level that will be gratifying to *them*—and the sooner the possibility of such gratification the better. This is not selfishness; it is a human characteristic. #

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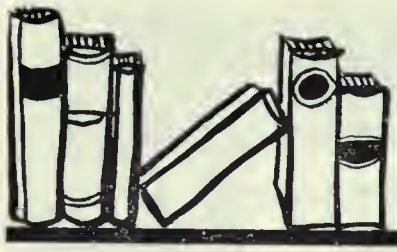

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Fun With Shapes in Space, Tani Hughes. E. P. Duttan, 300 Park Avenue, South, New York 10. Pp. 225, illustrated. $5.95.*

Readers may remember the glowing review of this author's previous book, *How To Make Shapes in Space* (RECREATION, April 1957). Her new book will be even more useful to recreation arts-and-crafts leaders, for it specifically applies the techniques of three-dimensional construction to projects such as masks, banners, posters, cards, lanterns, costumes, and party decorations. Her suggestions for booths and gates for a bazaar, costumes and floats for a parade, decorating a gym for a dance, or making Christmas trees and decorations for and with hospital patients will solve many problems.

This beautiful book is a worthy successor to the previous one; together they make a fine set. It is good to find an artist and craftsman who looks at her work both in terms of utility and creativity.

It's All in the Game, James J. Shea (as told to Charles Mercer). G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 285, illustrated. $4.00.

James J. Shea has been president of the Milton Bradley Company in Springfield, Massachusetts, since 1941. For several years he has spent a great deal of time collecting and organizing old diaries and early records of the life and times of Milton Bradley, founder of the company. A draftsman by trade, Bradley learned lithography to expand his employment opportunities, and with New England inventiveness devised a new board game called "The Checkered Game of Life." Putting several hundred packets of the game in a suitcase, he peddled them in New York—and sold them all.

When the Civil War broke out, he continued with any drafting work that would help the Union cause, but devoted the rest of his time to preparing a kit called "Games For the Soldiers," containing nine games all fitting into a pocket-size lightweight kit. A pioneer in developing educational games and toys his career was closely bound up with the growth of recreation in the United States. Along with the life of a very interesting man, this book tells the story of the growth of play in this country. Milton Bradley indirectly has affected the life of every recreation leader —and his games are still in demand.

Fun on Wheels, Dave Garroway. McGraw-Hill Baak Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 16. Pp. 125, illustrated. $2.95.*

TV star Dave Garroway may say he has "no special skills as a leader of children, a gamemaster, or a recreation expert," but his book belies him. It is full of wit, humor, common sense, and good ideas.

With the acknowledged help of Dr. Richard Kraus, professor of physical education and recreation at Teachers College, Columbia University, and the American Automobile Association (the former for games ideas, the latter for child safety), he has written a book that parents and anyone in charge of children while traveling will enjoy and use. He has included games, puzzles, quizzes, and simple crafts, all pretested on automobile trips with his wife and three children. Better still, he has proved that traveling with children CAN be fun!

The Professianal Hauseparent, Eva Burmeister. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 244. $4.00.

This book is bound to be of major interest to anyone in the field of recreation. Two excellent chapters, particularly pertinent for recreation workers are "The Importance of Play" and "Play Equipment." The author not only is an international authority on children's institutions but also has directed a children's center in the Midwest and is currently institutional consultant for the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies in New York City. Two previous books by her are *Forty-Five in the Family* and *Roofs for the Family.*

Miss Burmeister reminds the reader that children in institutions usually have had more negative than positive experiences in life; therefore, they need positive hours of fun and satisfaction. The area of play can be one of the most constructive of cottage-parent's duties. Equally important is that each child be permitted to select the toys or games which appeal to him, and to proceed at his own pace.

The therapeutic values of play include release of tension and hostility and relief from anxiety. A child, while playing, can act out some of his past experiences. If toys and play equipment have been carefully chosen, the child has an immediate feeling of success, with a wholesome increase in self-confidence. Miss Burmeister emphasizes that the average child in an institution needs more suggestion, support, and direction in program, leadership, and equipment to help him develop skills and creative initiative on his own. —*Carol Lucas, recreation consultant, Division on Aging, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, New York City.*

The Driftwood Baok, Mary E. Thompson with photagraphs by Leonid Skvirsky. D. Van Nostrand Company, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 200. $5.95.

Here is the *ne plus ultra* of driftwood. It is practical because of its chapters on where to find driftwood (or ghostwood in desert areas), how to prepare it for cleaning and polishing, how to mount it. It is creative because of its chapters on how to use it as an art object and as an aid in developing unusual and beautiful flower arrangements. Whether you are at the seacoast, near a lake, in the mountains, on the desert, driftwood can be found. Its discovery and creative use for self-expression will make a fascinating hobby, or an interesting art or craft project for a club or class.—V.M.

Rope Roundup, Bill Severn. David McKay, 119 West 40th Street, New York 18. Pp. 237. $2.95.

After the invention of the wheel, someone realized he could put a rope around it, thus invented a pulley; and civilization took a giant step forward. The author devotes sixty pages to the history and romance of rope and rope making; the remainder tells how to choose and use rope, how to knot and tie, how to do tricky knots and puzzles. There's also a chapter on rope crafts and games and one on magic tricks with rope. Altogether, an extraordinary and interesting book.

*Available from National Recreation Association Recreation Book Center, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Audio-Visual

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES (2nd ed.), James S. Kinder. American Book Co., 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 592. $7.00.

EXHIBITION AND DISPLAY, James Gardner and Caroline Heller. F. W. Dodge, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 192. $13.75.

GUIDE TO STEREO SOUND, A, David Tardy. Popular Mechanics Press, 200 E. Ontario St., Chicago 11. Pp. 192. $4.95.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF TAPE RECORDING (stereo ed.), Lee Sheridan. Robins Industries, 36-27 Prince St., Flushing 54, N. Y. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.00.

RADIO AMATEUR'S HANDBOOK, THE, 1960. American Radio Relay League, 38 La Salle Rd., West Hartford 7, Conn. Pp. 580. $3.50.

Fairy and Folk Tales

CELTIC FAIRY TALES, Joseph Jacobs. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 183. $3.00.

FAIRY TALES OF GERMANY, IRELAND, RUSSIA, all retold by Barbara Ker Wilson; FAIRY TALES OF CHINA, Peter Lum. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. All unpaged. $1.00 each.

FAIRY TALES OF INDIA, retold by Lucia Turnbull. Criterion Books, 257 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 170. $3.50.

FOURTEEN WHAT-DO-YOU-KNOW STORIES, Leila Berg. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 107. $2.75.

NEW GUINEA FOLK-TALES, Brenda Hughes. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 80. $2.00.

SPANISH STORIES, Angel Flores, Editor. Bantam Books, 25 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 339. $.75.

TALES FROM THE STORY HAT (African folk tales), Verna Aardema. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 72. $3.50.

VINEGAR PIE AND OTHER TALES OF THE GRAND TRAVERSE REGION, Al Barnes. Wayne State Univ. Press, 4841 Cass Ave., Detroit 2, Mich. Pp. 184. $5.00.

Holidays and Parties

CHRISTMAS BOOK, THE, Marion Todd, Editor. William-Frederick Press, 391 E. 149th St., New York 55. Pp. 107. $5.00.

CHRISTMAS GIFT, Frances Parkinson Keyes. Hawthorn Books, 70 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 95. $2.95.

CHRISTMAS PLAYS AND PROGRAMS, Aileen Fisher. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 344. $5.00.

COMPLETE BOOK OF HANUKKAH, THE, Kinneret Chiel. Friendly House, 65 Suffolk St., New York. Pp. 108. $2.50.

EASTER FIRES, Wilma Pitchford Hays. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 62. $2.75.

FAMILY BOOK OF HOME ENTERTAINING, THE, Florence Brobeck. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y. Pp. 452, $4.95.

GESELL INSTITUTE PARTY BOOK, THE, Frances L. Ilg, M.D., Louise Bates Ames, Ph.D., Evelyn W. Goodenough, Ph.D., Irene B. Andressen, M.A. Harper & Bros., 49 W. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 115. $2.95.

MASTER BANQUET AND PARTY BOOK, THE, Beatrice Plumb. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 304. $3.95.

PARTIES FOR THE BRIDE. Dennison Mfg., Framingham, Mass. Pp. 31. $.50.

PARTY FUN, Margaret E. Mulac. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 368. $4.95.

TALES OF THE JEWISH HOLIDAYS, Charlotte Bronstein. Behrman House, 1261 Broadway, New York 1. Unpaged. $2.95.

International

CHILDREN OF MANY LANDS, Hanns Reich, Editor. Hill and Wang, 104 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 120.

EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING, UNESCO. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 126. Paper, $1.50.

EUROPEAN SEMINAR ON SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT. Internatl. Rehabilitation Information Service, 701 First Ave., New York 17. Pp. 171. Paper, $1.50.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN TEN-YEAR SCHOOL. Science Materials Center, 59 Park Ave., S., New York 3. Pp. 23. Free.

HI NEIGHBOR (Nigeria, Ethiopia, Greece, Chile, Thailand). United States Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.50.

JAPANESE CHILDREN'S SONGS. Shuichi Tsugawa. Internatl. Publications Service, 307 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 32. $2.95.

OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD, THE, Laura Bannon. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 48. $3.00.

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD (Vol. II), Geoffrey Whittam and others. Henry Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 128. $2.75.

THIS IS ROME, * M. Sasek. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 60. $3.00.

YOUNG RUSSIA, Rita & Wm. Vandivert. Dodd, Mead, 432 Park Ave., S., New York. Pp. 60. $3.00.

Leadership Training, Personnel

COMPLETE EMPLOYEE, THE, Robert Winthrop Adams. Public Admin. Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 68. Paper, $2.00.

GROUP DIMENSIONS, John K. Hemphill, pp. 66; LEADER BEHAVIOR: ITS DESCRIPTION AND MEASUREMENT, Ralph M. Stogdill and Alvin E. Coons, pp. 168; LEADERSHIP AND ITS EFFECTS, Donald T. Campbell, pp. 92; LEADERSHIP AND PERCEPTIONS OF ORGANIZATION, Ellis L. Scott, pp. 122; LEADERSHIP AND ROLE EXPECTATIONS, Ralph M. Stogdill, Ellis L. Scott, and William E. Jaynes, pp. 168; LEADERSHIP AND STRUCTURES OF PERSONAL INTERACTION, Ralph M. Stogdill, pp. 90; METHODS IN THE STUDY OF ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP, Ralph M. Stogdill and Carroll L. Shartle, pp. 77; PATTERNS OF ADMINISTRATIVE PERFORMANCE, Ralph M. Stogdill and Carroll L. Shartle, pp. 108; PREDICTIVE STUDY OF ADMINISTRATIVE WORK PATTERNS, A, Ralph M. Stogdill, Carroll L. Shartle, Ellis L. Scott, Alvin E. Coons, and William E. Jaynes, pp. 68. Bur. of Business Research, College of Commerce & Admin., Ohio State Univ., Columbus 10. Paper, $2.00 each.

MUNICIPAL RECREATION ADMINISTRATION (4th ed.). Internatl. City Managers Assn., 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. Pp. 409. $7.50.

ORAL INTERPRETATION HANDBOOK, Anne Simley. Burgess Publishing, 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 62. Paper, $2.00.

READINGS IN PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION (2nd ed), Paul Pigors, Charles A. Myers and F. T. Malm, Editors. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 554. $6.50.

RECREATION LEADERSHIP (2nd ed.), H. Dan Corbin. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 463. $6.50.

VOLUNTEER LEADERSHIP IN COOPERATIVE HOUSING, Clara Fox. Play Schools Assn., 120 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 56. Paper, $.75.

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ULTRA-MINIATURE PHOTOGRAPHY, Joseph D. Cooper. Universal Photo Books, 915 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 160. $3.95.

Magazine Articles

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, *May-June 1960*
- Therapeutic Crafts, *Donald L. Weston, Ph.D.*

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *September 1960*
- Fall 1960 Buyers' Guide
- New Conquests in Space (toothpick sculpture), *Dale Gleason* and *Eugene E. Pool.*

CAMPING MAGAZINE, *June 1960*
- Camp Health
- Three Common Faults of Camping, *Marjorie Camp* and *Barbara Ellen Joy.*

CATHOLIC CHARITIES REVIEW, *May 1960*
- Volunteers and the Aging, *Elisabeth C. Phillips.*
- A Senior Citizen Day Center, *Rev. William C. Zennes.*
- A State Looks at Its Senior Citizens, *Very Rev. Msgr. Leo J. Coady.*

MENTAL HOSPITALS, *September 1960*
- Toastmasters Pop Up at Hospital, *James W. McDaniel.*
- The Circle F Club: A Community Social Rehabilitation Project (Minneapolis), *Thomas H. Walz, M.S.W.*

RECREATION FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED, *July 1960*
- Creative Recreation, *Jahn E. Davis, Sc.D.*
- Therapeutic Aspects of Recreation, *Walter H. Obenauf, M.D.*
- Recreation Programming for the Mentally Retarded, *John A. Friedrich, Ph.D.*
- Instant Folk Dance Fun, A Tested Group Activity for the Mentally Ill, *Cy Grossman.*

SHOWCASE, MUSIC CLUBS MAGAZINE, *May-June 1960*
- Music in Public Recreation, *Siebolt Frieswyk.*

SWIMMING POOL AGE, *July 1960*
- Working with the Handicapped, *Leo Berner, Maurice Case, Jack Brady, Manfred Hall, Darothy Orr, Gil Walf,* and *Don Wise.*

WOMAN'S DAY, *September 1960*
- The P.T.A. Discovers Art, *Katharine T. Kinkead.*

TODAY'S HEALTH, *August 1960*
- He Puts People on Ice, *Jim Liston.*

People to People

Continued from Page 357

to the chagrin of the Atsugi coach and players. The coach vehemently contested the decision. The umpire, calm and unruffled, strode to first base and asked the runner if he were safe or out. The runner said that, in his opinion, he was out. This unprecedented turn of events led the umpire to reverse his decision and call the runner out. The vast majority of American spectators had certainly never seen anything like this in the States.

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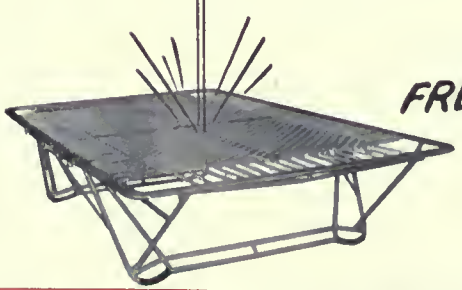

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RECREATION

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

NOVEMBER 1960 VOL. LIII NO. 9 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

Transition into winter. The airy gaiety of these steeds carries over even when the carrousel has stopped and summer ended, in this delightful picture by Izis. It is reproduced from an excellent new book, *Say It With Your Camera,* by Jacob Deschin, through the courtesy of the publishers, Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, One Park Avenue, New York 16 ($4.95).

Next Month

The December issue of RECREATION will be devoted, among other concerns, to the "things" that make the recreation job possible—the equipment, supplies, and facilities and areas used by recreation executives and other leadership. Selection of proper playground surfacing, for example, will be covered in an excellent article, "Paving the Way to Playground Fun," by Ed Maurer, recreation design and facility planner for the Philadelphia Department of Recreation, and how to make your playground dreams come true, in "From Dream to Drawing Board," by Gene Rotsch. Bill Frederickson, Jr., will tell what to do *after* the bond issue has passed, in "Forty-Million Dollars — Well Spent." Community people are not left out of the book in other articles, however, and you won't want to miss Virginia Musselman's excellent Congress speech, "The White House Conference on Children and Youth, Its Challenge to Program." Other good things, including quickie last-minute ideas for Christmas, will round out a walloping Christmas issue.

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LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

Shocked into Action

Sirs:

The final analysis of the existing personnel situation in the field of recreation as presented by W. C. Sutherland in the September issue of RECREATION is an excellent portrayal of a serious problem. The article is equally as important in outlining the current and future personnel situation as the splendid discussion I have heard Mr. Sutherland so ably deliver at several large professional meetings. This current effort should acquaint many other persons with the facts.

I hope that individuals listening and reading about the drab personnel picture now and for the foreseeable future will receive the same shock that I did. I was so impressed . . . that I offered my part-time services to George Washington University and the University of Virginia to teach evening classes in recreation, especially for graduates and undergraduates majoring in physical education, in the hopes I could proselyte a few. Both schools accepted and I have had some degree of success in my classes in having interested students place more emphasis upon recreation skills and techniques with the intention of entering the recreation field. In addition, I visited the local high-school graduation classes and attempted to interest students who are going to college to study in the area of recreation.

The graduate class I taught at the University of Virginia (Northern Branch) last semester was composed mostly of local high-school physical-education teachers who were indoctrinated and encouraged to go back to their schools and interest capable students to go to college and major in recreation. Out of the class I succeeded also in having several of the teachers decide to continue their advanced study in the recreation field.

WILLIAM DOVE THOMPSON, *Director of Recreation, Fairfax County, Virginia.*

A Rewarding Program

Sirs:

The Arlington County Department of Recreation and Parks conducted a summer playground for the mentally retarded children this year for the first time. It was a huge success. There were five counselors, one matron, and one craft specialist hired to supervise and operate the program. Swimming in a privately owned pool was provided twice a week. Two Volkswagens were used to transport the children to the playground; some children were driven to the playground by their parents. The hours of operation were from 8 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Attendance varied from forty to fifty children daily. The program was conducted for nine weeks (June 20-August 19, Monday to Friday). These children were most appreciative and looked forward to the program most enthusiastically.

Recreation departments all over the country should provide recreation for the mentally retarded as well as normal children. With the proper personnel, the job is easy and most rewarding to the leaders as well as the children. I recommend it most highly and feel that this department gave a real service to these children this past summer.

EDSEL B. MARTZ, *Supervisor of Playgrounds and Teen Centers, Arlington County, Virginia.*

A Tremendous Opportunity

Sirs:

After serving for three months as a recreation intern in Milwaukee, through the Internship Training Program offered by the National Recreation Association, I feel I owe it to all recreation majors throughout the country to relay some of my observations and feelings regarding this educational opportunity.

I was first introduced to the program last year while a senior at Oregon State University. My advisor, Miss Percy Margaret Gill, suggested I write to NRA regarding this program. I now find that not all recreation majors are given this opportunity.

The Internship Program as offered by the Milwaukee Recreation Department (also offered in Philadelphia) fosters growth not only in recreation techniques and skill application, but also in organization, administration, and operation of a recreation system, including the actual application of these

methods by the intern in an on-the-job training situation. Each intern has to set up, develop, and offer his own program for the particular group he is serving. He is also given illustrations and accounts of what departments in other communities are doing so he may become familiar with many different recreation systems.

As a part of his one-year service to the department, he attends meetings especially designed to help him "grow" in the field. The NRA, through its Recreation Personnel Service and Willard C. Sutherland, devotes particular attention to the intern and his progress, offering him any and all assistance.

Interns who have successfully completed their training are now on their way to contributing highly to the field of recreation. Although it is not the aim of this letter to stress the monetary value of this training program, it would be incomplete if I did not at least mention the obvious fact that those persons who are more adequately prepared professionally naturally can qualify for the higher paying jobs. With this in mind, may I again emphasize the value of this program.

Every senior majoring in recreation should write to Mr. Sutherland, Recreation Personnel Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11, inquiring about this opportunity.

I wish to emphasize that I have not been asked to write this letter, but am doing so simply because I believe that many recreation graduates are not aware of this tremendous opportunity and its professional value. I, for one, believe in it to the extent that I want professionally minded students in the field of recreation to be aware of an opportunity to better themselves and the profession.

HOWIE SMITH, *Recreation Intern, Department of Municipal Recreation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

Music to Our Ears

Sirs:

Congratulations on your outstanding new format of RECREATION Magazine in the September issue. This is indeed a very wonderful copy, very attractively presented and loaded with useful materials. It is a magazine in which any recreation person would be proud to have a contributing part.

I was particularly pleased with the new color of last-minute news items and the title arrangements for the various sections. Best wishes for continued success with this excellent contribution to the recreation movement.

I would like very much for our board members to start receiving RECREATION Magazine and I am enclosing their names and addresses. Please have our department billed for these five new subscriptions.

JULIAN R. WALKER, *Superintendent of Recreation, Fayette County Playground and Recreation Board, Lexington, Kentucky.*

* * * *

My heartiest congratulations on the lively, new, and extremely useful "look" . . . sectionalization of content by areas of interest and concerns lends to the magazine's convenience as a reference source. The monthly pages for fresh ideas and briefs, together with the brand new "As We Go To Press" and "Trade Mart"—in color—give the format a decidedly modern and professional appearance. The quality of contents remains on the high level as always. Best wishes for continued success in keeping the educational and informational avenues so in tune with the times.

SHANE MACCARTHY, *Executive Director, President's Council on Youth Fitness, Washington, D.C.*

* * * *

The September 1960 RECREATION Magazine has eye appeal! First I had to gaze at the pink pages and read the latest news, then I turned to the "Trade Mart" for information on the free materials. Then I looked at the front again and admired the attractive yellow, white, and black colors.

As I read RECREATION carefully, I noted the well-done art work, the well-illustrated, high-type articles, and the increased number of advertisements. Congratulations to you and your staff on a job well done and another progressive step forward!

THOMAS W. LANTZ, *Superintendent, Public Recreation, Metropolitan Park District, Tacoma, Washington.*

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RESOURCES and REFERENCES

Resources for the Future offers a reprint series which park and recreation people should find of great value. Recent additions are: *Changing Patterns of Land Use in the West* by Marion Clawson (#18); *Lagging Sectors and Regions of the American Economy* by Harvey S. Perloff (#19); *Suburban Development Districts* by Marion Clawson (#20); *Conservation for More and More People* by Joseph L. Fisher (#21); and *Our Resource Situation and Outlook—Public Policy and Individual Responsibility* by Joseph L. Fisher (#22). Single copies are free on request, additional copies $.25, from Resources for the Future, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

•

The World Around You, a packet of booklets put out by the Garden Club of America Conservation Committee, contains such material as "Let's All Help Keep America Beautiful," "Don't Be a Litterbug," "Our National Parks," "Our Wildlife Heritage," "What Is a Watershed?" "Our National Resources," "A Study Guide." Packet costs $.35 and is available from Garden Club of America, 598 Madison Avenue, New York 22.

•

A wealth of free materials on youth fitness is available from the President's Council on Youth Fitness. These workshop reports include bulletins on "Sports for Fitness," "Religious Group Leaders," and "Health Programs and Physical Education." Available from the Council, General Accounting Office Building, Suite 4830, 441 G Street N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

•

Stunning art booklets, published by the National Gallery of Art, Washington 25, D. C., have texts by the museum staff and contain color reproductions of representative works. These 48-page, 7⅜"-by-5⅛" booklets, priced at $.25 each, are now available in a boxed set of ten, under the over all title "Ten Schools of Painting in the National Gallery of Art," for $2.50, postpaid. The individual issues cover "German Painting," "Spanish Painting," "Later Italian Painting," "French Painting of the 16-18th Centuries," "French Painting: 19th Century," "Early Italian Painting," "American Painting," "Flemish Painting," "Dutch Painting," and "British Painting."

•

Urban Renewal Notes, a bimonthly digest, available on free subscription, is designed "to point a finger at good techniques, report unusual local approaches and successes, and summarize pertinent Urban Renewal Administration program development and publications." A request to URA, Washington 25, D.C. will put you on the mailing list.

•

Home Play and Play Equipment (Children's Bureau Publication #238) is now available in a revised edition. Adele Franklin, director of All-Day Neighborhood Schools, Board of Education, New York City, made the revisions, bringing this useful twenty-four-page pamphlet up to date, making it increasingly valuable to parents and parent groups. Order from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., $.15.

•

A Blueprint for Board Members is a handbook by Della Schmidt who has had twenty years experience as a member of different boards and has also "trained" board members for the Girl Scouts of Omaha. It covers functions, meetings, committees, staff-board and community relationships, and offers help in developing a board member's orientation kit and manual. Available for $.50 from the Volunteer Bureau of Omaha, 7th Floor, Kilpatrick Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

•

We Can Agree, a code of behavior for parents and teenagers, is a well-prepared, well-presented pamphlet covering teenage social, religious, and scholastic behavior. Available for $.50 from Niagara Falls Youth Co-ordinating Council, 607 Walnut Street, Niagara Falls, New York.

•

Youth and the World, a people-to-people program resource book, tells how to get acquainted with young people around the world through correspondence, books, living and working abroad, and school research on foreign customs and mores. It includes a list of foreign information offices. Available for $1.25 from W. Arthur McKinney, 18 Ryan Road, Highland Park, New Jersey.

•

Group Methods in Therapy by Jerome D. Frank, M.D. discusses application of group therapy methods in helping people solve their emotional problems. The booklet includes, in addition to more general therapy such as discussion groups, such specialized ap-

Continued on Page 432

THE CASE FOR BEAUTY

What Is Its Place in Today's World?

"An open water-body in a dense city is a priceless treasure . . . a million-dollar mirror reflecting clouds and trees."—RICHARD NEUTRA

AN IMPORTANT PART of today's city dream and the plans for urban renewal to meet population increase must be consideration of the place of beauty in this modernization and upgrading of our patterns of living. With increased cultural activities and other interesting leisure-time facilities at hand, and with higher incomes to enjoy them, people are turning more and more to residing within the city limits. As cities become more crowded, however, their somewhat harried citizens want and need the relaxing quiet of more green spaces, more natural areas in which to stretch the soul, to provide the so necessary mental and spiritual strength.

In the light of this situation, many distinguished planners and thinkers are becoming increasingly concerned and have expressed themselves variously on the case for open spaces and natural beauty within our metropolises. For instance, in an address, "America Is Our Cities," made before the Greater Cincinnati Conference Workshop not long ago, Roy W. Johnson, director of the Advanced Research Projects, Washington, D.C., said, "Another basic characteristic of the renewed city concerns a state of mind we have about beauty. Don't you think it's time we stopped apologizing for beauty? Why should we accept the pseudotheory that beauty without practicality is no reason for beauty? To create a park just because it makes a more beautiful city isn't reason enough? This, I think, is wrong. Beauty is a protest against disorder, dirt, and decay. Ugliness promotes disorder and disorder promotes decay, and decay winds up in the kind of slum-ridden areas we see around our central core.

"There is an up-cycle that can operate in cities, just as there is the all-too-well-known down-cycle. When older areas are beautified and made places which lift people's hearts and heads, places where people want to live and raise families and are proud to live, the up-cycle starts, and experience has proven it has a remarkable momentum."

And Dr. Luther Gulick, president of the Institute of Public Administration, says "With most of the people now living in cities, the only way we can make American life more efficient, beautiful, and noble is to make our cities efficient, beautiful, and noble.

"What we need is awareness; deep concern by the well-informed; local governmental structures laid out for action. But, above all, we need leadership for action.

"In the new metropolis we face economic and political problems, surely; but we face something much more significant. It is nothing less than the task of providing for the cultural and spiritual life of the future, so that this land of ours may be richer, freer, nobler, and more dynamic."

The Right Honorable Vincent Massey, while governor general of Canada, told the Community Planning Association of Canada, "City dwellers still need natural beauty. They have always known it and have, when they could, surrounded their habitations with gardens, parks, lawns and stretches of water. These amenities are not luxuries; they satisfy a profound need. We can have natural beauty in our towns even if we must forego the charms of the open countryside, and in a town one may enjoy the peculiar delights of nature associated with the harmonies of good architecture, each embellishing the other."

The importance of beauty in city planning is also treated in *Survival Through Design* by Richard Neutra *(New York: Oxford University Press, 1954)*. Mr. Neutra stated, ". . . to raise children in psychologically satisfactory surroundings and not have them warped by sensorial privation, by confusion and irritation to the eye or the ear or the nose. to have them look out on a green surface, or into green foliage, or play in the shade of trees—instead of our spending the money on well-advertised aluminum blinds, or awnings, or shades after cutting down the trees—all this is quite practical.

"Man has been conditioned and moulded by nature for a million years, and city administrations have the job to administer biologically bearable conditions to the citizens, young and old. This is an extremely practical consideration. I call it biological realism."—D.D.

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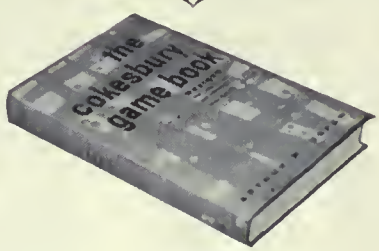

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EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Dorothy Donaldson

A Current Look at Public Housing

Housing officials and others are re-examining the public-housing program in numerous studies to determine how current needs of project families can be better satisfied, according to an announcement by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment officials, in the *Journal of Housing*. Public housing has been built by one thousand cities and towns since the 1949 Housing Act was passed, and the program has brought a sense of accomplishment, says NAHRO, and the consensus is that federal subsidy of low-income housing is sound and necessary.

The Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency has issued three critiques of public-housing policies in the past three years. Housing executives in many cities have taken a critical look at their programs and are making major overhauls. Nongovernmental groups also are commenting. The National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers has suggested that public housing may not be keeping up with urban social changes. Chicago's citizen group, the Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council, with ACTION, national association devoted to urban renewal, held a joint study session on housing-disadvantaged families early this year.

Officials voice a pressing concern for the *growing gulf between public housing tenants and the rest of the community*. Public housing officials now recognize that "the original concept of public housing—namely, the 'providing of decent shelter for low-income families'—was one step short of accomplishing nothing," in the words of the Chicago Housing Authority director. He pointed out that, the real goal is to overcome the "years of conditioning in dreary slums" which bred hostility and a feeling that life is a "dog-eat-dog" struggle.

Working with settlement houses and other volunteer welfare agencies, at least two dozen cities cited by NAHRO have encouraged tenants to feel a part of the whole community and have made public-housing projects more acceptable to neighbors.

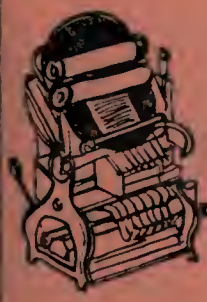
Another idea for breaking down the walls between the lowest income families housed in publicly aided buildings and the rest of the population, which was overlooked in the *Journal* statement, is the working with the local public recreation departments and vice versa, to do a cooperative job of providing further recreation interests and activities which by their very nature bring the two groups together in a natural and informal manner. This is illustrated very aptly by the story of the excellent program in Southfield Village, Stamford, Connecticut, by the community worker, Mrs. Alice Serly on Page 414 of this issue.

Music—Today and Tomorrow

At a recent meeting of the Music Council, I was surprised to hear an attractive, modern and intelligent young woman, representing a nationally known choral group, describe her taste in music as "strictly long hair." Now, I have no fault to find with any one's taste in music, at whatever hair length. There was a time when there was nothing in music for me but opera, oratorio, or the symphony. Anything else was taboo. Students and friends only whispered about popular music as musical "junk." Whew! What a square! What a musical snob!

About that time, however, Providence put in an oar, and vast areas of music on every level were opened to me. Group songs, folk and popular; dance combos and rhythms; the accordion; harmonica; the ukulele; all, had a definite place in the great plan. What joy, the unaffected singing of a boy. What satisfaction in the timid, and often out-of-tune, songs of the aged. The beauty of simplicity is lost to the musical snob who overlooks the fact that simple music is simply music.... Have we moved so far away from the real purpose of music we cannot see the forest for the trees?

In recreation we have the greatest opportunity for a development of fine music for the future, while at the same time realizing immediate benefit. Creation is the beginning. Recreation is re-creation. In this era of speed, with the world rushing into who knows what, let us strive by sincere daily effort to "brighten the corner" wherever we are. Thus, again, will music become of the people and you will share in re-creating the charm of yesterday. — WILLIAM FRANCIS BERGMANN, *supervisor of music, Chicago Park District.*



AS WE GO TO PRESS

▶ HOT NEWS! A luncheon, cosponsored by the National Recreation Association and *The Reader's Digest* on October 27, released the report of the National Committee on Encroachment of Recreation and Park Lands and Waters to the press. See summary of the report on Page 427 of this issue.

▶ NEW NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS of the Boys' Clubs of America, the Herbert Hoover Building, at 771 First Avenue, New York, was dedicated with formal ceremonies October 18. The building has been made possible largely by a special gift of the Charles Hayden Foundation, as well as by contributions from other foundations, corporations, and individuals.

▶ THE NEW JAMES BRYANT CONANT report has just come out, published by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey ($.50, three copies for $1). Entitled *Recommendations for Education in the Junior High School Years,* it is in the form of a memorandum to school boards. Some highlights are:

"All pupils should receive instruction in art, music, and physical education. All girls should receive instruction in home economics and all boys instruction in industrial arts.

"Group activities which have particular relevance for early adolescents should be part of the total program. These include musical and dramatic activities, assembly and homeroom programs, interest clubs, intra-mural athletics, and student council.

"Interscholastic athletics and marching bands are to be condemned in junior high schools. There is no sound educational reason for them and too often they serve merely as public entertainment.

"The gymnasium is more important in colder regions of the nation than in those warm areas where children can have physical education outside most of the school year. Indeed, one can question whether in such areas the gymnasium is a necessity for satisfactory instruction."

▶ Another war has been won in Morris County, New Jersey, scene of many a Revolutionary War battle. The recent stunning victory occurred when the North American Wildlife Foundation, by a surprise coup, seized one thousand acres of picturesque natural countryside from under the collective noses of the Port of New York Authority which had been smelling out the area as a site for a proposed jet airport. The foundation bought the property, known as the Great Swamp, from sixteen owners and presented it to the U.S. Department of the Interior as a bird sanctuary. The foundation is engaged in a national campaign to preserve the country's rapidly dwindling wetlands.

Conservation interests and the airport authority have been engaged in an embittered war for many months over the proposed jetport *(see* RECREATION, *March 1960, Page 136)*. The "general" of the victorious forces is agreed to be M. Hartley Dodge, honorary chairman of the board of Remington Arms Company and a large landowner in the area.

Jet power notwithstanding, never underestimate the power of a birdwatcher.

▶

The President's Reply

Awarded to President Eisenhower by the National Recreation Association, at the NRA Luncheon at the 42nd National Recreation Congress, a citation for outstanding service to recreation is acknowledged by the letter below. For further details, see reference on page 408.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Evans:

Please give my thanks to the members of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association for their 1960 Certificate of Appreciation.

I value this honor highly because I have long valued the work of the National Recreation Association. Over the years, this Association has done much to strengthen our country's cultural and recreational resources -- and it has successfully cooperated with like-minded groups in other nations. Its program has enriched the lives of our people and our neighbors abroad.

You can assure your members that I will continue to work with enthusiasm for the objectives of the National Recreation Association.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. James H. Evans
Chairman, Board of Directors
National Recreation Association
8 West Eighth Street
New York 11, New York

▶ A NEW National Committee on Children and Youth will be headed by Mrs. Isabella J. Jones, associate director of the White House Conference, who has been named director. Mrs. Jones will direct the conference's follow-up activities to be undertaken by the new committee. Some six hundred national organizations, thirty-four agencies of the federal government, and committees in most of the states will cooperate with the national group in implementing the findings of the conference. An evaluation of results is contemplated as a report to the nation in 1965. Offices of the committee will be in Washington.

▶ A NEW FIFTEEN-MEMBER State Council on Arts, created by the 1960 Legislature at the urging of Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, is authorized to make a comprehensive survey of the state's cultural resources. It will submit recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature concerning ways in which the state could encourage appreciation of and participation in the fine arts and the performing arts.

▶ HISTORIC LANDMARKS of national significance and interest may be registered by the National Park Service under a plan just announced by the Secretary of the Interior, Fred A. Seaton. *The National Registry of Historic Landmarks* is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by the states, other public agencies, or historical societies and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain such properties.

"The establishment of this *Registry*," said Secretary Seaton, "serves a long-felt need for the federal government to give moral support and recognition to organizations now concerned with the preservation of archeological and historic properties. Because of the number of important historic landmarks in our great nation, it is manifestly impossible for the government to acquire or manage these sites or support them financially, although they are an integral part of the American heritage."

▶ THE FIRST CHILDREN'S ART MONTH has just been announced for March 1961. Its purpose is to emphasize the value and importance of participating art for the development of all children. It is sponsored by the Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute. During this month, nationwide publicity on Children's Art Month will be released to magazines, newspapers, radio and television by the institute. Take advantage of it! Use it as a shot-in-the-arm for your program or a springboard for a new art activity.

Suggestions for community-wide participation and publicity material are available from the Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▶ A FIFTY-PAGE POLICY STATEMENT, entitled "Guiding Metropolitan Growth," of the Committee for Economic Development states that local jurisdictions within metropolitan areas are unable to cope intelligently with such broad problems as area transportation, air pollution, land use, and urban renewal. It urges the nation's burgeoning metropolitan areas to develop new forms of government to meet mounting problems.

▶ COMMUNITY ARTS COUNCILS, INC. was formally voted into existence June 17 at the Sixth International Conference on Arts Councils held in conjunction with the fifteenth national convention of the American Symphony Orchestra League in St. Louis. The council will work closely with the American Symphony Orchestra League. George M. Irwin, director of the Quincy (Illinois) Society of Fine Arts, is the newly elected president. For further information write to the council at 300 Maine Street, Quincy, Illinois, or 610 Coliseum Tower, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

▶ RECOMMENDATIONS made at the Fifth World Forestry Congress, in Seattle, Washington, August 29 to September 10, which stressed the multiple use of forest lands, were as follows:

1. Forest recreation and managed wildlife should be recognized by government as acceptable forms of multiple-use management of forest lands.
2. All forms of animal life affect or are affected by the forest, and understanding of their roles in the forest should be made more widespread.
3. Research in forest recreation and wildlife should be provided to furnish additional information to cope with the growing problem of public use, site damage and wildlife management.
4. Public information media should be used to encourage the appreciation and protection of outdoor values, and the understanding that wildlife may need to be utilized in some areas and protected in others.
5. International cooperation in the preservation of nature and wildlife reserves in contiguous border areas is *strongly recommended*.
6. To assist in new programs of reserves and wildlife management, technical assistance be made available to the new nations of Africa and to other nations through international agencies.

For the U. S. Forest Service's policy on multiple use, see "Recreation in Our National Forests," Recreation, October 1960.

▶ THE MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of photographs entitled "These Are Our Children," exhibited during the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, is available on free loan. Sponsors must provide space and electricity and assume the costs of shipping, installing, and dismantling. It is suggested that several local groups pool their interest and resources to bring the exhibit to their community. Anyone interested should send choice of dates to the White House Conference on Children and Youth, 330 Independence Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

▶ A STOP-POLLUTION ORDER has been served on Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, and a long list of leading industrial companies in the two cities, which have been discharging untreated waste into the Missouri River. Cost of such compliance for the two communities is estimated at $32,500,000, exclusive of improvements which must be made by the private businesses. The order, issued by the U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Arthur S. Flemming, gives the industrial concerns until January 1, 1963 to comply. The findings leading to this action declared, among other things, that this pollution not only hurts the water supply in several cities but also impedes development of the Missouri River for *recreation*, commercial, and industrial purposes.

▶ EXERCISE IS GOOD MEDICINE in all forms of heart conditions, according to a New York City cardiologist, Dr. Louis F. Bishop, quoted in *Today's Health*. He cautions that the exact prescription of exercise must be carefully suited to the individual patient, and adds the best activities are those which involve an element of *play* rather than dull calisthenics.

▶ IN A MINNESOTA COURT DECISION Freeborn Lake near Albert Lea, a 2,100-acre body of water, has been declared open to the general public for recreation purposes, reversing an earlier ruling which held it to be a private lake. The new ruling climaxed an effort by Minnesota authorities to assure public use of this popular waterway. The Minnesota Department of Conservation acquired a public-access site to the lake five years ago. Its use was threatened by the earlier ruling that the public had no right to use any portion of surface waters overlying a lake owned by a riparian owner. According to a conservation department spokesman, "The decision is of extreme importance to our statewide public-access program since it indicates that lakebed ownership is not the determining question as to the public character of the water."

Noteworthy things to be remembered . . .

CONGRESS HIGHLIGHTS

WISE USE of our expanding leisure to enrich community living and to build national strength was a major emphasis of the 42nd National Recreation Congress in Washington, D.C., September 25-29, 1960, cosponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society. It was attended by 2,500 recreation people.

Keynotes

At the standing-room-only opening session Sunday evening, with Congress chairman Jesse A. Reynolds presiding, Laurance Rockefeller set the keynote of the four-day meeting. He pointed out that, as we pause to assess our goals and achievements as a nation in this election year, we should take an accounting of America's use of leisure. "Our society will gain and maintain strength not only by what is done during working hours but also by the use it makes of its nonworking hours," he said. He suggested that recreation in the out-of-doors can help promote national strength through fostering the outdoor traits of self-reliance and hardiness, and added, "These qualities of national character are perhaps more needed than ever before. The overpowering shift from a rural to an urban society has brought many benefits, but it has had the unfortunate effect of taking Americans away from the environment which is so much a part of their heritage." Mr. Rockefeller, as chairman of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, expressed the hope that the commission's recommendations will be the nucleus of a program to make outdoor recreation a reality for our children and grandchildren.

Sharing speaking honors with Mr. Rockefeller, Robert W. Dowling, chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Arts of the National Cultural Center, further discussed the importance of our use of leisure in determining the nation's future. A national upgrading of cultural tastes can result from wisely guided community activities in the arts. He predicted that the National Cultural Center, to be built in Washington, will become an American "mecca of the arts" and set off a chain reaction of similar centers across the country. *(Various aspects of the Cultural Center have been examined in a series of articles in* RECREATION, *beginning in September 1960, and concluding this issue, Page 418.)*

"CHILDREN AND YOUTH—A NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY" was the theme of the second general session, Tuesday afternoon, with Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, presiding. The speakers, who had attended the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, presented its interesting implications for the recreation field. Stimulating papers were given by Mrs. Rollin Brown, national chairman of the Conference and member of the NRA Board of Directors, on *Review of the Conference;* Roy Sorenson, general secretary, San Francisco YMCA, on *Implications of the Conference* (see Page 412); Dorothy B. Taaffe, assistant director, Office of Educational Relations, American Red Cross, Washington, D.C., on *The Challenge to Professional Leadership;* Virginia Musselman, director, NRA Program Service, on *The Challenges to Program;* and Robert W. Crawford, commissioner of recreation, Philadelphia, and new member of the NRA Board, on *The Challenge to the Community.* A panel of interrogators included Professor Charles K. Brightbill, head of the Department of Recreation, University of Illinois, Urbana; Charles B. Cranford, deputy commissioner of recreation, Philadelphia; William Frederickson, Jr., superintendent of recreation, Los Angeles; and Dr. Milton A. Gabrielson, professor of education, New York University.

To sum up the meeting and its challenges in the words of Mr. Crawford, "The recommendations made by the White House Conference should serve as an inspiration and guide to all agencies in the field of recreation, groupwork, and informal education. A program of tremendous vision and bold execution will accomplish the objective of meeting the leisure-time needs of the nation's youth. Formidable as the task may be it can be accomplished by imagination, a well-defined plan, a willingness to work cooperatively, and a deep conviction that *only by working together* and going down the road hand in hand with all groups can we provide the highest possible quality and quantity of recreation."

Trends and Emphases

All week trends reflecting current recreation concerns ran like bright threads through the many sessions:

▸ THE NEW EMPHASIS ON THE CULTURAL ARTS was reflected throughout and specifically pointed up in the well-attended meetings on THE PERFORMING ARTS IN THE RECREATION PROGRAM and NEW IDEAS IN MUSIC PROGRAM. The latter was a gay affair with eager delegates trying their hand—some for the very first time—on guitars, ukeleles, and accordions under the leadership of experts. The former, chaired by Prof. Brightbill, dealt with *Planning, Budgeting, Facilities and Other Administrative Concerns; Program Development and Standards;* and *the National Importance of Performing Arts in Recreation.* Speakers were Dr. Salvatore J. Prezioso, superintendent, Westchester County Recreation Commission, White Plains, New York; Dorothea Lensch, director of recreation, Bureau of Parks and Public Recreation, Portland, Oregon; and Mr. Prendergast, who is also a member of the Advisory Committee on the Arts of the National Cultural Center.

▸ CONCERN FOR THE RECREATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH was evident in many of the other meetings. As, for instance in the very first session on POLITICS AND PRACTICES IN THE OPERATION OF COMMUNITY CENTERS, when Edward J. Garcia, executive director, Riverdale Neighborhood House, Riverdale, New York, gave a hard-hitting talk on

Policies and Practices in Establishing Agency Standards of Conduct for Youth. He pointed out that a strong correlation exists between the standards an agency establishes and the type of behavior patterns teenagers will adopt when participating in leisure-time activities in the agency program. This continued to be evident in the session, ENRICHING THE RECREATION PROGRAM, in the paper on *Enrichment Through Use of Youth Leadership,* given by Helen Dauncey, training specialist on the NRA staff, and in the session, UNDERSTANDING THE PEOPLE WE WORK WITH, when a panel of four young people answered questions from the floor. It was furthered in, among others, meetings on: REACHING THE HARD TO REACH YOUTH, chaired by Lincoln Daniels, chief, Community Services Branch, Division of Juvenile Services, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and TEEN AGE-ADULT RELATIONSHIPS, chaired by Sidney G. Lutzin, regional director, New York State Youth Commission. In the first of these, Dr. Merrill B. Conover, education-recreation consultant, Health and Welfare Council, Philadelphia, laid down guidelines for action in reaching those who need help but who are unaware of it; and in the latter, Dr. Wilson Shaffer, dean of Johns Hopkins University, gave a down-to-earth talk on *The Characteristics of Adolescence and Their Impact Upon Relationships with Adults.* "The adolescent has been made too particularly conscious of his own age group," Dr. Shaffer remarked. "In days gone by, we were not constantly told that we were 'teenagers'—a group set apart . . . I don't like the word 'teenagers.' It is one of our big mistakes."

▸ THE INCREASING COOPERATION among community agencies to provide recreation for all people could be noticed in practically all discussions, was especially emphasized in the session on EXPANDING PUBLIC RECREATION SERVICES FOR REHABILITATION, chaired by Beatrice Hill, director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. Cooperation between municipal recreation departments and hospitals is being recognized more and more as a necessary element in carrying out the overall responsibility for community recreation.

This trend was further pointed up by the meeting on COOPERATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, chaired by William H. Bartlett, recreation consultant, Health and Welfare Council, National Capital Area, Washington, D.C. Speaker for this session was Lillian Summers, national recreation consultant, Service in Military and Veterans Hospitals, American Red Cross, Washington, D.C.

▸ CHURCH RECREATION is, of course, a part of the above community-agency picture, and it is growing up. There was a good discussion of ways in which churches and recreation departments can cooperate in the two meetings on RECREATION AND THE FAITHS, addressed by speakers representing Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant viewpoints. Both sessions were chaired by Dr. Robert W. Tully of Indiana University.

▸ PEOPLE WERE ALSO THINKING OF AND TALKING ABOUT: the need of research in many areas; the American family—what recreation can contribute to it, with emphasis on family camping; outdoor education for recreation; encroachment on recreation lands; increased boating and other aquatic activities and pertinent safety measures.

▸ CONTINUING INTEREST IN SPORTS was illustrated, as usual, by large attendance at the FORUM ON SPORTS AND ATHLETICS as leaders sought help in these fields. The meeting was chaired by Colonel Theodore Bank, president of the Athletic Institute. Col. Bank also reported at the session on THE SELECTION, PURCHASE AND CARE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES on the results of a joint workshop conducted in 1959 by the Institute and the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

▸ QUESTIONS ON RELATION OF SCIENCE AND RECREATION were answered in a Congress "first" session on USING SCIENCE IN THE RECREATION PROGRAM, conducted by staff members of Science Service, a nonprofit organization which conducts Science Clubs of America and the National Science Fair-International. If you form your own recreation science clubs, you qualify for affiliation with the service and will receive its excellent materials on all sorts of science programs as well as other service aids. Write to Science Service, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington 6. D.C.

Congress News and "Specials"

▸ A NEW NATIONWIDE ANNUAL AWARDS PROGRAM for outstanding reporting in the field of physical recreation was announced by Mansfield D. Sprague, vice-president and director of the American Machine & Foundry Company. Sponsored by the company, the awards are designed to encourage and honor journalists and broadcasters to help create better understanding of programs in this area of recreation. To be known as "The AMF Awards," they will be administered and adjudged in close cooperation with the National Recreation Association. They will offer: (1) $1,000 and a citation to the author or authors of the best article, column, or editorial published in a United States magazine; (2) $1,000 and a citation to the producer or author of the best radio program broadcast over a U.S. radio station or network; (3) $1,000 and a citation to the producer or author of the best television program televised over a U.S. television station or network; and (4) $500 and a citation to the U.S. college newspaper or magazine that publishes the best article, column, or editorial on the subject.

▸ PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WAS AWARDED A CITATION for outstanding service to recreation at the first National Recreation Association Luncheon, attended by NRA Board members, guests, NRA Affiliates and Associates, and staff. Announcement of the award was made by James H. Evans, chairman of the NRA board; its actual presentation will be made later by Mr. Prendergast. The citation singled out for special mention the President's support of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, the President's Council on Youth Fitness, the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, and the 1961 White House Conference on the Aging, as well as the projected National Cultural Center.

▸ A GIFT TO THE JOSEPH LEE SCHOLARSHIP FUND, presented by Jane T. Cox, program director of the Charleston, West Virginia, Recreation Department, representing the children of the Charleston Playgrounds, was accepted on behalf of the fund by Susan Lee, Mr. Lee's daughter. The fund is

AT NRA LUNCHEON. Miss Lee, right, accepts gift of playground children's for Joseph Lee Scholarship from Jane Cox. Charleston, West Virginia.

AT FIRST SESSION. Foster Blaisdell, ARS president; Robert Dowling, chairman, Advisory Committee on the Arts, National Cultural Center, speaker; Joseph Prendergast, executive director, NRA; Jesse Reynolds, retiring ARS president; Laurance Rockefeller, chairman, Outdoor Resources Review Commission, speaker.

administered by the National Recreation Association of which Miss Lee is vice-president and Mr. Lee was one of the founders and president. The check for $91.17 represented pennies collected by the Charleston children during an annual playground carnival. Mrs. Cox pointed out that this sum, multiplied by all the playgrounds in the country, would be a real contribution toward providing better leadership for the playgrounds always so dear to Mr. Lee's heart.

▸ Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, member of the NRA Board of directors and Mrs. Robert Thayer, Washington sponsor of the NRA, gave a tea on Tuesday for Washington contributors and friends of the Association. Some of those at the Congress visited the beautiful gardens at Dumbarton Oaks in Georgetown, which Mr. and Mrs. Bliss have given to Harvard University.

▸ Citations and Annual Fellow Awards were presented by the American Recreation Society at its luncheon on Tuesday to honor recreation colleagues for distinctive leadership on service. Austin Welch, chairman of the ARS Citations and Awards Committee, made the presentations. Recipients were as follows:

Fellow awards went to: R. Foster Blaisdell, superintendent of recreation, Topeka, Kansas; Hubert I. Snyder, superintendent of recreation, Baltimore County, Maryland; and Birger J. Rudquist, Veterans Administration, Special Services Division, Palo Alto, California. Citations for special contributions were awarded to Esther Walsh, department of the Army, Special Services Division; the late Percy Otis Clapp, Special Services Division of the Veterans Administration; and Dr. David K. Brace, University of Texas.

▸ The Editor's Luncheon, also new this year, will be especially remembered by some few for the frank and pungent criticism of their own publications by the luncheon speaker, Cody Pfanstiehl, public relations director of the *Washington Star*, and by all with gratitude for his many helpful tips on publishing know-how. Everyone was enthusiastic about the meeting, thereby encouraging the NRA National Advisory Committee on the Publishing of Recreation Materials in its planning for a good publications workshop at the Detroit Congress next year. Mr. Pfanstiehl understood the problems of editors in fields such as ours, having addressed or helped many of them in the past. A shop-talk session followed his address. The luncheon was planned and chaired by Joe Davidson, assistant superintendent of recreation, Greenburgh Recreation Commission, White Plains, New York.

▸ Newspaper Reporters, as well as delegates, were fascinated with the colorful carnival of exhibits, which overflowed the main exhibit area into lobbies, foyers, and extended along the Shoreham's Bird Cage Walk. Several of them wrote articles and columns about it. They were particularly fascinated with the "modern" playground equipment, as are most lay people who have never thought about such equipment one way or another. Jewelry-making kits that can be used by oldsters, or all ages, to make bracelets, necklaces, and pins with semi-precious stones, also came in for their share of attention in the press. This exhibitor, incidentally, had devised a giveaway kit which was extremely popular in the light of the coming elections. A delegate could receive, if he divulged the name of his candidate for the presidency, a Nixon or Kennedy kit from which to make up a button, lapel pin, or whatnot. Requests for the kit were running 120% ahead for one candidate. Guess who?

▸ The excellent singing which opened two of the general sessions is noteworthy for the excellent leadership provided by Dr. Harold W. Arberg, chief of the Music Section, Special Services Division, Department of the Army, and for the particularly lovely arrangement of *America the Beautiful* in which the audience participated at the closing session.

Closing Session

This session was appropriately chaired by Milo F. Christiansen, superintendent of recreation in Washington and our Congress host; the invocation was given by Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz. The two speakers, both recently returned from foreign parts, talked on A New View of Recreation in America and Abroad, showing how interest in recreation has spread to the far corners of the earth, even though many of the countries are not familiar with that

NEW BOARD MEMBERS. Two prominent professional recreation executives elected to the board of the National Recreation Association are: left, Robert Crawford, recreation commissioner, Philadelphia; George Hjelte, general manager, parks and recreation, Los Angeles. Both men took an active part in the 42nd Congress.

CONGRESS HIGHLIGHTS

EXHIBITS OF RECREATION PRODUCTS. Swarming with activity at all hours, and overflowing into corridors and lobbies, they provided one of the busiest sections of the Congress. Seventy-seven exhibiting firms, with one hundred and two exhibitors booths, took part.

word. They were Prof. Brightbill, recipient of a nine-month grant by the Rockefeller Foundation to study the relationships of recreation to medicine in neuropsychiatric and general medical hospitals and physical rehabilitation centers in twelve European countries; and Sterling S. Winans, recreation consultant for the Asia Foundation, and familiar to readers of RECREATION through his two excellent articles about recreation in the Far East in the February and March 1960 issues. Though both reported that everywhere people seem to be wanting more of life, Prof. Brightbill dropped a word of warning, "Although we may be encouraged by the progress of recreation applied in countless ways for the benefit of man in many parts of the world," he said, "we ought not be lulled into a false sense of self-satisfaction. Incredible as it seems, the world's average man still lives in a hut. He cannot read or write and he labors fifteen hours a day although his energy is sapped by disease. He and his family are always hungry. He is two out of three of us. He still has hope and in time his lot will improve. . . . When this happens we ought to make sure that he will not be defeated, as have so many of his predecessors, by the open hour and a leisure he is ill prepared to use."

▸ AT THE ALL-CONGRESS BANQUET, George V. Allen, director of the United States Information Agency, explained the vital role U.S. Information libraries abroad are playing in increasing international understanding and giving a true "image" of our country. He was introduced by Walter L. Fowler, attorney and member of the D.C. Recreation Board for twelve years. Mr. Fowler is a veritable IBM machine when it comes to recalling poetry. He challenged those present to recite the *second* verse of the *Star Spangled Banner*. Well, can you? #

BANQUET NIGHT. Bill Frederickson, Los Angeles, president-elect of the ARS, Mrs. Joseph Prendergast, and Mrs. Bill Stone are apparently enjoying it. Socializing in the evening brought relaxation and recreation after the serious work and numerous sessions all day.

EDUCATION FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION. Reynold E. Carlson, professor of recreation at University of Indiana, examines camp equipment in exhibit area. He chaired meeting, "Promoting Family Camping," discussing its meaning for recreation programs.

TITUTE ON RECREATION ADMINI-RATION. Participants were all talking ut the excellence of this institute, and to right is the committee responsible. Sitting, to right: Jack Puryear, St. Petersburg, Fla.; nk Harnett, Long Beach, Cal.; W. C. Suth-nd, secretary, New York; William Lederer, enburgh, N. Y. Standing, left to right: nk Evans, Maplewood, N. J.; Al Orringer, hington, D. C.; Al Cukierski, vice-chair-, Garden City, N. Y.; Joseph Cole, Wash-on, D. C., standing in for Milo F. Chris-sen, D. C. recreation superintendent.

A SOCIAL HOUR. Among hospital recreation leaders entertained, were: left to right, Mary Hendren and Mrs. Anne K. Bushart of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Cliff Bream, chief of recreation, Veterans' Administration; Hillary Thompson, recreation therapist and Betty Ann Strawther, assistant chief of recreation, also from St. Elizabeth's.

AT THE ARS LUNCHEON. Austin J. Welch, chairman of the Citations and Awards Committee, left; R. Foster Blaisdell, now president of the American Recreation Society; Jesse A. Reynolds, the society's outgoing president, who officiated at the meeting. The citations and the annual fellowship awards were presented for outstanding leadership in recreation.

AT THE ARMED FORCES BOOTH. The armed services and special services were well represented, and numerous officers headed their own meetings. The lively looking gals lined up below are, left to right: Reba Taylor, Europe; Camilla Allen, Connecticut; Cara Colyer, Virginia; Donna Powers, New York; Betty Skinner, Air Force Academy, Colorado; E. Welsh, Dept. of the Army; Bunny Woock, Air Force Academy.

SUBURBIA. E. J. Neiderfrank, left, Extension Rural Sociologist, Div. of Agricultural Economics Programs, Dept. of Agriculture, and chairman of session, talks over plans with discussants for meeting, Dr. William Thompson, director of recreation, Fairfax County, Va.; Dr. Marion Clawson, director, Land Use Management Program, Resources for the Future; Blair Lee, legislator, Montgomery County, Maryland.

DIRECTIONS for the FUTURE

Implications from the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth Free Time Forum, condensed from Mr. Sorenson's speech on the new goals for recreation at the National Recreation Congress. September 27, 1960, Washington, D.C.

Roy Sorenson

WHAT WE seek are directions for the future or imperatives for the future. Let us, therefore, first consider the ten major characterizations of free time or leisure in America, as identified at the White House Conference on Children and Youth last spring. What are their implications for a broadened concept of leisure in terms of goals for the future?

The major facts, forces, and observations which emerged from the conference would appear to be as follows:

1. *Free time or leisure has expanded and is expanding.* We are experiencing a decline in the hours of the work week, more holidays, and lengthened paid vacations.

2. *Leisure has a new place in American values.* Today recreation is considered a necessary factor in individual and community well being.

3. *Leisure is big business with more free time and higher incomes.* In the rise from $4,000,000,000 in 1940 to $16,000,000,000 in 1957, sports equipment, supplies and toys lead with $4,000,000,000; radio, TV, musical instruments, and records come close with $3,500,000,000. Then, a third to a quarter less, comes reading at just over a billion and movies a billion. Last in the list the spectator sports figure at a quarter of a billion dollars, while seven national youth organizations spend $313,000,000 annually.

4. *Adult leisure values and pursuits affect free time occupations of children and youth.* According to August Heckscher, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, the standards of the adult world today "reach back into the world of children making them less 'idle' but also more dependent for their pleasures on the output of the machine technology."

5. *Free time is more organized.* There is community pressure for more facilities and more organized recreation. Joseph Prendergast wrote in his White House Conference survey paper that, while playtime, at least, was at one time a matter of the child's own prerogative, today "even this realm of choice is governed by facts outside the child's control; the timing of radio, movie and TV programs, the availability of a recreation leader, or the scheduling of afternoon and weekend play groups. There is a veritable smorgasbord of activities."

6. *Leisure values and pursuits are heavily accented toward the active.* Leisure as we understand it in the United States has little to do with the contemplative or passive mood. We are an action-oriented people.

7. *Free time is affected by communities.* Leisure is colored by the tendency to link it with the buying of gadgets and the spending of money.

8. *Leisure has become a family matter.* Children and parents jointly use the newly developed agencies of amusement. When children are included in motor trips and vacation tours, go to the movies with their parents, or find TV a common entertainment, the result may be the development of more common interests. But different interests make mutual activities difficult.

9. *Cultural arts are increasing.* We are witnessing an upsurge of interest in the cultural arts. The cultural arts are increasingly coming into programs of youth agencies. (*See* RECREATION, *"New Worlds Through Recreation," June 1959; "A New Day for the Cultural Arts," November 1959; and "Cultural Coexistence in Richmond," April 1960.*)

10. *Urban change and growth affect leisure.* In the cities' inner core and in many new vast housing projects, congestion and crowding have resulted in loss of outdoor play spaces. This implies that for the 1960's *we need a broadened concept* of free time, leisure, and recreation. The concept must be big enough to comprehend within it the changed and major role of leisure in our society and an understanding of the forces and pressures which mould leisure values and pursuits.

These, then, are the ten characteristics of leisure. Let us try to synthesize them and arrive at their meaning.

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In a leisure-oriented society free time is uncommitted time, a resource for living, learning, and serving. It is the arena within which children and youth find or diffuse their identity; within which life is creative, zestful, and fulfilling, or boring, drab, or dissipating; within which we come to care and work for better community or rebel in unsocial behavior; within which we develop personal autonomy and social competence or conformity and inadequacy; within which we move to widening knowledge and comprehension or atrophy the curiosity we may have had; and within which we forge our values and move to mental and physical health or ill health.

In short, we must accept a concept of leisure as life educator: shaper of life style and the culture and the expression of both individuality and the culture. And the more free, the more spontaneous, the more playful, the more varied, the more zestful, and the more inner disciplined—the more educative. Leisure is a value in itself, but it is also the developer or destroyer of growth, selfhood, social being, and excellence. Free time is not a brief interlude from life, it is life as we choose it. Leisure is not merely diversion or amusement, it is the making of a life style. Recreation is not a catalog of offered activities, it is the voluntary choice of pursuits in search of fulfillment.

A concept of leisure also needs to include points of view about personal and social values, such as activity and solitude; play and work; family togetherness and separateness; consumerism and simplicity; autonomy and conformity; spectator and participant; creative spirit and the social and cultural arts; personal sense of responsibility for social service and commitment to causes outside of one's self; mass media and growth; and urban renewal and land use planning for an urban environment for leisure.

Within the broad concept of leisure we need to see not only the institutions of family, school, church, and organized recreation agencies, but also the range of youthful activities outside of these institutions: the play group in the block, the gang on the loose, the car, the TV set (which youngsters watch almost as many hours as they are in school), the drive-in rendezvous, earlier dating, going steady and marriage, and a wide spectrum of other free-time activities.

A second imperative for the future is *to manage to serve* the larger population and the enlarged urban areas with recreation services and to fill in the gaps without proportional additional resources. There is pressure in communities to provide more of everything: more facilities, more leadership, more variety. Population forecasts mean more children, more youth, more urban growth, more congestion. In the Little White House Conferences all over the land and in the States Report there was call for recreation programs they didn't have and more of what they did have. Homer C. Wadsworth, chairman of the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth, has spoken of the price tag attached to expansion of facilities and services. This means more bond issues, more appropriations, more contributions for subsidies.

But the 1960's will bring stiffer competition: competition for the consumer dollar as revealed in declining business profit margins; competition for the tax dollar as governments are pressed for mass transit, highways, education on all levels (elementary, secondary, and higher), correction, mental health, health and welfare, and all public facilities and services; competition for the contributed dollar as colleges, hospitals, churches, national health funds, local federated funds, and countless other causes scramble for funds.

Recognizing the scale of projected growth, it is not realistic to assume that our public and voluntary recreation agencies can grow proportionately as they now function. New ways must be found; innovation will be needed. This is a challenge to the creativity of administrators of both public and private recreation enterprises.

For the future it will be necessary to temper our heavy reliance on quantitive thinking. We need to reevaluate recreation services in terms other than amounts of money and numbers of people. Quantitative thinking is concerned with numbers, with more of what we have, with spread. Planning in the quantitative sense is ways and means of operating what is in more places, with more money, more facilities and more staff. It does not reexamine function but accepts uncritically the assumptions, methods, and forms which have prevailed. Quantitative thinking mistakes size for importance and confuses numerical growth with contemporary impact upon our society.

Qualitative thinking, on the other hand, is concerned with doing differently; with inner perspective and renewal; with new concepts, images, and perspectives; with revitalization of function; with focus and refinement; with innovation, with transformed programs, not new organizations. Qualitative thinking formulates new questions and seeks new perspectives. It has to do with perception, social invention, diagnosis of social needs and opportunities, and the development of concepts and methods to satisfy them. The imperative for the future is to temper quantitative thinking with innovational and qualitative thinking; with creative venturesomeness, with creative imagination and curiosity.

This must lead us in three directions. One is toward research, acknowledging how much we do not know and recognizing how many of the assumptions we make about our programs have no solid basis of evidence. A second direction is toward designed experimentation or pilot projects to try new things with new images born from recent knowledge. A third is toward some reorganization of our services. They have grown like Topsy with resulting heavy cost for fragmentation in so many small administrative units with high administrative and organizational costs. We cannot meet the larger population needs of the future by continuing to multiply inefficient and costly duplicative organization and administrative units, nor by mere "coordination." The keynote for the future may be not coordination but reorganization: functional consolidations, or mergers, or large units of executives and administrators in ratio to youth workers.

The third imperative for the future is to *focus our goals* for leisure education and services upon those objectives which can correct the leisure trends which may be limiting,

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The children are entranced during story hour directed by the Ferguson Library and Stamford Junior League.

EXTENDING YOUR SERVICE

The recreation program in a low-income housing project shows what can be accomplished through a multi-agency approach.

Alice Serly

SOUTHFIELD VILLAGE, A low-income housing project in Stamford, Connecticut, houses 524 families and there are 1200 children. Located on a hill on the outskirts of the city, it is some miles removed from building-centered community agencies. Recreation was the first need expressed by the 250 families who resided in the original part of the project built in 1940, and the Stamford Recreation Department was the first organization to respond to the Housing Authority's request for an on-the-spot, year-round program for the children.

By 1954, construction of four 8-story apartment buildings more than doubled the project's population. The Stamford Housing Authority then appealed to the Community Council in the hope that additional group-work, health, and educational services might be made available to Southfield Village residents. As a result of studies, the council's committees recommended a two-year pilot project headed by a qualified social worker. From April 1957 to December 1959, this pilot project was sponsored by the Stamford Junior League, Pitney-Bowes, Inc., the Stamford Foundation, two private foundations, and the Stamford Housing Authority. These organizations, along with representatives from public and voluntary agencies, comprised the first Southfield Village Advisory Board. It engaged a community worker whose main job was, and still is, to find and bring a variety of community resources within easy reach of project residents.

By January 1960 the pilot project had proved sound enough to warrant community support. The United Fund of Stamford now finances the service of the community worker and provides a special program budget, while the Stamford Housing Authority continues to provide and maintain two recreation halls, a clubroom, offices for the visiting nurse and the community worker, a baseball field, several playgrounds, play materials, equipment, and utilities. This combined program, made possible by the cooperation of tax-supported and voluntary organizations, is called the Southfield Village Neighborhood Center.

The Stamford Recreation Department has increased its year-round program in Southfield Village fivefold since 1957 and, with the active cooperation and support of the Stamford Housing Authority, it forms the backbone of service to the housing project. Under the direction of its superinten-

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Bingo party at the Senior Residents' Club. Foursome on right had different ideas.

Stamford Recreation Department directs a relay race at Southfield Village.

dent, Edward J. Hunt, the Stamford Recreation Department reaches out to the people in every part of the city by means of its mobile staff and equipment. Here at Southfield Village literally hundreds of boys and girls enjoy after-school and evening recreation sessions in winter and a ten-hour-a-day summer program. Scores of hard-to-reach children who shun other programs "can hardly wait" for the recreation staff to arrive. The children's real affection for the Stamford Recreation Department also arises from the fact that their parents (many of them still hard-to-reach) had earlier found the department, with its outgoing and all-inclusive policy, the one place where they felt comfortable and accepted.

One of the secrets of the recreation department's special appeal lies in its diversified program of tension-releasing activities. The summer outdoor program, from nine in the morning until dark, includes boxing, baseball, teeterball, horseshoes, relay races, alternating with quiet games, handcrafts, dramatics, doll shows, masquerades, etcetera. Augmenting these daily activities in the village, the recreation department maintains a day camp to which forty-five boys and girls are taken by bus—225 each week. It is an all-day program, the children bringing lunch and enjoying fresh milk served by the recreation staff.

The winter indoor program consists of after-school and evening sessions of Ping-pong, pool, shuffleboard, boxing, and these also provide quick muscular discharge of pent-up energy and, in many instances, of anger and resentment. Baton twirling, parade manoeuvers, tap dancing, on the other hand, engage the interest of a wide variety of children, from the shy and withdrawn to the tree-destroyers. While caricature drawing is popular for obvious reasons, it is worth noting that two defeated, mentally retarded youths, referred by a school social worker, recently achieved their first real success through this medium.

The Southfield Village Play Center was inspired by the fact that, of all the preschool children in the project, the four-year-olds seemed to be the most lonely or neglected. Often the oldest of four preschool children, with several school-age brothers and sisters, the four-year-old seemed to get lost in the shuffle. It was enlightening, as well as startling, to learn that some thefts from parked cars as well as the smashing of scores of greenhouse window panes were done not by "teen-age vandals" but by kindergarteners whose parents did not even know that they were out at night.

Connecticut's standards for preschool children's centers are high. It required the combined efforts of the Stamford Health Department, Housing Authority, Medical Society, Junior League, Visiting Nurse Association, and the Stamford Day Nursery, working as a subcommittee of the advisory board, to organize the play center. Once its excellent morning and afternoon sessions for fifty children were established on a five-day-week basis, the matter of its continuation presented a serious problem to the Stamford Day Nursery which had sponsored and staffed it. The Stamford Recreation Department stepped in and saved it without a day's loss of time. The same teachers were retained and the Junior League volunteer teachers switched over to the recreation department.

Just as the boy "graduates" of the play center join the regular recreation programs, many of the girls become members of the recreation department's sewing and handcrafts class. These children, now school age, display a noticeable better handling of and respect for equipment and a much more receptive attitude to instructors than those who have had no play center experience.

Another United Fund agency willing to change its standard procedure in the interest of meeting the needs of the housing project's children was the

Southwestern Connecticut Girl Scout Council. Recognizing the unusual problems involved in depending upon parent leadership, the Girl Scout Council assigned a professional worker to Southfield Village for two years where, on a once-a-week basis, assisted by Junior League volunteers, she organized a troop of forty-one. Two members of the advisory board volunteered leadership until other volunteers were found. In fact, many of the programs have survived principally because of the deep interest of the Southfield Village Advisory Board.

ONCE A program has been established within the housing project, the next step is to take the children out into the larger community. Bus trips, financed through the United Fund budget, have enabled the Girl Scouts to accept the invitations of other troops to seasonal parties and outings all over the city. Reports from all community sources remark on the spontaneous courtesy and natural good manners of these children when they are experiencing genuine hospitality. The annual campership fund, supported by Stamford service clubs, civic, educational, religious, and fraternal groups, is the means by which an increasing number of girls attend Girl Scout camps while the boys go to Camp Rippowam of the Stamford Boys Club and Camp Hazen of the YMCA.

It was the recreation department which provided staff and program when, three years ago we began to try to draw the housing project's older people away from their radios and their snug little homes for at least one afternoon a week of sociability in the recreation hall.

The Stamford District Council of Catholic Women was the next organization to bring life and gaiety to the older people with a First-Tuesday Bingo party replete with prizes and homemade refreshments. Then a new program was offered by the Stamford Home for the Aged. Unique as homes go in its sponsorship of a downtown over-sixty club with a city-wide service for Stamford's older people, it has extended its staff to the housing project for a weekly rug-making session combined with a koffee klatsch. All materials are supplied by the home and the makers may keep their rugs. The Visiting Nurses Association of Stamford performs an outstanding service for these men and women and their homebound spouses, as well as for the play center children and all the families in the project.

The policy of taking an organized group out into the larger community where they can mingle with all other people is just as beneficial to the old as to the young. The Council of Catholic Women recently took complete charge of a day's outing for senior residents which included a tour of Stamford, a visit to the health department for an interesting meeting, winding up with a deluxe luncheon served at St. Joseph's Hospital. Senior Citizens Week in Stamford was climaxed with a picnic organized by the Stamford Recreation Department and the Community Council on the grounds of the U. S. Naval Reserve Training Center and a chartered bus enabled the Southfield Club to attend the fascinating program, dance to music played by a first rate band engaged for the occasion by the recreation department, and to meet all the other over-sixties of Stamford.

JUNIOR LEAGUE volunteers come weekly to read stories to the children during the fall-winter season. Then, during the long summer vacation when the children seem to long for anything that resembles school, the Ferguson Library sends its staff here to conduct the story hour on an even larger scale. The Junior League has stocked a very sizeable library for Southfield Village children and adults—all modern, interesting, readable books—no advanced calculus or third-year Greek.

For the first time in Southfield Village's existence the boys and girls are enjoying summer barbecues, Halloween, Thanksgiving and Christmas parties, due to the extensive cooperation of the Stamford Recreation Department. Only a staff trained in working with a massive group could put these affairs across. The children develop tremendous tension at the sight of refreshments, not only for themselves but for absent brothers and sisters. While the food, gifts and prizes are donated by such organizations as the Junior League, Treasure Chest, Suburban Kiwanis, and interested individuals, a full staff of recreation workers is required to organize and produce the simplest of programs. Many of these children are hungry, physically as well as emotionally, and a close affinity exists between hunger and aggression. For many of these children, the school luncheon is the oasis between soda-pop-and-potato-chip breakfasts and suppers.

In dealing with this need, once again the recreation department's program serves as a setting. We are now experimenting with the occasional serving of milk and graham crackers to the boys and girls as they enter the recreation hall or playground. It is a step in practical nutrition and could be helpful to these children for they are extremely wise, capable, and experienced in all things pertaining to survival.

Whatever the problems may be, these special treats, large or small, exert a wholesome, socializing influence upon all participants. It is on these occasions, as at the thrift sales and on bus excursions, that the mothers here are at their very best and shine as hostesses.

THE STAMFORD *Advocate*, the *Weekly Shopper* and radio station WSTC have been covering all these events during the past three years. By now, even some of the apathetic and cynical residents are beginning to take pride when they read and hear that Southfield Village's social and recreation activities are just as newsworthy as those in other parts of Stamford. Every leader, professional or volunteer, who has come to work in Southfield Village has been deeply impressed by the eager, friendly, cooperative spirit of the children and adults, once they have become convinced that we are here to serve them and help them make their lives better, richer, and more worthwhile. #

For many years the National Recreation Association has maintained a close consulting relationship with the Stamford Recreation Department, and in recent years with the Community Council and other key community agencies. RECREATION *Magazine, as one of its many services, carries helpful material such as that found in this article.*

NO LIMIT TO THEIR ACTIVITIES

Disabilities need not restrict physical or community activity. The MAC's have proved it. Any active group could be proud of these projects.

MAC members enjoy square dancing despite wheelchairs.

Shirley R. Spencer and Louis J. Cantoni

MORE THAN a hundred people who believe that physical disability need not stand in the way of an active, happy life constitute the Metropolitan Activities Club. Organized in 1954, the club's main purpose is to serve the social and recreation needs of its members. The club got under way in Birmingham, Michigan, and draws most of its members from Detroit and the surrounding area. Members call themselves the MAC's.

Practically all of the MAC's have a moderate or severe disability, but friends and relatives can belong, too, so not all members are physically handicapped. Ages range from eighteen to seventy-two. There is no restriction on membership by type of disability, but most of the MAC's have orthopedic disablements as the result of polio, spinal injuries, birth defects, multiple sclerosis, or muscular dystrophy. Thus, the great majority are visibly handicapped. Thirty-five use wheelchairs, and twenty-three others, crutches.

From the beginning, the MAC's decided they would carry on their own activities without charitable assistance or special campaigns sponsored by others on their behalf. This does not mean the interest and occasional assistance of individuals and groups outside the club have been spurned. It means that the MAC's have cherished their independence, and have always assumed total responsibility for the success of their own organization.

They believe strongly that they come to know and appreciate each other better through social and recreation activities. These include:

Bowling. The MAC's are enthusiastic bowlers. There are two groups of bowlers, each bowling twice a month.

Basketball. A Detroit gym is used for this activity.

Swimming. In the past the MAC's have done their swimming in an indoor pool, but now they have important plans for summer fun.

Square Dancing. The MAC Wheelers are proficient square dancers. Whirling in their chairs, they have performed for organizations and on TV. They also won a trophy at the Michigan State Fair.

Singing. Practicing one night a week, the choral group keeps in top tone. It has sung at banquets and festivals, and brightened the days of many hospitalized children and grownups.

Arts and Crafts. Interested members meet weekly at a recreation center in Ferndale, where they find relaxation in sewing, flower making, copper enameling, copper picture making, leatherwork, and ceramics. They have displayed their products in hobby shows.

This list by no means exhausts the club's social and recreation activities. The MAC's are also interested spectators. Once a month they go by motorcade to such places as theaters, circuses, baseball games, hockey games, and ice

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MISS SPENCER AND DR. CANTONI *are both members of the Metropolitan Activities Club. Miss Spencer is a master's degree candidate in vocational rehabilitation counseling at Wayne State University, in Detroit, where Dr. Cantoni serves as associate professor of special education and vocational rehabilitation.*

THE NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

PART III

Its relation to the National Recreation Association and to you.

Joseph Prendergast

THE NATIONAL RECREATION Association is one of the eleven national organizations concerned with the performing arts and their recreational and educational aspects that are participating in the National Cultural Center to be built in our nation's capital. These eleven will take an active part in detailing the facilities to be provided and in advising on the form and content of programing.

The Center's Board of Trustees, in a joint meeting with the Advisory Committee on the Arts, on March 31, 1960 adopted the following criteria in determining which organizations should be invited: (1) that the national organizations should be truly national in character and affiliation; (2) that they should have as their primary purpose the promotion of those arts and activities which the National Cultural Center will present to the public; and (3) that they should be of a nonprofit character. Besides the NRA, the others invited to participate are Academy of American Poets, American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA), American Academy of Arts and Letters, American Symphonic Orchestra League, American Educational Theatre Association, National Institute of Arts and Letters, National Music Council, National Federation of Music Clubs, Poetry Society of America, and The Theatre Library Association.

By this formal invitation, the National Recreation Association and its service associates and affiliates will play a real part in advancing the National Cultural Center project and will participate in the decision-making process in National Cultural Center affairs. The chairman of the NRA's Board of Directors will represent the Association, ex-officio, on the Advisory Committee on the Arts. The Association's executive director will continue to serve on the Advisory Committee by virtue of his personal appointment to that committee by President Eisenhower in March, 1959.

At its March 31, 1960 meeting, the Center's Board of Trustees also authorized its executive committee to explore with the National Recreation Association and the other participating national organizations the possibility of such organizations establishing liaison offices or their headquarters offices in the National Cultural Center. The NRA is now giving serious consideration to the possibility of establishing such a liaison office in the Center.

Since the NRA wishes to work very closely with all its service associates and service affiliates concerned with any one or more of the performing arts of interest to the Center, it hopes to develop a two-way communication system for transmission of information and suggestions between the Association and such associates and affiliates and the Center. Several steps to this end have already been taken. For example, a special consultant on the performing arts has been added to the Association's staff. Among his duties and responsibilities will be serving as secretary of the Association's National Advisory Committees on the various performing arts made up of representatives of the NRA's four thousand associates and nineteen hundred affiliates appointed by the Executive Director to these committees. These committees will have a very close advisory relationship to the Association and it is planned to have special meetings on matters relating to the National Cultural Center at all future National Recreation Congresses and District Recreation Conferences. From time to time there will be articles appearing in RECREATION on the Center and the several performing arts, and the Association's *Newsletters* will be used on occasion. There may be special brochures and other material for either general or limited distribution.

The Association also wishes to establish close working relationships with the ten other national organizations invited to participate in the National Cultural Center and with all other nonprofit organizations concerned with the performing arts and their recreational and educational aspects. Certain steps have already been take in that direction.

In July, 1959 the National Recreation Association attempted to identify all recreation, community, civic, and other similar nonprofit groups and organizations on the local, state, and national levels in the field of the performing arts. This was to enable its executive director, as a member of the Center's Advisory Committee on the Arts, to obtain the advice of such organizations in his capacity as a member of that Committee's Special Committee on Concept. The executive director wanted to be sure that the opinions, desires, and needs of such organizations would be given due and proper consideration. It was assumed that other members of the committee would see to it that the more strictly professional societies, associations, guilds, and unions, and those individuals and organizations properly concerned with the actual presentation of programs in the Center to be financed in other ways than through nonprofit organizations would also have an opportunity to express their opinions.

DURING 1959, NRA carried on a correspondence with a considerable number of the more than ninety such organizations and the Association's executive director had personal meetings with several of their executives and other representatives. On December 3rd, for example, he attended a general meeting of the National Music Council in New York City and on December 27th, a meeting of the board of directors of the American Educational Theatre Association in Washington, D.C.

In all such contacts, NRA found a general confusion as

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to just what the National Cultural Center was and was not. The Association therefore suggested that consideration be given by the Center Advisory Committee to a meeting to which all such organizations could send representatives to discuss the Center in general and their particular interests with reference thereto.

On January 18, 1960, with the approval of the Chairman of the Center's Board of Trustees, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Arts, Robert W. Dowling, invited a selected number of nonprofit organizations in the fields of the performing arts to send representatives to a meeting held last February in New York City.

In his introductory remarks as program chairman for the February meeting NRA's executive director stated: "We are here to engage in an informal but, I hope, extensive discussion of the general concept of the National Cultural Center, the use of the Center's proposed facilities, the development of its programs and presentations, and the relationship which the Center should have with the types of nonprofit organizations with which many of us are associated.

"This is an opportunity that should not be missed. Only one thing could let this opportunity go by and that, in my opinion, would be the lack of the leadership of and cooperation between the National Cultural Center and the agencies, such as yours and mine, which are dedicated to serving the American people and both the professionals and amateurs among them in the several performing art fields."

AMONG THE principal points made at the February meeting were:

1. The national organizations serving the arts represented at the meeting supported the National Cultural Center concept in principle and wanted to work closely with the Advisory Committee on the Arts in the development of that concept.
2. The national organizations referred to were also concerned with and wanted to help in the development of the Center's presentations and programs, especially as they related to programs for various age groups designed for their participation, education, and recreation.
3. The national organizations were particularly concerned with the use of the space on the third floor of the Center for a special library and museum, workshops and studios, and office space for the Center staff and national organizations.
4. The national organizations were concerned with the fund-raising aspects of the Center and wanted to help any way they could. It was suggested that there be some form of personal membership in the Center for students and others.
5. Estimated income of rentals from the use of the various facilities, parking areas, guided tours, and miscellaneous services were presented at this meeting. No estimates of income from endowment and other sources were made. On the basis of estimated net income presented, Mr. Dowling assured those present that educational and recreational programs of national scope and importance could and would be sponsored and conducted by the National Cultural Center. Income from endowment and other sources could be used for educational and recreational programs also. These programs would include such activities related to the performing arts as conferences, demonstrations, workshops, and other services to the nation which would further advance the cultural life of the United States.

Since the February meeting, representatives of the Center's Board of Trustees have been interviewing a large number of individuals throughout the country as to just how the Center could best carry out its statutory duties and responsibilities. Any suggestions from the Association's service affiliates and associates as to how the best possible relationship could be established between them and the Center, through the services of the Association, would be most welcomed.

L. Corrin Strong, *executive vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees and national campaign chairman of the Center, is philanthropist, art patron, and former U.S. Ambassador to Norway. He is also a trustee of George Washington University, D. C.*

Edward Durell Stone *of New York City, consulting architect for the Center, has designed numerous theaters and other centers of fine arts. He is noted for the outstanding pavilion and theater he designed for the International Exposition at Brussels.*

Robert W. Dowling, *chairman of the Center's Advisory Committee on the Arts, is head of a New York City investment firm with many theatrical interests. Last year he toured the Soviet Union in connection with the United States exhibition in Moscow.*

The National Cultural Center in our nation's capital is to be created and developed in the American way in the finest traditions of our country. Public and private organizations and individuals will participate and share, not only in making the physical structure of the National Cultural Center possible, but in bringing to the nation as a whole, the inspiration, leadership, and resources necessary for enriching the cultural lives of everyone. #

This is the last of three articles.

Training Aids and Tips . . .

Leadership Workshop Series

ADULT LEADERS of church-centered recreation groups have responded enthusiastically to a series of workshops initiated by the Metropolitan Dade County Park and Recreation Department, Miami, Florida. The recreation division felt that through this media assistance could be given to many church-centered programs throughout the county, and the workshops would help to increase the effectiveness of the leadership.

The first step was to present the outline of the plan to the Greater Miami Council of Churches through its board of directors. The initial plan outlined the various phases of the workshops to be presented and included active games, folk games, quiet games, "starters" and "closers," as well as league participation, singing, refreshments, and so on. Suggested dates and times were also submitted, and the council was requested to assist in securing approval from churches with adequate facilities in which to conduct the workshops and also to assist in publicizing the dates, time, and places, through church bulletins.

The plan was well received by the Council of Churches, and it was decided to conduct the workshops in four different sections of the county in order to give complete coverage, and to provide the church leaders of each section an opportunity to participate within their area.

The next step was to produce a workbook which the adult leaders would be able to use as a guide and reference for their future activities, special events, and parties. From the beginning it was emphasized that the workshops would be based on actual participation in the program, with very little lecture time provided, following the theory that one learns by doing.

The first of the series of workshops was aimed at leaders of teenage groups and the various sections of the forty-page booklet were set up as follows: introduction, fun for the early guests, folk rhythms, up and atoms, social games, mystery games, informal dramatics, singing fun, league participation, refreshments, closers. Each of the sections contained numerous items, variations, and details, giving those who attended a comprehensive manual of ready reference for future use.

The workshops were set up to cover three-hour periods one night each week for two weeks—a total of six hours per workshop. Although this presented a time limitation, it was felt that church leaders would be more inclined to attend one night per week for two weeks rather than two evenings in succession. The time element proved ample to allow leaders to participate in many activities.

Prior to each workshop the minister of the church was contacted and a staff member visited the church, made arrangements for tables, chairs, checked for electrical outlets for public-address system, familiarized the minister with the type of program to be presented, and reconfirmed time and dates for use of the church facilities. Response to the teenage leaders series justified the time invested, with over eighty adult leaders from forty different churches taking part.

The same procedure was followed, through cooperation of the Greater Miami Council of Churches, in offering a second series, directed at leaders of junior-age groups, concentrating on the recreation aspects of the Daily Vacation Bible School programs. Another booklet was designed for this age group and provided to those taking part in the workshops. Again the response was good with forty representatives from twelve different churches participating.

In evaluating the church recreation workshops it was felt that many of the churches which were represented by leaders of both the teenage groups and the junior-age groups will benefit from their experience and participation. The question-and-answer periods following each of the sessions indicated that those participating were earnestly interested and felt that the workshops were very helpful. The public-relations aspect cannot be underestimated. The success of this program proves this type of activity has a definite place. The recreation division will retain it in the annual program, as one of the ways of providing a public service to the people of Dade County and of contributing to the overall recreation programs of the area as well as to the many communities.

Program Resources

Plays for the Church is a list for those church leaders looking for a play that will be a meaningful experience to the actors as well as the congregation. It does not include skits, stunts, humorous plays. The suggested plays will take work and study—but will be well worth the time and labor. This annotated list was prepared by a special committee of the Department of Worship and the Arts of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Available for $.55 from the National Council of Churches, Office of Publication and Distribution. 120 East 23rd Street. New York 10.

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In the field of human relations, "materials are being produced at such a rate and in such a variety that even the professional worker is taxed to keep intelligently posted on the wealth of new resources at his command." Recreation workers are only too keenly aware of this burden. To aid all overworked leaders, whatever their professional ism, is *Resource Handbook in Human Relations*, a compilation of materials on the dance, drama, education, groups, housing, music, and poetry. It also includes books and pamphlets on human relations (graded as to readership). This attractive, 75-page booklet, illustrated with drawings, is available in a paperbound edition for $1.05 and clothbound for $2.25 from The Council on Human Relations, 281 The Arcade, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Edward R. Lucas

The Youngsters Take the Stage

The Downey's Children's Theatre—a pioneering enterprise

More than two thousand children take part in the Downey Children's Theatre in Downey, California, where entertainment and recreation are synonymous. This enthusiastic response from so many youngsters, in a city of only 85,000, indicates its success. The program is conducted nearly twelve months of the year, and the adults who seriously participate in it derive as much satisfaction as the children. Started five years ago, it has now become a community institution and a source of first-rate entertainment. During the 1957-58 season, it performed for paying audiences of about ten thousand and attendance for 1959-60 increased by nearly forty per cent.

The theater's repertoire is impressive, too. During 1959-60, forty-four full-length performances of plays such as *Beauty and the Beast*, *Heidi*, and *Aladdin* were presented. Today, the continuity and further expansion of the Children's Theatre seems assured, but this has not always been the case. During the early months of the program, even its most dedicated advocates despaired of clearing the many obstacles in its path. Most formidable was that of finances, and, intimately related to this, the creation of community support.

The theater had its beginnings in a conviction shared by three people that it would be a desirable addition to the recreation and park district program. These three people—Daniel Furman, then superintendent of the district, Mrs. Lois Little, senior recreation director, and John Hume, a trained specialist in theater production—launched their first play in 1955 with the children's classic, *Hansel and Gretel*, which has ten roles for juveniles and three for adults. Announcements were made both in local newspapers and elementary schools of tryouts for the children's parts, and the directors were amazed to see 250 children present themselves. A policy of double casting for all children's roles was immediately instituted, making it possible for twice as many children to participate, and protecting the play in case an emergency eliminated one of the cast.

It was evident that adult cooperation was also urgently needed if the production was to be a success. Besides playing the adult roles, qualified people were needed to serve as instructors in workshop classes, to build stage scenery, to arrange for publicity, to print programs, and so on. The adults responded to the call for help as enthusiastically as the children!

One major problem was finding a suitable auditorium where the plays could be presented. Since Downey's major growth has taken place within the last decade (it has only recently become an incorporated city in the southern Los Angeles area), almost all its schools are post-war structures without auditoriums. Such needs are served instead by multi-purpose rooms called cafetoriums, and the produc-

Mr. Lucas, *a freelance writer on business and industrial subjects, occasionally gets so excited about a recreation project he can't help digressing.*

Parents of children in the cast of Snow Queen and the Goblin *meet for costume conference. Much of the theater's success is attributed to fine cooperation of parents who have always pitched in wherever necessary.*

The theater offers opportunity for expression to many artistic talents. Here, youngsters who are responsible for publicizing the plays get instructions on the designing and painting of signs in publicity class.

Being part of a theater group isn't sissy stuff, as you. Apart from stage performances, youngste even help build sets. These two members of the

tions have taken place in one of these up to this time.

Because of the enthusiastic reception of *Hansel and Gretel*, the plays *Tom Sawyer* and *Sleeping Beauty* were added to the first season's program. Ironically, the unqualified success of the productions created the problem of how to finance them. The recreation and park district had been carrying all the expenses of the venture while in the middle of a costly expansion of park facilities necessitated by the rapid increase in population. Beyond paying Mr. Hume's salary as director, it was clear that the district could no longer handle the diverse expenses of the program, but, to maintain the momentum gained during the first season, the budget had to be increased. The only answer was voluntary financial support from the community itself. The department hoped that community interest would be great enough to keep the theater going.

The director made an appeal for funds. The response was greater than he had hoped, and led to the formation of the Downey Children's Theatre, Inc., a nonprofit civic organization. General members of this organization pay $1.00 per year, while sustaining members or patrons pay $10.00 or more yearly. Honorary memberships are given to those who perform extraordinary service on behalf of the organization.

Through this organization and the voluntary efforts of adults who contribute their time and labor, directors have been able to expand the theater program and have it pay many of its own expenses. In addition to increasing the number of plays per season, the general structure of the program has become more ambitious. These things are being achieved under a budget which is still amazingly small—$10,000 annually. The director's salary absorbs approximately half of this, and, since most other expenses have been assumed by the Children's Theatre organization, the

ey Children's Theatre member can tell the various staging techniques and can are involved in scenery construction.

It is easy to see that adults take their roles as seriously as the children do in this scene from last season's production, Mr. Popper's Penguins. *Large groups are usual on stage, for director Hume is always seeking plays with a large child cast.*

The hookah-smoking caterpillar, the ever-tardy white rabbit, and Alice meet here in Lewis Carroll's well-known wonderland. A primary aim of the theater is to let each child participate who wishes, and produce well-acted plays at the same time.

Drama workshop classes held in the schools stress personal development. There are no problems of discipline here!

group has been able to break even by charging fifty cents admission for performances. The theater has added certain fund raising activities as it has gone along.

John Hume

The primary purpose of the program is to offer recreation and instruction to as many children as wish it. The second objective, that of producing interesting, well-acted plays, must always be subservient to this, according to Mr. Hume. Fortunately for the theater, it has been possible to realize both objectives. This has been achieved because the program has two distinct facets—the theater and the workshop—each of which increases the effectiveness of the other. The purpose of the drama workshops is not to train children to become professional actors; rather, it is to aid them in their personal development, and many students benefit from the classes even though all cannot land an important role in one of the plays.

The original plan called for two workshops that would meet for eight weekly sessions in creative dramatic activities, short plays, skits, and work games. Now, that number has expanded to eighteen during the school term and ten in the summer. Usually 250 to 300 children attend the workshops, which are held in the schools. Each class has from twenty to twenty-five students. The workshops are geared to accommodate the nine- to twelve-year-olds, since these have been the most numerous at tryouts. This has worked out well, for children can usually read easily enough to participate in skits and plays by that age. Each workshop leader is a qualified instructor paid by the Downey Recreation and Park District. He is usually assisted at each weekly meeting by two to four parents.

The aim has always been to promote widespread participation. Enough talented children can be found and trained so it should not be necessary to depend upon a few child stars. In general the more talented child actors get no more than one major role per season, but can take minor roles in other productions. The policy of double casting has been helpful, both in increasing participation and in producing plays that provide acting opportunities for large numbers. Although one play produced required the casting of 150 child parts, the average requires about twenty children and three adults.

The maximum age for a child actor at the Children's Theatre is sixteen. Although there is no formal age limit, the youngsters just naturally drop out at about this time, because they no longer feel they belong in the category of "children." To increase the scope of both program and income, several new projects have been started, or are being considered, that are geared to the older teenager and the young adult. The Downey Children's Theatre Costume Rental Agency, where costumes are rented for season holidays and workshops, is supervised by adults, but run by teenage girls. The Arm Chair Cruise offers a series of five carefully chosen travel films in color, shown by well-known lecturers. Under consideration for the near future is a series of plays for adults acted by teenagers aged sixteen and over.

Apart from the more obvious benefits of the program, there have been some unexpected bonuses. The volunteer work done by adults, so necessary in holding down expenses, has required a staggering amount of cooperation and organization. You cannot tell someone who has no experience to make billboards and distribute them, do advertising and publicity, print tickets, make costumes, construct sets—and let it go at that. Because of the high degree of integrated effort necessary, people of different races, religions, and backgrounds must cooperate actively with one another. Director Hume has said, "There's something about a program of this sort, requiring unselfish effort on the part of everyone, that causes people to submerge differences that might otherwise make amicable relationships difficult." The Downey enterprise certainly proves his statement.

As a pioneering enterprise, the Downey Children's Theatre has come a long way in its first few years. It has already established a tradition within the community, and has proven many points that can be studied profitably by those who would establish similar programs in other communities. #

Do You Squop Your Wink?

Those worried lest the younger generation be either slipping into atrophy or casting aside the traditions of its forefathers may now take heart. In Britain, our own [sports columnist] Red Smith writes, an intercollegiate tiddlywink league has been formed. Teams from Oxford, Cambridge, Bristol, and other universities are competing at the ancient and noble sport.

Tiddling a wink into the pot from a three-foot distance is no mean feat, as any squidger-wielding tiddler will tell you. If Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, the sinews of future victories may even now be developing on the tiddling tables of Cambridge. . . . Tiddlywinks has the distinct all-weather advantage of being an indoor sport, requiring a minimum of equipment; also it can be played while indulging in other wholesome pursuits, such as quaffing a tankard of ale. Mayhap sportsmen this side of the Atlantic should move rapidly to promote the game here, lest the world series of tiddlywinks become as exclusively British as the world series of baseball is exclusively American—and lest the Olympic tiddlywink championship then go by default. At the very least, every American child ought to be taught that one doesn't ever play a squopped wink. —*Reprinted with permission from the* New York Herald Tribune, *July 27, 1960.*

CHRISTMAS CRAFT-O-RAMA

Preholiday planning offers interesting projects for service clubs, church, hospital, community, or hobby groups.

Esther Butterfield

LAST YEAR SEVERAL new crafts were being offered at the Down East Recreation Laboratory and I became so interested in them I wanted to set up some sort of craft demonstration for Presque Isle, Maine, where I work. The coming Christmas season provided the appropriate theme and reason.

In Presque Isle our community association and the Recreation Services Section of the nearby air base work closely together. Service club director Mary Moon kindly volunteered her services. Over coffee, we selected crafts we felt would most greatly engage the community's interest. Knowing the community as I do, it was not difficult to find the right people to display and demonstrate special crafts. Next step was publicizing the program through posters in store windows, fliers distributed at the schools, and through the local radio and TV station.

In our craft-o-rama we wanted to accomplish three things: to show an interesting exhibit of what could be made for Christmas; to show simple, effective Christmas tree decorations; and to show *how* to make various types of presents and decorations. We set up two large tables covered with white cloths for the exhibits. In the middle of each we placed a Christmas tree about four feet high. One we decorated with large pine cones painted red and gold and fastened to the branches with fine wire. The other tree was trimmed with gay decorations made from soda straws covered with glue and then sprinkled with different colored glitter; red pipe-cleaners made into interesting shapes; and paper doilies stapled into balls and glittered.

On these two tables we displayed such crafts as handmade jewelry, driftwood lamps, etched aluminum trays, party favors, copper-enameled jewelry, terrycloth slippers, table centerpieces, and other look-see articles, each labeled by the person who had made it. Along one side and across the end of the room we set up ten other tables, each to be used, individually, by people who wished to display their crafts.

Table 1—*wood-fiber flowers.* They included poinsettias, African violets, geraniums, lilies of the valley, and roses.

Table 2—*Christmas candles.* These included large ones set in a base of greens, a floating one, and candles of various sizes, all decorated with Christmas balls or glitter.

Table 3—*handloomed articles.* Place mats, neckties, aprons, and other items.

Table 4—*a Christmas dinner table.* This included four place settings of china, goblets, and silverware from a local jewelry store. The Styrofoam centerpiece was covered with pine cones painted gold, with a red candle at each point of the star.

Table 5—*flower arrangements.* A local florist made up different arrangements for this display.

Table 6—*ceramics.* A display of many different articles —cigarette boxes, ashtrays, candy dishes, cake plates, vases, creamers, jugs, and so on.

Table 7—*stenciled cloth.* This included paint, brushes, stencils, directions, and finished items, such as dresses, aprons, and skirts.

Table 8—*rug braiding.* Material, thread, needles, directions, and finished rugs.

Table 9—*handmade items.* A local gift shop brought mittens, shawls, carriage robes, caps, afghans, slippers, aprons.

Table 10—*Japanese dolls.* These had been collected in Japan and dressed by the owner.

For the see-how, or demonstrations, we set up chairs in a semicircle around the room so that everyone could see, and allowed thirty to forty minutes for each demonstration, running them in two sessions.

At the afternoon session, from 1-5 P.M., various volunteer hobbyists demonstrated wreath making, greeting cards, flower arranging, making of artificial flowers, cake decorating, and simple crafts for children to make into Christmas gifts.

In the evening, from 7-9:30 P.M., other hobbyists demonstrated ceramics, Christmas candles, rug braiding, stenciling on cloth, Japanese dolls, and gift wrapping. Each demonstrator furnished his own material and supplies and was introduced by a master of ceremonies. Refreshments were served after each session. These were free to all, and we registered each guest in a special guestbook. Over 350 people from Presque Isle and surrounding towns attended. They were all so impressed and interested that we plan now to make a craft-o-rama an annual event. #

MRS. BUTTERFIELD *is secretary of the Presque Isle Community Association, Presque Isle, Maine.*

Santa comes to Vineland, New Jersey.

A tiger stalks in Freeport, New York.

Christmas is celebrated in many ways, by many people. Here are two ideas recreation departments have found successful.

CELEBRATIONS AT CHRISTMAS

Santa "Floats" in Vineland.

FOR MOST people, the Christmas spirit is represented by the annual appearance of the familiar Santa Claus. To keep this spirit alive, the Recreation Commission in Vineland, New Jersey, designed a float, complete with reindeer, sled, and Santa, which has been making visits throughout the community two weeks prior to Christmas for the past five years.

With limited funds, it was necessary to construct an inexpensive, uncomplicated float. According to Jack Claes, former superintendent of recreation, it was designed and built in about two working days. The floor of the float was covered with white muslin and trimmed with red muslin around the base. Four rubber reindeer were purchased for $100 from a Chicago display house. These were supported by wire frames to boxes under the muslin, and although used for five years, they still show very little wear.

Then, a search was made for a sled, and, with the aid of the local newspaper, one was discovered in an old barn hayloft.

Each year, gaily decorated letters are sent out to the elementary schools announcing the pending visit of Santa, and a schedule is arranged according to the replies on a first-come, first-served basis. Over twenty-five visits are made to schools, clubs, and institutions in the city, and over four thousand candy pops are distributed.

The appearance of the float during the Christmas season adds the extra flavor that older folks as well as youngsters always enjoy, and it is an activity that was incorporated into the recreation department's program with very little expense.

PROGRAM

Freeport Loves its Parade.

LAST CHRISTMAS the Freeport, New York, Recreation Department coordinated the largest parade ever held on Long Island. The parade, jointly sponsored by the local merchants' association and the recreation department, was not a commercial endeavor, but a community undertaking, according to Kent Thomson, superintendent of recreation and parade chairman. Twenty-four local organizations, including the Boy Scouts, police department, PTA, sororities and fraternities, as well as church and school groups, participated in the event. And the assortment of displays and floats was dazzling. There was a Nativity float, an animated Santa's workshop display, an Alice-in-Wonderland scene, all made by the participants, and a host of gaily costumed bands and marchers.

One of the highlights of the day was the entrance of thirty-three giant balloon floats, some over 110 feet high. These were rented from the Giant Balloon Company in Newark, New Jersey for $2,500, which was donated by the local sponsors. The balloons were brought to the site deflated, and the company provided the rolling platforms to support them. Mr. Thomson warns that orders must be placed many months in advance, to assure getting the balloon characters you wish.

Although there were enough sponsors to provide floats, there was some difficulty in getting manpower to draw them. An SOS was placed in the local newspapers, and enough volunteers were recruited from fraternities and other youth groups to keep the floats rolling. Thirty women served as adult supervisors of the children.

The parade was such a success it is being repeated this year, sponsored by the village Chamber of Commerce. There will be similar balloon floats, and the entire community is eager to participate. #

ADMINISTRATION

ENCROACHMENT of Recreation and Park Lands and Waters

A summary of the National Committee Report

ENCROACHMENT OF RECREATION and park lands and waters has been increasing at an alarming rate and shows no signs of diminishing. Striking evidence of a steady increase is available, according to the National Committee on Encroachment of Recreation and Park Lands and Waters. The committee presented the findings of its nationwide survey on the encroachment* problem at its meeting during the 42nd National Recreation Congress, September 28, in Washington, D.C. The twelve-man committee represents the National Recreation Association, American Recreation Society, American Institute of Park Executives, and the National Conference of State Parks. Its chairman is Don Sinn, superintendent of recreation and parks in Flint, Michigan. George Butler, NRA director of research, is committee secretary and tabulated the results.

The survey was launched to determine the nature and extent of encroachment of park areas and facilities, the causes, what has been done about it, what measures have been successful in preventing encroachment, and what plan of action is needed on a nationwide basis to meet the problem. To accomplish this, a sample of local, state, and federal agencies having responsibilities for managing recreation and park lands and waters was contacted. The committee found that:

1. The nationwide survey of the nature and extent of encroachment was a sampling survey and did not fully reflect the extent and seriousness of encroachment cases which have occurred or may occur. Additional and continuing research is necessary to determine the full extent of encroachment throughout the national park systems. The sampling survey did reveal substantial evidence of existing and threatened encroachment sufficient to support the committee's findings.

2. Data obtained by the committee with reference to limited cases of encroachment show losses of land and facilities valued conservatively at $9,000,000.

3. The chief encroachment offenders were found to be highways; private, commercial and industrial enterprises, including subdivisions, parking lots, buildings, etcetera; schools; varied public and quasi-public agency purposes, such as fire stations, armories, parking lots, hospitals; as well as well-known private agency functions.

4. Factors which recreation and park agencies reported as influencing encroachments were:

- Apparent unavoidability.
- That it is cheaper to grab open park lands than to acquire other land.
- Failure to publicly interpret recreation values.
- Failure of the recreation-park agency to plan and develop its lands.
- Political expediency.

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* For purposes of the survey and the findings, encroachment refers to the unjustified diversion, loss of, modification of, reduction in size or condition of any public recreation-park land or water area or facility. The term does not apply to planned and acceptable changes in park land which are advantageous to the recreation-park system.

• Ineffectiveness of the recreation-park department.

5. There was substantial evidence revealing that when an aroused citizenry, community agencies, and recreation and park authorities take concerted action, including use of existing legislation, to prevent unjustified encroachment attempts, they have been stopped. The committee strongly urges such action.

6. Early consultation and planning with encroaching agencies may result in mutually beneficial modification of plans and is recommended to recreation and park authorities.

7. In every instance where recreation and park land is to be taken for nonforming uses, the holding authority should receive adequate compensation for replacement land and development.

8. Constant and close cooperation by recreation and park agencies with planning authorities and other land-use agencies engaged in similar functions was found to have limited serious encroachment and such course of action is highly recommended by the committee.

9. Federal, state, and local legislation is needed for the protection of park lands from the many sources of encroachment. Local legislative bodies are urged to adopt a clear-cut policy declaring their intent to fully protect park lands, or, in case of diversion to nonconforming purposes, to insure adequate replacement in kind and/or compensation.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE adopted the following plan of action:

1. Drafting of sample legislation for use by recreation and park authorities and their legislative bodies.

2. Immediate amending and strengthening of the Federal Highway Act to provide for adequate protection to park lands affected by the expanding highway program.

3. Immediate support by the committee and the four national organizations in the preservation of our National Capital Park System.

4. A nationwide campaign of education, information, and promotion to emphasize and dramatize the encroachment problem and to alert the public to the dangers to local, state, and federal park systems from encroachment, through feature stories and editorials in the press, and on radio and TV.

5. Publication of the committee's findings in the professional publications of the sponsoring organizations.

6. Establishment of liaison with the American Institute of Landscape Architects, American Institute of Planners, American Institute of Architects, American Municipal Association, and related recreation and civic organizations, including PTA's women's clubs, etcetera, requesting the committee's findings be published in their publications and the inclusion of encroachment as a topic on their agenda in future conferences.

7. Establishment of a central file of park encroachment cases available to local, state, and federal authorities and to continue to receive information on encroachment from affected agencies throughout the United States.

8. Stimulation of recreation and park executives to make themselves available for radio and TV interviews, public and private meetings and conferences to discuss the issue of encroachment fully with the citizens directly affected.

9. Development and dissemination of a professionally prepared, illustrated publication in pamphlet form for nationwide distribution, jointly sponsored by the four national recreation-park organizations which conducted the encroachment study. #

NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

The Right to Sue

The Appellate Division of the New Jersey Superior Court, in a decision handed down June 27th, 1960, has ruled that persons injured in municipally operated swimming pools have the right to sue the municipality for damages. It upheld an award of a lower court to a person who suffered a brain concussion when he slipped on the bathroom floor of a Newark pool. The award was based on the grounds that the floor was "wet, filmy, and slippery."

The argument by the Appellate Division stated that the question in the case was whether the usual immunity from suit of a municipality applied to swimming pools. The ruling was made on the basis that swimming pools fall under the proprietary heading. The court stated that towns operate pools "more as a matter of local convenience than in the exercise of some duty . . . it is a service which could just as well be provided by a private corporation and very often is."

More for Less

It has been the practice of the Pontiac, Michigan, Department of Parks and Recreation, as in many other cities, to distribute a brochure describing its annual winter program. The cost of this distribution was three hundred dollars for twenty thousand copies. To publicize its 1959-60 winter program, the department took a full-page ad in the local daily newspaper, which has a circulation of over sixty thousand. At an expenditure of fifty dollars the coverage was increased threefold. The response from the citizens indicated the effectiveness of this public-relations release.

Putting Resources and Heads Together

Recreation authorities in Berkley, Royal Oak, and Oak Park, Michigan, have evolved some unusual intercommunity cooperation. A hospital, located in Royal Oak but near the Berkley city line and more readily available to the latter's residents, has a large unused acreage which has been made available for recreation use by the public. An arrangement has been worked out by the recreation executives of the two communities for developing and operating the area on a divided-cost basis. Royal Oak will place the equipment on the property; Berkley will provide the supervision:

Continued on Page 433

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

CALIFORNIA. *Redwood City* has just received a loan of $300,000 from the State Division of Small Craft Harbors to complete expansion of municipal boating facilities. The photograph below shows the first phase of the Redwood City harbor development which includes 120 new boat slips in addition to the present thirty-two existing spaces. A dry-storage yard (fenced area at upper left) will handle sixteen small boats and trailers adjacent to the present clubhouse. Stanford Crew headquarters is the long low structure immediately to the right. The building flying the storm warnings just to the left of the slips is the harbormaster's office over public restrooms. To the right of that is the boat sales concession building. On the left of the entrance road off Harbor Boulevard leading to expanded parking facilities is the redwood-enclosed sewage treatment plant. Across the road is another comfort station. Plans call for dredging thirty thousand yards of mud from the harbor, rock rip-rapping seven hundred feet of bank.

The project will take approximately six months to complete, according to Alfred Morton, director of recreation. Since Redwood City has a deep-water channel into the harbor from lower San Francisco Bay, boat owners may use these facilities twenty-four hours a day.

• The new Roger Jessup Park in *Pacoima* is the first *Los Angeles County* facility to have a complete gun club. The range, to be operated by the Golden Valley Gun Club, was constructed "to meet a distinct need for more recreation facilities in the valley," according to the district supervisor, Warren Dorn. Thousands of gun enthusiasts will use the facility, with strict safety requirements. It will include fourteen trap and nine skeet shooting fields, each with two fields for night shooting, plus ranges for archery, pistol and rifle shooting. Among the other facilities at the new club is a clubhouse with a dining room.

• The new 320-acre Butte Valley Wildflower Sanctuary in Antelope Valley near the community of *Butte Valley* in *Los Angeles County* is one of the first areas in the state to be set aside for the preservation of natural desert growth. It is under the supervision of the county parks and recreation department. The setting aside of this sanctuary and two other areas in Antelope Valley and the Mojave Desert is important in preserving rapidly vanishing wildflowers for, as the desert attracts new residents, its natural beauty is vanishing.

• Happy Hollow, a new fantasy-type park for children in *San Jose*, covers seven acres. The Hollow contains a puppet theater, an amphitheater, maze, tree house, birthday area, Viking ship, ferry boat, apparatus areas, a section for small farm animals, and several turfed areas. Children can also enjoy a motor-driven dragon.

CONNECTICUT. Public recreation is expanding in *Darien* which has been busy developing and improving Weed and Pear Tree Point Beaches. Edwin F. Steffek, commissioner of the Darien Park and Recreation Commission, reports plans for two "natural parks" at Irving's Woods and the Leonard Tract are in the formative stage. Declares Mr. Steffek, "The Irving's Woods area comprises approximately sixty-four acres of mixed woodlands with some open glades and potentially scenic hills and dales. The purchase price was $335,000, from the town of Darien entirely. The Leonard Tract of about forty acres was purchased by the town and recently divided about equally between the public works department and the park and recreation commission. The latter portion is a hilly wooded area with spectacular rocky out-crops and a stream that cascades in a series of small falls (a total height of about sixty to seventy feet) to the highway.

"Both the Irving's Woods and the Leonard Tract will be developed as natural parks retaining, as far as possible, their natural beauties but making them accessible through suitable parking facilities, paths, and roads. The Irving's Woods will also have some picnic shelters, a pond, and a play area for small children. However, active sports will be confined to the town's other areas such as the school playgrounds, McGuane (Little League) Field, and the beaches. A second ballfield has recently been added for the Little Leaguers and three tennis courts last year at Weed Beach, with two more courts contemplated as soon as conditions permit."

INDIANA. *Chain O'Lakes*, Indiana's twentieth state park near *Albion*, was dedicated this summer, thirteen years after the initial appropriation for land acquisition and after heartbreaking legal setbacks. Its history really begins in 1937-38 when a survey of potential park and recreation areas was compiled and the Chain O'Lakes area was in-

cluded in the resulting master plan. Then, in 1946, an exhaustive study was made of twenty-three areas in the survey to locate a "natural lake state park." The varied topography of a site in *Noble County* offered a challenge to develop a park like no other in the existing state park system. It was proposed to acquire the land surrounding nine small connected lakes providing 186 acres of meandering waterways with six and a half miles of widely varied shoreline, making a park of some 2200 acres, roughly four miles long from east to west and about three quarters of a mile wide.

The project received legislative recognition in 1947 with an appropriation of $37,750 for preliminary acquisition, giving impetus to local action. *Allen, Noble, and Whitley Counties* levied taxes and accumulated funds totaling just under a quarter-million dollars. The project seemed well under way. However, not all citizens of the three counties favored the idea of a new state park in the region. An injunction was filed and the fund held in escrow until 1956 when legal complications were finally resolved. In the meantime, the 1949 General Assembly reappropriated the fund granted in 1947, and again in 1951 kept the fund active and available. In 1956 the budget committee allocated a state park postwar fund balance of $21,725 for land acquisition. In 1957 the legislature turned down a request for $400,000 but did grant $10,000, a "token" of continuing approval of the project. Finally, the 1959 General Assembly appropriated $300,000 for further land purchase.

After the injunction was finally removed, land purchasing in earnest was begun by the Allen-Noble-Whitley Joint County Park Board. This board kept the Chain O'Lakes project alive through meetings, newspaper, publicity, and by hundreds of personal contacts. Up to April of this year the board had acquired 1183 acres at $248,000 cost. State funds of $131,760 brought total land acquisition to 1414 acres. More land remains to be acquired to complete the 2200 acres indicated to provide proper control. For the present the principal development will be on the south shore of Sand Lake. Day-use facilities will include picnicking, fishing, boating, possibly swimming and limited camping.

• In *Frankfort* a $1,670,000 home for the aged, to be completed in the spring of 1961, will be built by the Northwest Indiana Methodist Conference. To be known as Wesley Manor, the project will have, in addition to individual housing units, a recreation room and five craft rooms, a fourteen-room hospital section, a chapel seating three hundred, seven lounges, and a dining room.

• *The South Bend* Department of Public Recreation is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year. The city's new boat ramp at Memorial Park permits easy launching into the St. Joseph River for boating, skiing, and fishing. This summer, day camping was offered, at Rum Village Park, for the first time.

TEXAS. When nature assures three hundred days of ideal tennis-playing weather every year, you have a telling argument in favor of municipal tennis courts. Such is the case in *Corpus Christi* and its brand-new Butt Tennis Center. The movement to construct a modern tennis center was initiated in the summer of 1959 by the Corpus Christi Tennis

H. E. Butt Tennis Center

Association. The city council set aside six acres in H. E. Butt Park, and awarded a contract for construction of twelve Laykold tennis courts and a large tennis locker building and pro shop. Actual contract price was $99,937.89. In addition, there were firm commitments of donations or discounts which amounted to $12,302.71, bringing the total cost to $112,240.60. Also, all of the engineering and the cost of preparing plans was donated by local firms. W. P. Witt, director of parks and recreation, estimates that the tennis center represents an outlay of approximately $150,000. Ultimate plans call for four more courts plus a center court for tournament play and two practice courts.

The tennis center was made possible largely through the generosity of H. E. Butt, owner of a large chain of grocery stores. He loaned the city $75,000 interest-free and, in addition, made an outright contribution of $10,000. Additional cash contributions amounted to $9,000. At the time the contract was let, the sum of $94,000 was available, leaving a deficit of $5,937.89 underwritten by the city council. Cash contributions have continued to come in.

• The Sportsmen's Clubs of Texas sponsored a second conference on boating safety in *Austin* in mid-August. Their first conference in May 1958 sparked a coordinated state effort by legislators, safety educators, marine organizations, and others which culminated in the Texas Water Safety Act of 1959. This year's conference was regarded as an all-important meeting ground for the exchange of ideas on how to further promote boating safety in Texas. Speakers included representatives from the State Highway Department (which handles motorboat registration), the State Public Safety Department, the Governor's Office, the State Education Agency, the Sheriff's Association of Texas, the Boating Trades Association of Texas, the U. S. Power Squadron, the Coast Guard Auxiliary, American Water Safety Association, and the Outboard Boating Club of America.

The consensus was that Texas has accomplished about all that needs to be done in legislating to achieve water safety. Now there is much more to be gained by educating boaters to the practical reasons for safety controls than by any additional punitive measures. It is felt many violations are not in defiance of the law, but because boaters have not been fully educated in the common-sense rules and courtesies. An intensified boating safety-education program utilizing schools, newspapers, radio, TV, billboards was urged as an immediate move. #

RECREATION DIGEST

Why teenagers volunteer for service

TEENAGE MOTIVES

Robert B. McCreech

A PSYCHOLOGIST RECENTLY WAS quoted as saying that much of man's current difficulty stems from the fact that many persons have developed "social consciousness without social feeling." In other words, many know, but don't care. This suggests that the "altruistic citizen" needs to be cultivated today more than ever before.

If we accept the fact that our communities are growing bigger, more impersonal, more complicated and more specialized, then we are challenged to show some concern not only about the uncommitted person in the community, but, more specifically, about how best we can awaken in young people an interest in participating in community life through volunteer service. This raises several questions:

- Have young people demonstrated that they can be properly involved in volunteer service?
- What are some obvious motivations of young people in volunteer service?
- How can we better evaluate junior volunteer experiences?

Let us consider the first question. Until recent years there has been very little research concerning youth participation in volunteer programs. The most valuable studies have been those sponsored by the YMCA, YWCA, Boy and Girl Scout and Camp Fire organizations. These studies suggest many guide lines for volunteer programs with youth.

Through the leadership of Dr. Thomas J. Curtin, state director of civic education in Massachusetts, and other school and community leaders participating in the program of the School Bureau of Boston's United Community Services, there has been accumulated some interesting data regarding fifty-five hundred boys and girls who participated in volunteer service projects over a three-year period in seventy-three Greater Boston health, social service, and youth agencies. This growing program has become popularly known as "Operation Kindness."

A large number of these young people have shown they are sufficiently competent to evaluate and conduct their own school and community programs. This has been demonstrated by their exhibits at health and science fairs; in work performed in school laboratories, fine arts and industrial arts shops; in community projects where young people have influenced whole towns and cities in the direction of improved health and urban development facilities.

It is heartening to note how their excellent working relationships with adults illustrate a point brought out by Dorothy M. Roberts in her book, *Partners with Youth.* Mrs. Roberts contends that the important element in maintaining an effective partnership

MR. MCCREECH *is director of the School Bureau of United Community Service of Metropolitan Boston, Massachusetts.* *This material is condensed from Mr. McCreech's speech at the 1959 annual meeting of the American Hospital Association in New York City and used with permission of the UCS* Bulletin.

with youth is *confidence* in youth and suggests three guide posts for such relationships. Adults should:

- Work within the range of teenage interests and abilities.
- Work *with* rather than for teenagers.
- Permit the young people to have a voice in selecting the projects on which to work.

Not only are youth needed, but youth *need* to engage in constructive endeavors to realize their own potentialities and to gain status. One UCS student volunteer made the following statement: "Why did we go back to serve? No one forced us. We went back because we were needed. And that's important—to be needed—and to be there when you are needed. It grows on you, this sense of responsibility. If our experience meant no more than that, it was worth it. But it did mean more. It meant a chance to disprove the blanket censure by many adults who unfortunately are more aware of teenage crime than they are of teenage service."

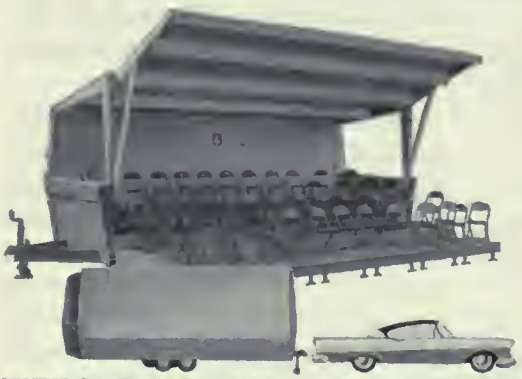
A second point in considering youth participation in service projects centers on the reasons why young people volunteer. This is an area that is being presently reviewed in Boston. Here are some of our findings:

- They want to be helpful.
- They want to explore a job possibility.
- They have a friend at school or in the neighborhood who is an enthusiastic volunteer.
- They want to satisfy a personal need.
- They want to meet interesting adults.
- They seek prestige, perhaps recognition, through receiving a descriptive line in a school yearbook.
- They are motivated by spiritual ideals.
- They want to avail themselves of the opportunity to give service through school or community-sponsored service groups with which they are affiliated.
- They want to make new friends among teenagers coming from other schools who share similar interests.
- They find volunteering part of a family tradition.
- They want to counteract, out of a sense of duty, the feeling that all youth are irresponsible.
- They seek academic credit or experience which will help assure consideration for college entrance or job placement.
- They are searching for something meaningful beyond personal desires.

The foregoing suggests there is a strong need to develop a new dimension in volunteer service: *evaluation in depth*. This new dimension should include a sensitive consideration of what volunteer service actually means in the lives of junior volunteers. To this end, representatives from community agencies might assemble in the classroom to discuss the volunteer experience in its totality. All are part of a community team, and schools want partners who can help them test values regarding the acceptance of civic responsibility.

It is not enough merely to include junior volunteers in service projects. It is essential that there be a follow-up examination into what happens to these young people after the volunteer experience, what opportunities exist for them to tell about their experiences in their school or to people in the community, how many of these volunteers enter medical or health careers, and, finally, how much acceptance and support is given to the young volunteers by the community itself. Time and effort put into such a program is surely not wasted when you consider a response such as the following from one of the fifty-five hundred student volunteers in Boston's UCS School Bureau program:

"As a junior volunteer I was able to get out of my own little world and meet a much broader world. I was able to feel needed and learned to accept many things. I am now able to work with people. I am grateful to have had this chance of serving others." #



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Resources

Continued from Page 402

plications as psychodrama and group treatment of adolescent delinquents.

Dr. Frank has been associate professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University since 1949 and psychiatrist in charge of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Psychiatric Out-Patient Department since 1951. It is available for $.25 from the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16.

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The Caseworker—Person with Value. gives the what, how and why of social work. Recreation leaders will be interested in the material dealing with services to the blind, ill and handicapped, and aged. Available for $.75 from the American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37.

←Circle #109 on coupon

Do you take other agency staff members out to lunch?

No Recreation Director Is An Island

Jac Cropley

THERE ARE many agencies within the municipality with whom the recreation director has a relationship. Some are easily discernable for they have been well established through years of valuable service. The more readily recognized would be those with libraries, boys' clubs, settlement houses, schools, churches, YM-YWCA branches, welfare groups, museums, private clubs, and galleries.

A close look at the program of any private agency will usually disclose the fact that its staff is particularly gifted and trained to meet the peculiar needs of *its* program. Specialization is to be expected, for a private agency usually focuses on one facet of the broad recreation field. The extent of specialized service or program provided by an agency is usually limited to those activities where there is a need for a high ratio of skilled leaders in relation to participants.

When consideration is given to the large numbers accommodated in public recreation programs, it may be unrealistic to expect as high a standard. Activities operated by a public authority are usually geared to programs requiring a comparatively low ratio of leaders in relation to participants. It is usually accepted that those activities needing highly specialized leaders and having special facility requirements are not a major concern of public recreation.

MR. CROPLEY *is director of recreation in Deep River, Ontario, Canada. Digested, with permission, from* The Community Courier.

The prime responsibility of the director is to assure that a broad program of recreation is available to the municipality. In considering its position, the recreation committee should be aware of the programs offered by private agencies and the facilities these groups control within the community. The trained and specialized staff of private agencies can be of immeasurable value to the director; it is to his benefit to achieve a good professional relationship with the staffs of the private agencies. It is conceivable that the facilities of the agencies may be available to certain public programs—this will only be determined if the municipal director is aware of the agency's program and resources. In turn, the director can assist the agencies through the loan of equipment and personnel.

Relationships hinge to a great extent on the philosophy of the director toward his *modus operandi*. The axiom that "the municipal recreation authority is concerned with a balanced recreation program of sufficient depth to provide opportunities for leisure activities for all within the community" is a realistic concept. Municipal recreation has the responsibility of administering and coordinating the efforts of all towards filling expressed wants and planning to meet the future needs.

A free-and-easy exchange in ideas and plans between the public and private agencies is desirable. This cooperation results in benefits for the entire community. A specialized or experimental program is most adaptable to private agency sponsorship. Programs enjoying a mass participation or those proven or stable usually gravitate to the public agency. It is not a question of rivalry or competition—it is a solution best described as partnership.

Ask yourself these questions, Mr. Public Recreation Director:

- Do you meet upon occasion or have a luncheon date with the members of private agency staffs?
- Does your staff meet regularly with the private agency professionals?
- Have you dispatched your newspaper friends to cover a private agency story in recreation?
- Do you use private agency staff in a leadership capacity in your institutes and leadership programs?
- Have you ever loaned your staff and facilities to private agencies without fanfare?
- Do you clear program planning with private agencies to avoid duplication?
- Have you referred members of the public to private agency-operated programs?
- Have you ever assisted private agencies to fill staff vacancies by recommending, procuring, or advertising?
- In conjunction with private agencies, have you prepared salary schedules affecting program personnel to effect standardization?

"*Who* programs" is of little importance provided that the needs are being met and that good standards are being maintained. If this philosophy or concept of municipal recreation is accepted, private and public agency recreation have a common basis of understanding and should enjoy a mutual trust and respect. The public recreation authority has no empire to build. Working with agencies towards a full leisure-time program can be a significant contribution in the goal of a mature community. #

A young boy explores the miracle of life.

Can intellectual pursuits be recreation? Can science be fun?

Dorothy Barclay

STARFISH AS WELL AS STARS . . .

ANKLE-DEEP IN STILL chill ocean the little boy wades, collecting pail in hand. He bends, gropes for a bit of green weed whose moving pattern has caught his eye. Up on the shore his older brother sits, staring intently into a shallow pool left in the rocks by the receding tide. As he watches, the apparently empty pool is gradually seen to be filled with moving life.

Here are periwinkles, some as tiny as the head of a pin; there is a starfish. . . . Together the brothers study the finds.

In a city park three youngsters and their father, binoculars at the ready, have spotted a small gray and yellow bird. "It's a warbler!" "Can't be a warbler. Doesn't move like one!" "It flutters down like a leaf falling." Heads together, book in hand, they check their observations.

Alone in her room a little girl carefully waters her "tree garden"—glossy sprouts of orange and lemon and grapefruit seeds.

Activities like these, during vacation time for some families, year-round for others, add interest and color to busy days. A pleasant pastime for the children, certainly. Is it anything more? Is it science? The way some educators have been heard to talk recently one might think that the first earth satellites made the earth itself obsolete; that nothing so absorbing, so colorful, so filled with life values as nature study could still have any educational worth at all. Children are interested in the sputniks, these educators declared. Then give them the sputniks. Never mind the wonders at their feet.

But has science been too far removed from animate life already? A large-scale study conducted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science—research on "The Image of the Scientist among High School Students"—would seem to indicate that it has. Analysis of the young people's descriptions of scientists as they "see" them was made by Dr. Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Rhoda Metraux, Cornell Medical College.

The nation's high-school youngsters have, in the abstract, a great regard for science and scientists, they found. The scientist is "a very intelligent man—a genius or almost a genius. He is careful, patient, devoted, courageous, open-minded. He is prepared to work for years without getting results and face the possibility of failure without discouragement. He wants to know the answer."

A handsome portrait. Life being what it is in today's teenage world, however, this image is not one which many youngsters choose to emulate. The practical drawbacks to life in this supposedly rarified realm quickly put the damper on personal aspirations along those lines. The idea of hard, exacting, absorbing, intensely responsible, and only occasionally rewarding, work is respected, but does not present an attractive prospect for one's own future.

Now what has this to do with those youngsters at the beach, that family in the woods, the little girl with her tree garden? A very great deal. For the vital quality lacking in the adolescent's over-awed picture of The Scientist, Dr. Mead and Dr. Metraux observe, is any conception of the "delights" that can balance the demands of scientific activity.

"This lack of any sense that intellectual activity is rewarding in itself," they hold, "can be related to the lack of any mention of living things, plant, animal

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Condensed from The New York Times Magazine, *June 15, 1958, courtesy of the publisher.* MRS. BARCLAY *is parent and child editor of* The Times.

or human, in the materials with which the scientist is believed to work." Plants and animals appear only as dead objects for dissection; the human body, as separate organs or systems; whole human beings only as the dead denizens of buried cities.

Youngsters see no place in science for "the delights of observation, as in early natural history studies, or in the perception of regularities and connections in the world around them, or between themselves and the world around them." They repeatedly report "active boredom" in science as it is taught, while activities that are absorbingly interesting—"watching things grow that I have planted" or "working on my hot-rod engine"—they automatically write off as "nonscientific" for reason of the very joy and satisfaction they produce.

The natural-born scientist has known the satisfaction of discovery and productive work from his earliest years—when work and play were indistinguishable. To keep this spark alive in children as they grow, to keep science "tied to life" must be a principal aim of new science education, the researchers declare. Youngsters need help in seeing the scientist as a human being working with other human beings on projects in which they share not only headaches and problems but satisfactions and successes as well.

The types of activities we have described—and there are many other possibilities of course—would, as the researchers recommend, accent participation rather than passive watching, give youngsters the opportunity to "do" for themselves. Starting such activities early—even at nursery-school age—will help keep children's eyes open to the wonder and delight in the natural world, "which can then supply the motive power for enjoyment of intellectual life later." Taking part in nature study activities, with parents and friends, will help youngsters grow in understanding of "science as teamwork, where minds and skills of different sorts complement one another."

Contact with birds and chipmunks, starfish and snails, observing the ways of living things in their natural settings, coming to learn with time how little, how very little, is really known about many of their greatest mysteries, will help keep science "life-size." #

Notes for the Administrator

Continued from Page 428

and maintenance cost will be shared equally between the two communities.

Cooperation has also made possible the development of a number of successful recreation activities. A chess group, drawing members from Berkley and Oak Park, meets in a school building in Berkley. A badminton club, with Berkley and Oak Park members, plays in the latter community. Joint leagues in baseball and basketball are organized among Berkley, Royal Oak, and Oak Park.

Urban Area Planning

A special report entitled *A Framework for Urban Studies*, prepared by Coleman Woodbury, director of urban research at the University of Wisconsin, for the Highway Research Board, emphasizes the importance of research for the recreation of urban areas. Mr. Woodbury points out it would be a mistake to link all studies of planning to the highway system and inquiries need to be made into subareas of planning practice and problems. He states: "High on the list of the latter would be consideration of recreation needs of the major urban areas and of planning to fill them.

"Partly as a result of leisure-time increases, the land areas needed for many kinds of recreation are almost certain to increase, probably greatly. Question of area, location, access, advance acquisition, operation, and maintenance expenses, and relations among urban, state, and national government facilities are all involved. Yet, with only a few exceptions, urban area planning is paying relatively little attention to them, and the steps now being taken in accord with plans are even less adequate.

Participation

The Rock Hill, South Carolina, Parks and Recreation Department has kept a record of the individuals registered with the department which reveals that it serves 15.3 percent of the total population. The figures indicate that 44 per cent of the residents aged 6 to 12 are registered with the department; forty-nine percent of those 13 to 19; 7.5 per cent of the 21 to 50 age group and less than 2 percent of those aged 50 and over.

Evaluating Play Apparatus

The March 1960 issue of *The American City* records the experience of youngsters in Trenton, Michigan, in the use of an Earn-A-Slide that was introduced in two of the city's areas last summer. One was installed in a totlot, the other in a four-and-a-half-acre community park. Ronald Heaviland, director of parks and recreation, reported that a study of the use to which the slides were put indicated that both were extremely popular, but the slide in the totlot had received much more use than the one in the larger area. This type of observation is useful in helping evaluate the newer types of play apparatus, and it is hoped that other park and recreation authorities will report the results of similar observation or study. #

"REST?"

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

On the International Scene

Sweden. Angeline Erusha, recreation graduate from the State University of Iowa, is spending a year in the Stockholm playground department as an exchange director. From Sweden to the United States, on a similar exchange, came Peter Lars Larsson, son of Mrs. Stina Wrentlind Larsson, superintendent of playgrounds in Stockholm, to work with the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Playground and Recreation Commission and Nevin Nichols this past summer. Continuing this international swapping, Mrs. Larsson spent her vacation in Yugoslavia as a UN exchangee.

Japan-U.S. The recent affiliation of Tokyo and New York marks the twenty-third sister-city linkage between Japan and the United States since the start of the People-to-People diplomacy program begun twelve years ago. Friendly cooperation in trade, industry, and cultural activities is the keynote in the program. Other sister-cities are Nagasaki and St. Paul, Minnesota; Yokohama and San Diego; Sendai and Riverside, California; Okayama and San Jose, California; Mishima and Pasadena; Osaka and San Francisco; Kobe and Seattle; Moji and Norfolk, Virginia; Shimoda and Newport, Rhode Island; Arita and Alameda, California; Tateyama and Bellingham, Washington; Kofu and Des Moines; Hiroshima and Honolulu; Matsumote and Salt Lake City; Fujisawa and Miami Beach; Shimizu and Stockton, California; Nagano and Clearwater, Florida; Kyoto and Boston; Kokura and Tacoma; Sapporo and Portland, Oregon; Tachikawa and San Bernardino, California.

Backyard Whirl

Our faithful reporter in Mishawaka, Indiana, Mrs. A. Zehrung, has sent us a news clipping about a backyard carousel, built from scrap iron, a washing machine motor, and parts from kitchen chairs and children's rockers that is enchanting the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Perri of South Bend. Mr. Perri and two of his friends built the eight-seat merry-go-round.

Ontario Meeting

The third annual meeting of the Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario will be combined with the annual Training Institute November 10-12 at Vineland, Ontario. The theme of this institute will be "Techniques of Business Management in Recreation." In addition to business specialists who will act as program leaders and resource personnel, senior members of the society will present papers.

People in the News

Wm. Frederickson, Jr.

WILLIAM FREDERICKSON, JR., superintendent of recreation in the city of Los Angeles became president-elect of the American Recreation Society at the 42nd National Recreation Congress in September. Widely known in the recreation field, Bill was born, raised and educated in the Los Angeles area. He began work for the Los Angeles City Department of Playgrounds and Recreation in 1932. His duties have included acting as housing liaison officer in charge of recreation facilities development in public housing projects, supervisor of thirteen swimming pools, and senior recreation director in charge of a recreation district. He has been active in the National Recreation Association, the American Recreation Society, the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, the California Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, the California Recreation Society, and the American Institute of Park Executives, among many other organizations. (For other new ARS officers see Page 409.)

• ERNEST V. BLOHM, executive secretary of the Michigan Inter-Agency Council for Recreation, was presented with an award of appreciation for outstanding achievement at the 1960 conference of the Michigan State-Institution Recreation Conference. Another significant outcome of the conference was organization of a committee to establish self improvement opportunities for on-the-job employees through short-term on-campus courses as well as extension courses. The committee will also implement the development of studies in state universities and colleges for the professional preparation of institution recreation staff personnel.

• TO BE HONORED at the November meeting of the Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics, which will present awards this year for the first time in its history, are Robert Moses, recently retired New York City park commissioner, chairman of the New York Port Authority, and president of the 1964 New York World's Fair; Robert J. H. Kiphuth, CNCA honorary chairman and former Yale swimming coach; Fred C. Mills, Carroll L. Bryant, and the late Charles Scully. The last three are pioneers in the development of first aid and life-saving work. The November meeting, at Yale University, will be an open one for the first time, with no restrictions on attendance.

• CHANGES IN ARIZONA: Clarence R. Allan recently has become director of the newly established parks and recreation department in Scottsdale, Arizona. Former superintendent of recreation for the Maricopa County, Arizona, Parks and Recreation Department, Mr. Allan is president-elect of the Arizona Recreation Association. Smith Fal-

coner, Jr. replaces Mr. Allan as superintendent of recreation for Maricopa County. He formerly headed the land-acquisition program for the department. Colonel John J. Peattie, who has completed twenty-two years active service with the U.S. Army, was appointed land-acquisition agent for the county. Kenneth J. Smithee, director of the county department, was elected chairman of the newly organized Arizona Conservation Council. Mr. Smithee is the immediate past-president of the Arizona Recreation Association and also a member of the Pacific Southwest District Advisory Board of the National Recreation Association.

• WHAT DOES a recreation leader do after he retires? He uses the first leisure he has probably ever known to develop latent talents. That is if he is Stephen H. Mahoney, former commissioner of the Cambridge, Massachusetts Recreation Department. Mr. Mahoney has just published a book of poetry entitled *Our Queen and Other Poems*, (Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc. $3.00), in which a variety of verses range from humor to filial devotion. Mr. Mahoney, who retired from the Cambridge department in 1956, had been in recreation work forty-seven years. (*See Mr. Mahoney's article, "The Place of the Tree Warden in Recreation,"* RECREATION, *March 1959.*)

State Parks Elections

New officers and board members of the National Conference on State Parks were elected in September. Frank D. Quinn, of Austin, Texas, the former NCSP president and member of the Texas State Parks Board, succeeds Horace M. Albright as board chairman. President is Arthur C. Elmer, chief, Parks and Recreation Division of the Michigan Department of Conservation. Vice-presidents are Earl P. Hanson, deputy chief of operations, California Division of Beaches and Parks, and John R. Vanderzicht, director, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Ben H. Thompson, chief of recreation resource planning, National Park Service, was elected treasurer; new board members are Joseph Jaeger, Jr., director of parks, Missouri; Harold J. Dyer, New York Division of Parks; Mrs. Ethel W. Harris, San Antonio, Texas; Robert B. Williams, Vermont Department of Forests and Parks; Lawrence Stuart, director of state parks, Maine; Sidney S. Kennedy, chief, Branch of State Cooperation, National Park Service; and Mrs. John W. Crabb, Jamaica, Iowa.

Popo, the famous clown, recently introduced "talking storybooks" to the children at Crandon Park Zoo, Miami, Florida. The books became an immediate hit. The keys, shaped like elephants, activate twenty books which describe the animals. Children keep and reuse keys which cost fifty cents.

Obituaries

• Herbert W. Lunn, assistant to the director of the Boy Scouts of America editorial service, died recently in New Brunswick, New Jersey, at the age of sixty-one. Mr. Lunn had been active in scouting for forty-five years.

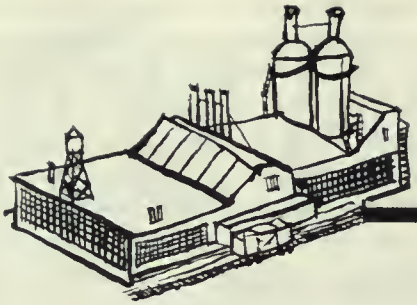
• Stephen C. Clark, philanthropist and president of the National Baseball Hall of Fame, died in September at his home in Cooperstown, New York, at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Clark's wide interests included art collecting and founding the Clark Foundation for philanthropic work. He was a trustee and director of several museums and the founder of the Farmers Museum in Cooperstown.

• Sidney Hubbell, long associated with the Hempstead, New York, Recreation Department, died recently at the age of forty-two. "Hub" was an active basketball official with the Long Island Basketball Officials' Association and the National Association of Basketball Officials.

• Mrs. Alice Stead Binney died recently in Old Greenwich, Connecticut. A pioneer suburbanite and town benefactor, Mrs. Binney was prominent in Old Greenwich since she and her husband, president of Binney & Smith, crayon and carbon manufacturers, moved there in 1899. Mr. Binney was the donor of Binney Park in Old Greenwich and Mrs. Binney later became the chief donor of another park in the town.

• E. S. Underhill, Jr., co-publisher and treasurer of *The Corning (New York) Leader*, died recently at the age of seventy. He was a member of the Finger Lakes Parks Commission.

• S. Livingston Mather, vice-president of Cleveland-Cliffs Company in Cleveland, Ohio, died in September at the age of seventy-eight. He had retired in 1947 after forty-two years in the steel industries. Actively interested in forest conservation, he had, in the last five years, given more than seven hundred acres of forest land from his estate to be used for parks.



MARKET NEWS

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

* * * *

• A new masonite wall paneling has a rugged appearance and may be used effectively in recreation rooms, meeting rooms, centers, and so forth. The paneling comes with a factory-applied white primecoat on its embossed surface, ready for an additional coat of paint or two-toning. The two-tone effect is accomplished by brushing a darker rubber-base paint over approximately half the 4′-by-8′ panel and wiping it off with a damp sponge. The darker tone remains in recesses of the embossment and the white primecoat stands out for contrast. Panel joints are invisible and can be nailed over open framing, solid backing with finishing nails, or fastened with waterproof tileboard adhesive over existing walls. Want to know more? Circle #100.

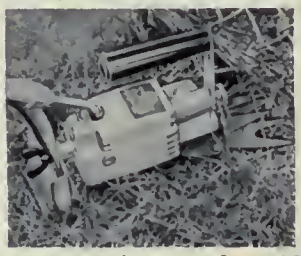
• Recreation and groupwork leaders will find a valuable tool in a new portable disc recording and playback system which can cut 6- to 13¼-inch master records instantaneously. Here is a convenient and practical way of making folk music available for singing and dancing purposes and for recording various vocal and instrumental performances. Speeches, recitals of various kinds, stories, and single plays can also be recorded. (Be careful to avoid infringement of copyright restrictions.)

This new system will cut master records at 33⅓- and 78-RPM and comes with idler and adapter for 45-RPM records. A safety cam, which prevents double cutting and stylus damage automatically raises the cutter as the center of the disc is approached. The recorder is equipped with a motor designed to prevent transmission vibration, and the playback arm, equipped with dual sapphire magnetic cartridge, can be used for records up to twelve inches. Carrying case may be purchased separately and the entire unit weighs about sixty-five pounds. Circle #101.

• An all-purpose table, versatile enough for use in craftrooms, meeting rooms, offices, and many other areas combines two new products, a modern honeycomb top framed in solid maple with beveled, lacquered edges and new tubular steel legs. The top surface of high-pressure laminated Nevamar plastic, eliminates maintenance costs, for it won't crack, craze, or peel, resists stains, scars, and boiling water. Legs are equipped with floor-saving swivel-glides, having resilient plastic-bearing surface, and are finished in chrome or baked enamel in a choice of colors. Tables are also available in round, rectangular, and trapezoidal shapes and many sizes. Circle #103.

• A new rescue-breathing device for victims of drowning and asphyxiation (heart attack, electric shock, smoke inhalation, and so on) permits untrained persons to practice mouth-to-mouth breathing without personal contact with the victim. The Venti-Breather's flexible face mask separates the rescuer from the victim in a sanitary manner, fits both adults and children. As the rescuer breathes through a special tube to inflate the victim's lungs, a unique one-way valve directs his breath away from the rescuer's face. Nothing is inserted in the throat of the victim to cause gagging or injury. For brochure, circle #104.

• Is the grass growing under fences or up close to foundation walls escaping the whirling blade of your power mower? Now, the Skil Shrub and Grass Shear pokes its scissor-like blade under fences or other low hanging obstructions, flush with tree trunks, and right up to wall. An optional roller handle lets you breeze along trimming as fast as you can walk, is attached with a wing-nut, and is adjustable for horizontal or vertical trimming. It can also shape shrubs and evergreens, trim or edge sidewalks and flower beds. A slip-clutch safety feature prevents damage to the tool when sticks and stones get caught between the blades. Circle #105.



• Is your center bulging at all its seams? A new, multipurpose building developed by Martin Steel Corporation is a precut, preformed structure that can be added to your existing building without any expensive foundation. Wall sheets have their own supports so need no foundation wall. These units are available with standard wind and roof loads as well as in heavier models. They are fireproof, weathertight, provide any combination of sliding or walk-in doors, skylights, windows, and ventilators. The 12′-wide panels can be increased to 72′ width; the 32′ lengths can extend indefinitely. With three basic heights—10′, 12′, and 14′—no single part is too heavy to be handled by two men. Circle #106.

• A brand new tot-lot slide, just four feet high by three feet wide, is decorated with Fiberglas medallions. Of all-metal and welded construction, it features a one-piece formed stainless-steel chute; expanded metal sides with ribs of 1½″ OD steel tubing; and fourteen gauge-steel steps with formed edges. Chute, footbucks, and bedways are welded into a single unit; platform steps and sides into a second integrated unit. The two bolt together for fast erection. The slide and steps are red and white Epoxy finished for colorful accents. For additional information, circle #107.

• Administrators concerned with hourly or daily rate computations at recreation and parking facilities can resolve their problems with a new cash control system. This self-contained computer stamps on a ticket the amount due based on the installation's particular rate scale. Any size ticket can be stamped with this device. Quick operation will relieve congestion. Date stamp changes automatically and dated checks show total charges for accurate accounting. The small, clock-like device is powered by AC current and can be used inside or out of attendant's shelter. Circle #108.

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TRADE MART

FREE AIDS

The following Free Aids briefly describe free materials—catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on—that will help you in your recreation work. Circle on the coupon the key number corresponding to the same number above an ad or beneath any keyed item about which you'd like more information.

Fill in the coupon, cut out, insert in envelope, and mail to us. We'll take care of the rest. There is absolutely no obligation whatsoever to you.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

STARCH CUBES are a surprising and inexpensive construction material for children. To see what you can do with a little airplane glue and a box of starch cubes, circle #130.

ANYONE CAN BE A PHOTO COLORIST with new painting pencils now available. They come in a large color assortment, can be sharpened to a fine point. For instruction and information, circle #131.

A FIFTY-EIGHT PAGE BOOKLET tells the proper way to machine, glue, fasten, and finish redwood for shop and cabinet work. Circle #132.

IT'S EASIER TO UNDERSTAND when you can see how it's done. A series of six educational charts show how to use a hand saw, hack saw, chisel, special saw, and so forth. Circle #133.

PLASTIC CRYSTAL PELLETS can be popped into an oven, melted down, and formed into imaginative and useful crafts items. Bake a candle holder, bookend, serving tray, and so forth. Circle #134.

POTENTIAL PEN-AND-INK ARTISTS can get sketching lessons and sample drawings from ink manufacturer. For your copy of *Ink Sketching*, circle #135.

SIMPLE STEPS IN SOAP CARVING are shown in a 16 mm, ten-minute film available free. Circle #136.

EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

YEAR-ROUND AIR CONDITIONING is covered in new booklet which contains hints and money-saving facts on central heating and cooling systems. Also has a glossary of heating-equipment terms. Circle #137.

MANUAL ON MAINTENANCE gives clear, step-by-step procedures on cleaning floors, walls, and ceilings, washrooms, windows, removing stains on floors and carpets, also contains section on solving maintenance problems. For copy of *Building Maintenance Manual*, circle #138.

FREE QUOTATION available from large locker manufacturer. Just send company blueprints or sketches of your proposed or present locker room and number of lockers needed. For brochure and more information about line of completely ventilated lockers, circle #139.

POOL HEATING BILLS can be cut up to ninety per cent by using a transparent enclosure over your outdoor pool. The enclosure, which acts as a "house" when inflated, also serves as a pool cover when deflated. Circle #140.

GET DETAILS on what manufacturer calls freeze-proof fountain—in any choice of styles, wall or pedestal, single or multiple bubbler. Catalogue outdoor drinking fountains. Circle #141.

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R-9

SAMPLE CHIPS of Solartone available from manufacturer. This surfacing material comes in a variety of colors and grains, is protected by a lifetime surface, can be used in gamerooms, offices, restrooms, and so forth as surface for desks, counters, walls. Circle #142.

WHEN ARE TRIANGLES NOT TRIANGLES? When they are jointed together to make a child's climbing wall! Five-foot steel triangles with circular grillwork at their center can be decorative in a park garden or utilitarian on a playground. For details on this and other imaginative play equipment, circle #143.

DIRECTORY OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS lists firms that specialize in the design or construction of small boat harbors, boat launching ramps, and marinas. It includes sixty-one offices of forty-eight firms located in all sections of the country. Circle #144.

IF YOU NEED HELP in selecting employees uniforms, *Selecting A Uniform?* should be very useful. This booklet offers advice on proper colors, style, and care. Circle #145.

HEALTH AND FITNESS

TESTING CHART for physical fitness and proficiency is offered by a national organization to program administrators and instructors of athletic groups. Included are blank certificates, to be awarded to youngsters who are able to complete the tests satisfactorily. The chart also has a description of all the physical activities and how-to sketches. Circle #146.

A SERIES OF TWENTY-NINE colorful, 11"-by-17" posters presents amusing but sound reminders for safety and health, circle #147.

THE BEST "SOCIAL SECURITY" one can have is to be attractive. Leaders of charm and fitness classes will find the "Clothing Carousel" kit a great help. Contains charts, posters, booklets, and free film information. Circle #148.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED BY INJURY. First aid guide should be immediately at hand to cover any emergency arising in recreation centers, camps, parks, playgrounds, and any other place where any recreation activity is going on. Circle #149.

PROGRAM AIDS

HOW TO ORGANIZE activities for that difficult age group—the teenagers. Illustrated booklet by famous beverage company describes how to promote teenage planning for fun. Useful in recreation and community centers, hospitals, faith-oriented recreation programs —wherever a recreation leader needs fresh ideas for teenagers. Circle #150.

LEADING PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY offers loan of a series of program aids which should be extremely useful for camera clubs. There are work programs, sound-slide programs, and a new group of "how-to-do-it" film strips. Circle #151.

FIFTEEN-MINUTE COLOR MOVIE about camping and boating, filmed in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, is available on loan to campers, hikers, civic clubs, and other interested groups. It covers camping activities and displays the latest canvas camping and boating gear on the market. The 16MM film will be released for showing over more than 525 major television stations next spring. Circle #152.

WHAT IS A PARTY WITHOUT A CAKE? Cake decorating is a holiday art. Send for *To Decorate Your Cakes*. Circle #153.

COLORFUL WORD PUZZLE BOOK, geared to the elementary-school age, contains eleven word puzzles and has illustrations that contain a clue to the correct message. Each message contains a worthwhile safety slogan. Circle #154.

RECORDINGS

COMPLETE COURSE IN SQUARE DANCING, from primary grades through adult group. Clear, concise, oral, talk-through, walk-through instructions, followed by the entire dance with calls. For catalogue, circle #162.

WALTZ TIME. A 12-inch LP with spoken instructions and music comes with a printed booklet which further explains and repeats the spoken instructions for waltzing. Catalogue gives full description of this and other records available. Circle #163.

HOW TO PUT ON A PLAY. Recording of seven plays. Accompanying booklets give instructions, hints on acting, make-up, costumes, and scripts for the seven plays acted out on the record. Four of the plays are acted in entirety by professional child actors; other three have parts left out, so that the child listening can take part. For complete brochure, circle #164.

FOR ADVANCED SQUARE-DANCE GROUPS, recording company has a special collection of *Hoedowns of the Smokies*, recorded in the Smoky Mountains of North Carolina, complete with calls. Circle #165.

DOWN THE RABBIT HOLE with Alice on her visit to wonderland. This classic is presented in a complete and unabridged album of three records. Circle #166.

SCIENCE

A NUMBER-ONE SUPPLY HOUSE for experimentors and hobbyists offers catalogue on telescope parts. Also, large selection of lenses, war-surplus optical instruments, parts and accessories, microscopes, binoculars, and so forth. Circle #155.

FOR THE AIR-MINDED, a twenty-two page booklet on *The Age of Flight*. Pictures airplanes from the flimsy aircraft flown at Kitty Hawk to today's jet fighters and passenger planes. Circle #156.

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE teaches you how to make bouncing bubbles, perfume, secret ink, and even how to grow plants without soil. Published by a major chemical company. Circle #157.

ATTENTION STARGAZERS! A booklet, *Earth and Star Reprints*, will answer your questions on why the North Star never seems to move, why stars seem to twinkle, how distant the stars really are. Circle #158.

MYSTERY OF SUPERSONIC FLIGHT need remain a mystery no longer. Now, the story in everyday language, is told in a sixteen-page booklet offered by an aeronautical company. Circle #167.

TRICK OR TREAT BY MICROSCOPE. One of the largest manufacturers of optic equipment offers a thirty-one page book to acquaint you with proper use of microscope and the tricks and treats possible. Circle #168.

WATCH OUT, STORM ON WAY UP! Hurricane terms, photos, history of hurricanes—description, origin, and movements—are included in an interesting and informative four-page booklet. Also included are precautions, warnings, hurricane tracing chart. Helpful information for campers, boating groups, fishermen, pirates, and other maritime folk. Circle #169.

THE STORY OF REFORESTATION is told in an interesting, sixty-six-page book, *The Forest is the Future*. Contains photographs, describes our need for, and use of, trees. Circle #170.

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ALL

National Recreation Association services

Insurance Plans

Personnel and participants may obtain low-cost, group-rated insurance protection through their NRA affiliated recreation agency : department.

Insurance plans have been developed to protect t. . reation executive, leader, worker, and volunteer from the liability exposures of his a. .ies.

Plans covering accidents to team participants, hobby groups, clubs, and all who attend and use the recreation facilities may also be had through your NRA affiliated organization.

For complete information about the NRA insurance plans for recreation personnel and participants, Circle #159 on reverse side of this coupon.

Directions for the Future

Continued from Page 413

which have to do with the quality of free-time experience. These goals apply for all our institutions: home, school, church, and community agencies. Twelve such goals are:

1. The general goal of all education, in leisure and in school: to help children and young people develop their full potential, to achieve individual fulfillment within a framework of moral purpose, to be their best, to be the persons they could be.

2. *To recover leisure*, to relax and enjoy free time. There have been written and spoken observations about the structured, hectic, pressured, formalized, and expansive nature of so much that passes as leisure. Perhaps it may be more possible in the future to nurture spontaneity with simplicity and naturalness in the young who are less inhibited, less constricted, more natural, more human, with a sense of humor. A goal for the 60's might well be to distinguish the state of leisure from activity, to cultivate the unhurried, the leisurely, the voluntary, the simple, the spontaneous.

3. To seek a *more healthy balance* between work and recreation in the whole social order. The pendulum has swung from a work-valued orientation to a leisure-valued orientation, and time may be ripe for a restoration of balance. A boy's recreation is empty if it is not a contrast to real work; what should be leisure is mere boredom. Juvenile delinquency is, in part, a protest, subconscious and inarticulate, against a society which gives to the rising generation no role which absorbs its energies and focuses its aims. A worthy recreation goal is to integrate the older values and realities of work with the newer values and realities of leisure. Realizing the potentials of leisure requires the inner satisfactions of work.

4. To *enrich family recreation.* August Heckscher has stated this goal well: "Our society could well give attention to means for giving young people opportunities for vacations apart from their parents. A new relationship must be established between the youthful and adult worlds. A new relationship is, in fact, in the making; leisure has brought parents and children into a state of togetherness. But young people should have alternative forms of enjoyment away from the family room, the patio, the barbecue pit and the private swimming pool. It is when the older and younger generation have each been allowed a certain measure of freedom and have enjoyed themselves in their own way that they can come together for the truest delights." This is a more balanced goal than indiscriminate promotion of "family recreation."

5. To *familiarize youth with the variety and complexity of the world*, with the wide range of experience and services which can contribute to the good life. It might well be a goal of recreation in the future to help youth break out of the social isolation in their own neighborhoods to experience diversity and variety.

6. To *increase the opportunities for youth to participate in community affairs*, to engage in activities which express social concern and which give understanding about problems outside of their own group and community.

7. To *foster identity and autonomy.* Much has been written and said about the drift toward conformity. Recreation's goal for the future should be to foster individuality, identity, autonomy.

8. To *cultivate and encourage detachment*, intervals for solitude, for reverie, self-exploration; assimilation, and integration of new experience; for achieving one's own resources to bear upon problems, to give oneself a chance to be heard. Here is a goal with which the churches and synagogues have a special opportunity. Contemplation, meditation, reflection, silence have been disciplines in all of the world's faiths. Religious institutions have a key opportunity, but this should not relieve all who care about leisure values to do their share to help restore a balance between activity and passivity, action and reflection, gregariousness and solitude.

9. To accelerate the movement toward *the creative spirit and the cultural arts.* This movement was documented well in Joseph Prendergast's conference survey paper. In leisure there are new frontiers for developing creativity, inventiveness, and generativity. In the cultural arts there are rich reservoirs of

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HELP WANTED

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. *Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work.* No experience required. Starting salary $415.00 per month; promotional opportunities; liberal employment benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Sedro-Woolley, Washton, Recreation Leader—Opening for qualified male or female to assist in planning and conducting program for individual patients as well as group activities in large state mental hospital with both male and female patients. Unlimited recreational facilities are available in the heart of the Pacific Northwest just 65 miles north of Seattle, Washington. Salary range, $4368-$5184. Quarters and subsistence available for unmarried persons at nominal charge. Send full details of training, background and experience to William D. Voorhees, Jr., M.D., Superintendent, Box 309, Sedro-Woolley, Washington.

Recreation Director, CITY OF SOUTHFIELD, Michigan. Rapidly growing suburban community, 30,000 pop. Full time or part time. Man to establish recreation system. Salary open. Apply Robert J. McNutt, City Manager, City Hall, Southfield, Michigan.

Recreation Specialists (Nature) & Assts. for positions in County of Los Angeles Recreation Dept. At least 2 yrs. exp. in developing nature study rec. or instruction programs & 2 yrs. college in botany, biology or zoology are required. Apply to County of Los Angeles Civil Service Comm., 222 N. Grand, Los Angeles 12, Calif.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

beauty, satisfaction, and fulfillment.

10. To extend recreation *opportunities* to those groups in our society *for whom opportunities are scarcest:* the marginal youth in the inner core of cities, minority-group children in many communities, the physically and mentally handicapped, children of migrant families, the 252 counties in the United States without any library service, and others.

11. To work for *better urban environment.* Uncontrolled urban sprawl, failure to acquire recreation spaces, traffic congestion and long commuting, and the decay of inner cities pose a threat to leisure values. Land-use planning and effective zoning across metropolitan areas is overdue and is primary business in the 60's. Mass transit to supplement the auto with urban growth ahead is essential. Urban renewal in the slum sections of our cities needs to be accelerated. These are not the primary responsibility of recreationists, but citizens concerned with leisure values of both the young and the old must join forces with progressive legislators, public officials, and city planners to act more boldly in wider contexts beyond city and county boundaries.

12. The last goal is that of enlisting and developing the *competent amateur,* the citizen volunteer. The root meaning of amateur is "for the love of it." More leisure for adults enlarges the potential reservoir of citizen leadership. Newer training methods promise a breakthrough in the development of high competence. With all the experience in the past, here is a potential in new dimension. Community service and growth opportunities can be provided for many more adults in their leisure and they can be an important answer to the need for expansion without proportional additional funds. This calls for new skills in professional leadership, those of enlistment and training of volunteers; changing professionals from organizers and conductors of programs to trainers of citizen personnel.

* * * *

These are broad imperatives. They are not fragmented how-to-do-it bits. But they can affect what all of us do to move in the direction of realizing the potentials of the first leisured society in history. #

CONCERNING UPKEEP

Art Todd

IN ENGLAND the slogan is "Keep Britain Tidy." In this country it's "Keep America Beautiful," along with hundreds of regional and local slogans, such as: "Don't Be a Litterbug" and "Let's Litter Less." Parky the Tidy Kangaroo and Louis the Lion, the plastic litter containers in the form of animals used in Lakeside Park, Oakland, California, are examples of devices used to reduce the tremendous cost of cleaning up parks, streets, and highways. Smokey Bear is known throughout the country for his pointed message on the hazards of littering.

RECREATION Magazine has been active in the fight against litter and has tried to supply its readers with helpful ideas and information. Don't forget that Keep America Beautiful, Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, has free publications to help you wage a more effective war on litter. Write for KAB's brochure "Effective Litter Prevention," a guide for park and recreation departments which also lists other free materials available. Ask to be put on KAB's mailing list.

Have you heard of the unusual and inexpensive refuse receptacle used in Boston? It looks like a tree trunk and has several excellent features. The idea was developed by Martin F. Walsh, commissioner of parks and recreation, who writes: "For the past eight years we have made this concrete tree-trunk receptacle for use in Franklin Park, Boston Common, the Public Garden, and on Commonwealth Avenue.

We had found care of rusty trash barrels a problem. After a cigarette had been dropped in one of these barrels, a small fire got started, ladies' garments were scorched and children's hands were burned from the hot metal. Our employees also complained of the weight of the barrels during the general pickup. We tried designing a rustic-type container but found it unserviceable. From this experience we arrived at a smaller receptacle with a tree-bark design which answered all our problems. Public reaction has been enthusiastic. People like to look at it whether just passing by or stopping to dispose waste. We have more than two hundred in use." He will be happy to answer any inquiries.

Commissioner Walsh has found a 1-2 mix of sand and cement over wire mesh to be satisfactory. A tree-bark design is scratched into the last coat of plaster. The cost, when produced in one hundred-unit lots and cutting the wire mesh carefully with no waste, has been $3.00 per unit, not including labor. Receptacles can accommodate a twenty-one-inch barrel. Some are used with no barrels and are cleaned by pulling the receptacle over and shoveling out from the bottom.

These imitation tree trunks call to mind some information on the cost of removing and planting trees that is included in the *1959 Annual Report* of the Evanston, Illinois, Park Division.

	Labor hours	*Costs*
Average per tree	13.5	$31.62
Average per stump removed	4.24	12.60
Average per tree trimmed	3.62	8.80
Average per tree planted (Include purchase cost of tree)	3.58	15.58
Average trees repaired	7.5	17.80

Do you have a maintenance problem? Do you have a suggestion for improving upkeep that might be used by others? Do let us hear from you! #

MR. TODD *is assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association and was formerly the Association's Midwest district representative.*

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R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Beatrice H. Hill

The following bibliography is packed with action and food for thought for all workers with the ill and handicapped—

From the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York:

STARTING A RECREATION PROGRAM IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE ILL OR HANDICAPPED AGED, $1.25
Explains the need for recreation in nursing homes and homes for the aged; suggests ways of meeting needs.

RECREATION AND PSYCHIATRY, $1.25
Four papers by well-known psychiatrists about the role of the recreation specialist in psychiatry.

THERAPEUTIC RECREATION, $.25
Five articles reprinted from Hospital Management

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMS FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN IN A PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITY, $1.25
Some ideas on how to begin this program.

PROGRAM IDEAS FOR THE AGED IN NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, $.15
By Richard L. Burch (mimeographed).

SUGGESTIONS FOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE AGED, $.25
A brief summary of a comprehensive leader directed program (mimeographed)

THE PSYCHIATRIST'S INTEREST IN LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES, $.40
Current problems as seen by the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry.

* * * *

From the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12:

PLANNING A PLAYROOM WITHIN A LIMITED BUDGET, $.10
How to set up a playroom within existing structure with minimum expenditure, as achieved by Lenox Hill Hospital.

CREATIVE PLAY MATERIALS, $.10
By Barbara Holcenberg. Suggestions for those who work with handicapped children, particularly those with limited motion of extremities.

REPORT OF STUDY ON THE USE OF TOYS IN WORK WITH CEREBRAL PALSIED CHILDREN, $.25
Toys best suited for use of cerebral-palsied child from the standpoint of child's all-round development.

EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE HANDICAPPED, $.10
By William C. Menninger, M.D.

* * * *

From the National Association for Retarded Children, 386 Park Avenue, New York 16:

RETARDED CHILDREN CAN GO CAMPING, Free
Implications for camper, parent and community.

SWIMMING FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED, $.25
Directions on how to organize a swimming program; includes teaching suggestions and useful record forms.

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2742 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis 8, Minn., 1959.

AN EXPERIMENT IN RECREATION WITH THE MENTALLY RETARDED, Free
Includes extensive classification of games suitable to different groups and degrees of handicap.

INTRODUCTION TO A SERIES OF PILOT STUDIES AND PROJECTS AND SOME GENERAL PRINCIPLES THAT HAVE BEEN FOUND USEFUL IN PLANNING RECREATION PROGRAMS FOR THE RETARDED, $.50
Report #1, 100 Gibbs Street, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.

MORE FUN FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED RETARDED CHILDREN, $.15
By E. P. Benoit, American Journal of Mental Deficiency.

* * * *

From the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York 11:

SCULPTURE BY BLIND CHILDREN, $.50
By Jeanne Kewell

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By Charles C. Ritter

RECREATION FOR THE BLIND, $.45
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By Annette B. Dinsmore

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MRS. HILL *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

No Limit

Continued from Page 417

shows. Then, of course, there are parties and party planning—with the Thanksgiving and Christmas parties very gala occasions.

The MAC's are competent fund raisers. In addition to membership dues, they have taken in money through ads in their newsletter and yearbook, craft sales at bazaars, farmers' market bake sales, card parties, Las Vegas parties, dances, and a refreshment concession at the Michigan State Fair. But all this fund raising is not merely for the sake of building a well-stocked treasury. The MAC's have a major goal in mind—the clearing and developing of fifteen acres of wooded land purchased three years ago. Located about twenty miles north of Detroit, this site, through the work of members and friends, is becoming a complete camp facility.

If an organization is to continue, it must attract new members. Many potential members get acquainted with the MAC's because they see or hear about their activities. The club publicizes its own aetivities through its newsletter and yearbook. Several newspapers have been eager to tell the story of the MAC's; they are willing speakers or panel members for a variety of community information programs, professional meetings, radio talks, and TV appearances. Also, the club has alerted key professionals to refer potential members. Thus, occupational therapists, social workers, and counselors in various rehabilitation settings, whether medically or vocationally oriented, have referred interested handicapped people.

Are the MAC's an ingrown group? Do they take refuge from the world of the nondisabled in their club and in their activities? For the vast majority of the MAC's, the answer to these questions is an emphatic NO. Their club enables them to engage in the same kinds of activities as the nondisabled. Through it, many have moved from hospitals and rehabilitation centers to a normal life in their own communities. Many have made a transition from self-conscious dependence to confident independence. #

PERSONNEL

AGREEMENTS CONCERNING PART-TIME PERSONNEL

Joseph E. Curtis

IT HAS become increasingly important for recreation departments to take special care in the employment, administration, and dismissal of part-time recreation personnel. Verbal agreements, telephone commitments, and all sorts of informal arrangements have been used as expedients, particularly in one-man and two-man recreation departments. With the great drain on his time for programing, and with limited clerical staff available, the small-department executive frequently resorts to short-cut measures. This can lead to confusion, morale problems, and, even worse, possible lawsuits.

The two forms discussed here are the result of several years' trial and error—the work of many recreation people. When the author arrived in the White Plains, New York, recreation department, he submitted the forms to the civil service, finance, and the legal departments. In each case changes were made. The two resulting forms were then considered legally and administratively sound by the departments consulted.

Form One, the Summer Playground Employment Agreement, is sent out in duplicate after the department has decided on a person to be employed. A brief covering letter explains that, after reading the agreement carefully, and upon finding it acceptable, the applicant is to sign the original and return it to the recreation department. He keeps the duplicate. If there is any question, the applicant may phone the office directly or return the two forms with his comments. These forms are usually sent out and completed at least six weeks to two months before the summer playground programs open.

Form Two is the employment agreement used throughout the year for part-time recreation leaders in such areas as basketball, archery, teen centers, and so on. The last paragraph on this form contains a clause in which the employing department reserves the right to right to dismiss the leader without notice if the program does not warrant continued operation.

You will note that in both forms attendance at training programs, monthly meetings, and so on is specifically mentioned. It is important that the nature of these responsibilities be established at the start and not suddenly brought up weeks later. If the leader finds himself unable to make these commitments, he at least knows of their existence before hand.

The following are slightly condensed versions of these agreements.

Summer Playground Employment

The summer playground leader agrees to work on a specific playground for a specific number of weeks, for which beginning and terminating dates are given. Salary rate and schedule are given, as well as the daily work schedule. The agreement stipulates further that the leader:

1. Attend a two-day leadership training institute operated by the recreation department.
2. Attend a one-day leadership training session conducted by the recreation department.
3. Will have no vacation time or other time off during the term of employment.
4. Agree to work in any recreation department playground within the city limits if such transfer is deemed necessary by the department.
5. Attend weekly staff meetings.
6. As a prerequisite to acceptance of the final paycheck, submit a final complete report of the summer program and an accounting of all equipment.

Part-Time Reereation Leader

The part-time leader agrees to accept employment in the noncompetitive class in a specific activity at a specific location. The agreement contains the number of hours or sessions each day (or days) of the week, or a nonscheduled basis, with beginning and terminating dates of employment indicated. Salary and salary schedule are also given. In addition, without further compensation, the part-time leader agrees to:

1. Attend evening leadership training and staff meetings when held.
2. Regularly submit news stories, scores, special announcements, and current information on his program to the recreation office for purposes of publicity, score-keeping, and records.

We hope that this information will be of some assistance to all recreation executives, particularly to those in small departments. #

MR. CURTIS *is commissioner of recreation, White Plains, New York.*

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Party Fun, Margaret E. Mulac. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 368. $4.95.

Trained leaders in social recreation will not find too much that is new or different in this party book. The author leans a little heavily on the old washer-into-muffin-tin and other toss games, pencil-and-paper games, matching of colors and other devices for couple or team forming, and other old-timers that fortunately are new to each oncoming generation. Several of the "theme" parties are very good, especially the "big business" and the "baseball" parties. The volume has an excellent index.

Despite the difficulty in finding or creating really new party ideas, Miss Mulac's books are always solid and substantial, and their activities are always in good taste. She has contributed a great deal, through the years, to the recreation movement. Her *Game Book* is one of the best, and still in wide use by playground leaders, as it deserves to be.—V.M.

Beauty for the Sighted and the Blind, Allen H. Eaton, foreword by Helen Keller. St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 191, illustrated. $4.00.

While attending an exhibition of handmade objects, who has not had an overwhelming desire to pick up a piece of pottery to feel its surface or perhaps finger a lovely textured fabric! Imagine, then, how much the sense of touch means to a blind person who must rely mainly on this sense for his discovery, comprehension, and enjoyment of an object. The blind person can learn such things as function, size, proportion, temperature, smoothness, roughness, and flow of line by handling the objects and asking questions about them.

The author of this thought-provoking book describes an experiment in which blind and sighted persons learn together to appreciate a collection of handmade objects of beauty. The objects collected especially for this experience were closely related to the cultural and artistic history of man. Forty objects were finally selected and included about nineteen materials, among them wood, silver, crystal, glass, porcelain, cork, plastic, lacquer, horn, palm leaves, stone, vellum, ivory, amber, and alabaster.

For those of us in the field of recreation who come in contact with blind persons, Dr. Eaton's suggestions will extend our understanding of the needs and satisfactions of those deprived of sight. But this book has more appeal than that, since it presents ideas that anyone can use to enhance his enjoyment of the world's treasures.—*Shirley Silbert, member of the National Recreation Association National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities—Arts and Crafts Subcommittee.*

Do They Understand You? Wesley Wiksell, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 200. $4.95.

Observations indicate that you are not likely to operate with over thirty percent efficiency in face-to-face oral communication. Perhaps seventy percent of your communication is bound to be either distorted, misunderstood, rejected, forgotten, or disliked, according to the author, a professor of speech at Louisiana State University.

This is a practical, easy-to-read publication which contains many suggestions, including self-analysis, as to how you can become more effective in oral communication. Dr. Wiksell places much emphasis upon understanding your own attitude and its effect on the listener. Obstacles and problems frequently encountered are identified and practical suggestions given for solving them. For self-help, there are self-analysis question sheets and selected bibliographies.—*W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

Planning a College Union Building, Chester Arthur Berry, Ed.D. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, 525 West 120th Street, New York 27. Pp. 210. $4.75.

Although this volume is intended primarily to assist college planners and obviously is helpful to architects and designers of college union buildings, much of the material in it should prove exceedingly useful to any individual or agency that is concerned with the planning and construction of a community recreation building.

General planning principles are accompanied by proposals for translating plans into a physical plant, with detailed consideration of specific facilities, such as the theater, arts-and-crafts shop, and game rooms, among others. Specific suggestions are also given for arrangements for architectural services, selection and purchase of equipment, and initiation of operations.—G.B.

Sculpture, The Basic Methods and Materials, Lillian Johnson. David McKay Company, 119 West 40th Street, New York 18. Pp. 90. $3.95.*

This excellent book covers sculpturing in all materials. Mrs. Johnson conducts children's art classes at the Newark (New Jersey) School of Fine and Industrial Arts and several other schools and art associations.

This would be a very helpful book for a beginner and for a teacher of recreation classes; it has many fine photographs showing each step and also finished work. Mrs. Johnson proves that sculpture is fun.—*M. B. Cummings, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Jordi, Theodore Isaac Rubin, M.D. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 73. $2.95.

Jordi is eight years old and schizophrenic—he lives in a private world filled with threatening garbage cans and menacing rain trees. There is no place to go, no one he can trust. Monkey bars *overwhelm* him, crayons *attack* him. Dr. Rubin takes us through the tortured crannies of Jordi's mind as he finds the way out of his suffering and terrified isolation at a special school for psychotic youngsters.

Any recreation leader meets some Jordis. This slim volume is worth many times its price for the insight it provides.—E.D.

* Available from National Recreation Association Recreation Book Center, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11.

MERRY-GO-READING

Children are still using their imagination as a launching pad—despite the recent spate of spatial science books for younger readers (RECREATION, *September 1960*). With Children's Book Week —November 13-19—in the offing, and so many attractive juvenile publications coming out, recreation leaders might well take time to browse through some of the recent offerings for ideas for preschool, nature, arts-and-crafts, and creative dramatics groups. A few of the more provocative new books are:

THE THINKING BOOK, *Sandol Stoddard Warburg, illustrated by Ivan Chermayeff. Little, Brown, 33 Beacon St., Boston 6. Unpaged. $3.00.* Colors go *boing* out at you and the words drift in a delightful string of a child's wandering thoughts on a bright morning. Its delectable freshness will be a real pleasure both to storyteller and children.

DO YOU WANT TO HEAR A SECRET, *Sylvia Berger Redman. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 419 Park Avenue South, New York. Unpaged. $2.75.* Happy to be just-born and out discovering the world. the little animals in this gay book will charm readers with their timid adventures. Children will enjoy discovering the world of squirrels, wind, bluebells, and bees. They will like the repetitive pattern of question and answer which goes on among the animals.

THE FLUTE PLAYER OF BEPPU, *Kathryn Gallant. Coward McCann, 210 Madison Avenue, New York. Pp. 44. $2.75.* No one in Beppu was so admired and respected as the flute player. And no one admired him more than little Satosan, who dreamed one day of learning to play the same magical sounds. The story of this little Japanese boy will give youngsters a taste of Oriental life and manners.

THE SECRET HIDING PLACE, *written and illustrated by Rainey Bennett. World Publishing, 2231 West 110th Street, Cleveland 2. Unpaged. $3.00.* "What fun is a walk with nineteen hippos?" thought forlorn Little Hippo grouchily. None at all! So he decided to find a secret place of his own, and the story of how he went is mischievous and laughing. Little readers and bigger readers will find this book a pleasure. The illustrations are done with light blues, greens, and pinks in fairy-tale mood.

A JUNGLE IN THE WHEAT FIELD, *written and illustrated by Egon Mathiesen. McDowell Oblensky, 219 East 61st Street. New York 21.* Daydreaming can make it so—when the lizard little Bandy saw in the drowsy wheat field changed into an alligator, he realized suddenly that the grain had turned into trees, and that he was in a brightly colored jungle. The conversations of the little boy with the plants and animals in his wheatfield jungle are amusing and wise. This witty book sketches a fantasy where everything is not quite what at first it seemed to be.

TORTOISE AND TURTLE, *Evelyn Gendel, illustrated by Hilary Knight. Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Unpaged. $2.95.* This is a smiling-around-the-edges and a bowing-very-properly book. The eagerness of young Turtle and the wise propriety of Tortoise are woven into a wholly delectable story of Doing Things Very Correctly. Children should gain a lot in learning niceties from this book, which is not didactic in the least but nonetheless gets its point across.

DO YOU HEAR WHAT I HEAR? *written and illustrated by Helen Borten. Abelard-Schuman, 404 Park Avenue, South, New York. Unpaged. $2.75.* The world is a symphony. The sounds in it are multitudinous and it makes us think of so many different, exciting things like circuses and drowsy things like summer mornings, all kinds of things. Mrs. Borten does an excellent job of crystallizing the aural world.

A GAGGLE OF GEESE, *Eve Merriam. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Unpaged. $2.95.* A sometimes amusing, always engrossing collection of what animals and birds in groups are called, this book should hold the interest and fascination of children of all ages. The singularity of some of the terms and their strangeness is a real attention-getter.

PLEASE PASS THE GRASS, *Leone Adelson, illustrated by Roger Duvoisin. David McKay, 119 West 40th Street, New York 18. Unpaged. $3.00.* This is a funny and sweet book in which author and illustrator reach a happy concord. Miss Adelson views just one thing—grass—in many different ways, in the eyes of many different creatures. She will make her reader very aware, and charmingly so, of the many things grass is.

OLD MOTHER WEST WIND, *Thornton W. Burgess, illustrated by Harrison Cady. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston 6. Pp. 140. $3.95.* A golden anniversary edition of a forever book, this is one of those lovely and imaginative books which adults remember as something precious to be passed on to the next generation. Mr. Cady's bouncy illustrations add a warmth and fineness to this delightful edition.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Aging

AGING IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, Clark Tibbitts and Wilma Donahue, Editors. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 418. $6.00.

HANDBOOK OF AGING AND THE INDIVIDUAL. James E. Birren, Editor. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 37. Pp. 939. $12.50.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN AGING, 1959. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 16. $.15.

WHEN YOUR HUSBAND RETIRES, Mollie Hart. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 172. $3.50.

Books for Children and Young People

ABOUT APPLES FROM ORCHARD TO MARKET, Mary Moore Green, pp. 31; ABOUT THE VEGETABLES ON YOUR PLATE, Veve Elwell Allee, pp. 31; ABOUT NEWS AND HOW IT TRAVELS, Wilma Willis Simpson, pp. 31; ABOUT ATOMIC POWER FOR PEOPLE, Edward and Ruth Radlauer, pp. 47; ABOUT CAVES, Terry Shannon, pp. 46; ABOUT FOUR SEASONS AND FIVE SENSES, Ruth Shaw Radlauer; ABOUT OUR FLAG, Elinor Rees, pp. 31; ABOUT OUR WEATHER, Gertrude Hevener Gibson, pp. 31; ABOUT SAVING WILD LIFE FOR TOMORROW, Solveig Paulson Russell, pp. 31. Melmont Publishing, 310 S. Racine Ave., Chicago 7. $2.50 each.

AIR ALL AROUND, Tillie S. Pine and Joseph Levine. Whittlesey House, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 48. $2.50.

ANIMAL FUN BOOK, Frances A. Frey and Frances W. Keene. Seahorse Press, 620 Esplanade, Pelham, N. Y. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.00.

NOISE IN THE NIGHT, Anne Alexander. Rand McNally, Box 7600, Chicago 80. Unpaged. $2.75.

ONE FISH, TWO FISH, RED FISH, BLUE FISH, Dr. Seuss. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 62. $1.95.

PEETIE THE PACK RAT, AND OTHER DESERT STORIES, Van Clark. Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho. Pp. 108. $5.00.

PEPITO'S STORY, Eugene Fern. Ariel Books, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Unpaged. $3.25.

PICTURE FOR HAROLD'S ROOM, A, Crockett Johnson. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, Pp. 64. $1.95.

POLAR BEAR BROTHERS, Crosby Newell, with photographs by Ylla. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.75.

PULCINELLA, Rose Laura Mincieli. Alfred Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Unpaged. $2.95.

RABBIT WHO LOST HIS FUR, THE. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Unpaged. $1.25.

SECRET HIDING PLACE, THE, Rainey Bennett. World Publishing, 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2. Unpaged. $3.00.

SEEDS ARE WONDERFUL, Willene K. Foster and Pearl Queree. Melmont Publishers, 310 S. Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 31. $2.50.

SEE OUR PONY FARM, Elizabeth Laing Stewart. Reilly & Lee, 64 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4. Pp. 32. $2.50.

SPACE FLIGHT, Lester Del Rey. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 56. $.50.

SPACE MONKEY, THE TRUE STORY OF MISS BAKER, Olive Burt. John Day, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 64. $2.50.

SQUARE AS A HOUSE, Karla Kuskin. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.50.

TAKE A GIANT STEP, Hannelore Hahn. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 32. $2.75.

TANNY, Nils Hogner. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 48. $2.75.

Christmas and Calendars

BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS HOLIDAY COOK BOOK. Meredith Publishing, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa. Pp. 160. $2.95.

CHRISTMAS—VOL. 30 (Annual of Christmas literature and art), Randolph E. Haugan, Editor. Augsburg Publishing, 425 S. 4th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 68. Paper, $1.50; cloth, $3.50.

COME TO CHRISTMAS! Anna Laura and Edward W. Gebhard. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 3, Tenn. Unpaged. $.75.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT CALENDAR, 1961. Helen Van Pelt Wilson. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Unpaged. Spiralbound, $1.50.

LIGHT THE CANDLES (list for Christmas reading), Marcia Dalphin. Horn Books, 585 Boylston St., Boston 16. Pp. 24. Paper, $1.00.

VERMONT LIFE—1961 CALENDAR. Stephen Greene Press, 120 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt. Spiralbound, $1.50.

WHERE'S PRANCER? Syd Hoff. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $1.95.

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ABC's OF CHILDHOOD DISEASE. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., One Madison Ave., New York 1. Pp. 11. Free.

BLINDNESS—ABILITY, NOT DISABILITY, Maxine Wood. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

CAST OFF THE FETTERS, Carl Burrows. Internatl. Soc. for the Welfare of Cripples, 707 1st Ave., New York 17. Pp. 186. $2.95.

CHILD IN THE SHADOWS, Edward L. French, Ph.D. & J. Clifford Scott, M.D. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5, Pp. 156. $3.50.

CONCERNING THE EDUCATION OF BLIND CHILDREN. Amer. Foundation for the Blind, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11. Pp. 107. Paper, $1.00.

COUNSELING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY: THEORY AND PRACTICE, C. H. Patterson. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 320. $5.00.

CULTURE AND MENTAL HEALTH, Marvin K. Opler, Editor. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 533. $8.75.

CULTURE OF THE STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL, THE, H. Warren Dunhan and S. Kirson Weinberg. Wayne Univ. Press, 4841 Cass Ave., Detroit 2, Mich. Pp. 284. $5.00.

DISTURBED CHILD, THE, Pearl H. Berkowitz and Esther P. Rothman. New York Univ. Press, New York 3. Pp. 204. $4.00.

EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL WORKERS IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED, John J. Horwitz. Council on Social Work Education, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17. Pp. 76. $2.50.

ESSENTIALS OF HEALTHIER LIVING, Justus J. Schifferes, Ph.D. John Wiley, 440 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 335. $5.50.

HEALTH VALUES, A TEXT AND WORKBOOK, Charles Ebberhardt, Ph.D. and Hyman Krakower, Ph.D. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 314. Paper, $3.95.

INNER CONFLICT AND DEFENSE, Daniel R. Miller and Guy E. Swanson. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 452. $6.95.

JOBS AND FUTURES IN MENTAL HEALTH WORK, Elizabeth Ogg. Public Affairs Pamphlets. 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN CHILDREN, Nancy E. Wood, Ph.D. Natl. Soc. for Crippled Children & Adults, 2023 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12. Pp. 32. $.50.

MARKED FOR ADVENTURE, Lois Eby. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 122. $2.95.

MENTAL HEALTH MANPOWER TRENDS, George W. Albee. Basic Books, 59 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 361. $6.75.

MENTAL HYGIENE IN TEACHING, (2nd ed.), Fritz Redl and William W. Wattenberg. Harcourt, Brace, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Pp. 562. $5.50.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED HOUSEWIFE, THE. Internatl. Soc. for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 1st Ave., New York 17. Pp. 68. $1.00.

PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES OF PSYCHIATRIC NURSING (5th ed.), Madelene Elliott Ingram, R.N. W. B. Saunders, 218 W. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 479. $5.50.

RECREATION FOR PATIENTS IN GENERAL HOSPITALS, Beatrice H. Hill and Elliott M. Cohen. National Recreation Association, 8 W. 8th St., New York 11. Pp. 14. $.35.

REHABILITATION OF THE MENTALLY ILL, Milton Greenblatt and Benjamin Simon. Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Pp. 250. $5.00.

RING THE NIGHT BELL, Paul B. Magnuson. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 376. $5.00.

SOCIAL SCIENCE IN NURSING, Frances Cooke Macgregor. Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 354. $5.00.

STARTING A RECREATION PROGRAM IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE ILL OR HANDICAPPED AGED, Morton Thompson. National Recreation Association, 8 W. 8th St., New York 11. Pp. 28. Paper, $1.25.

STUDENT AND MENTAL HEALTH, THE, An Intenational View. Daniel H. Funkenstein. World Federation for Mental Health, 162 E. 78th St., New York 21. Pp. 495. $5.00.

HANDBOOK OF STUTTERING FOR PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, Oliver Bloodstein, Ph.D., Natl. Soc. for Crippled Children & Adults, 2023 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12. Pp. 88. Paper, $1.00.

TEXTBOOK OF HEALTHFUL LIVING (6th ed.), Harold S. Diehl. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 484. $6.75.

VENEREAL DISEASE: Old Plague—New Challenge, T. L. Richman. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 20. $.25.

ZEN BUDDHISM AND PSYCHOANALYSIS, Erich Fromm, D. T. Suzuki, and Richard De Martino. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 180. $4.00.

Magazine Articles

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *October 1960*
Special Crafts Issue

IMAGE (Roche Medical), *Summer 1960*
Puppets Aid Diagnosis of Disturbed Children.
Japanese Doctors Off Call.

JOHPER, *September 1960*
Special Issue on Fitness

PARENTS', *September 1960*
The Use of Plays for Group Discussion, *Eda J. Leshan.*
Are Giants Real? *Judith M. Gutman.*
How to Make Teen Drivers Good Drivers. *Jean R. Komaiki.*
A Treasure Hunt Party for Eight to Ten-Year-Olds. *Jean MacGregor Whelan.*

RECREATION MANAGEMENT, *October 1960*
We Need Recreation to Make Believers Out of Non-Believers, *Bert M. Walter.*
Rest, Recreation Boost Production.

SENIOR CITIZEN, *October 1960*
Making More of the Retirement Center, *John R. Voris.*
Retirement Hotels in California, *Jennie McMaster.*

TODAY'S HEALTH, *September 1960*
Science Looks at Your Job, *John E. Gibson.*
Take a Tour of Kentucky, *George Laycock.*

———, *October 1960*
The Art of Living Young, *James L. Slattery.*
Halloween Was a Night to Howl, *Helen Fislar Brooks.*
Look What's Happening to Hunting! *Charley Dickey.*

WOMAN'S DAY, *October 1960*
A Fresh Look at Today's Youth, *Jane Whitebread.*
Will Your Child Be a Bored Grownup? *Ardis Whitman.*

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Pacific Northwest	April 9-12	Tacoma, Washington	Winthrop Hotel
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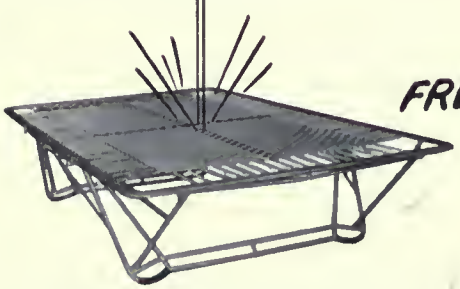

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For further information regarding the Association and its specialized services, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

RECREATION

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

DECEMBER 1960 VOL. LIII NO. 10 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

The art work for *The Twelve Days of Christmas* on our cover and for the Christmas greeting inside the front cover was done by Don Smith of Hunter-Smith Associates, New York.

Next Month

The beginning of a new year calls for some reevaluation of the look ahead. One of a number of stimulating articles will be the forward-looking, "The New Conflict of Time and Money," by Marian Harper, Jr. in which he discusses the relation of the new leisure and our economy. Mr. Harper is board chairman of McCann-Erickson, Inc., the world's second largest international advertising and marketing organization. "Highways and Recreation," by Sidney Goldstein, chief of the Economic Impact Research Branch, Highway and Land Administration Division, Bureau of Public Roads, explains how the demands for recreation areas will affect highway planning and location and vice-versa. Among others will be "New Concepts for Park and Recreation Structures," by John B. Cabot, supervising architect for the National Park Service; "Enlightened Supervision," by John Merksley and Ted Gordon. The Program Section will include, among other things, suggestions for adapting games to the hospital situation, recreation for the elderly, swimming pool scheduling, a party—and many more.

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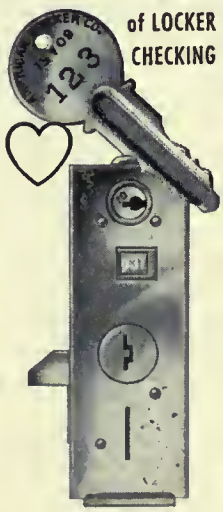

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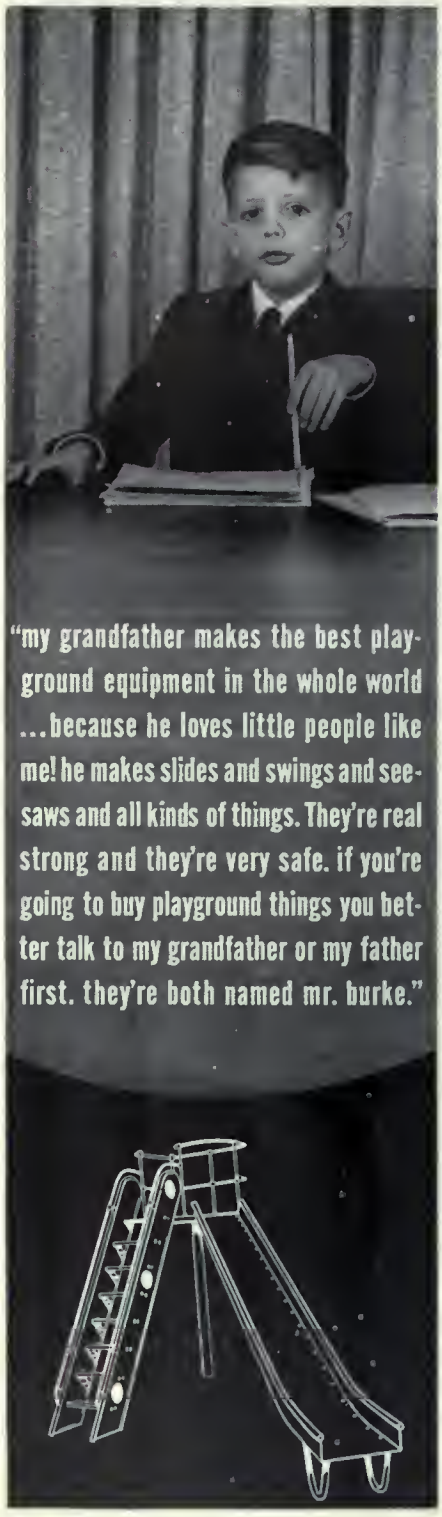
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EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

SPACE and PEOPLE (Part I)

John Crosby

What are we going to do about our cities? When that eminent critic Nikita Khrushchev, who has the critic's first qualification of being unafraid to blurt out the obvious, looked out on our teeming streets and said: "Cars, cars, cars! Isn't there any place for people?" he put his finger unerringly on the great blind spot of our civic planning, what little of that there is, and on our national obsession. Everything is planned for the automobile, not for the people.

When I was in Keene, New Hampshire, for a lecture I was commenting on the beauty of the New England town, and the lady I was talking to remarked wistfully that it was much more beautiful before they cut down all the trees on Main Street to provide additional room for parking. "Of course," she added hastily. "I'm not against progress but. . . ."

* * * *

Progress? Where on earth did we get the idea that a traffic jam is progress? In *Goodbye, Ava*, Richard Bissell savagely bewails the tearing down of the oldest and most beautiful buildings in town—and God knows there are few enough beautiful ones in the Midwest—to make parking lots. Again that word *progress* raises its vicious little head.

In Springfield, Massachusetts, these lovely makers of progress just tore down a good part of the loveliest park in town to make way for a highway. *Progress.*

I was in Indianapolis a year ago when they were trying an experiment, banning cars from a few streets in the very center of town. (The experiment was tried in many cities.) The streets were planted with grass. Actually, they rolled out strips of sod but it was real grass and felt like it under your feet. There were little trees in tubs but they gave you the idea and feel of a street with bigger trees, with shade and deep foliage.

Well, of course, it is not progress but, Lord, it's great. For one thing the sense of hurry, or urgency, disappears. You find yourself strolling not hurrying. You stroll down the middle of the street in the sunshine, not in the shade of the buildings. (Under *progress*, the cars get all the sunshine.) Just for a moment, I felt with absolute certainty that I was looking into the future city. (Indianapolis decided the mall was bad for business and abandoned it.)

* * * *

I'm willing to bet $1,000,000 that a hundred years after I'm dead (my successors will be only too happy to pay off if I'm wrong) the central streets of all big American cities will have grass rather than cars because the traffic situation is rapidly becoming intolerable. Of course, the amount of discomfort and delay that an American, especially a New Yorker, can put up with without complaining or even noticing is astounding. Still, there are limits—at least, I think there are.

Where, you ask, is the snapping point of mankind's patience? Well—just as a guess—I think that the day a New Yorker starts out from Washington Square by taxicab on a Monday and doesn't get to Grand Central until the following Thursday. "I've missed my train," he'll say. "Something is clearly wrong." But it may take a hundred years before he looks up from his paper.

In the few cases where citizens have looked up from their newspapers, the terrible ravages of the automobile have been halted. In Longmeadow, Massachusetts, for example, the geniuses who design state highways were going to run a superhighway through the heart of town, obliterating the two lovely village greens. The citizenry met and defeated the advance of the automobile by a vote of one hundred to zero.

* * * *

Above all, it is going to require some reexamination of our values. Do we really need parking lots more than we need parks for our children to play? Cutting down a hundred-year-old elm to provide a spot to park the Mercury, isn't this idiocy? Of course, it is. Actually, one of the more hideous sights in a modern world (which has many of them) is a parking lot and I think, if we have to have the terrible things (and I suppose we do), they should be required to plant a little grove of trees to mask them from view—a sort of penitential offering to replace all the trees sacrificed to the automobile. #

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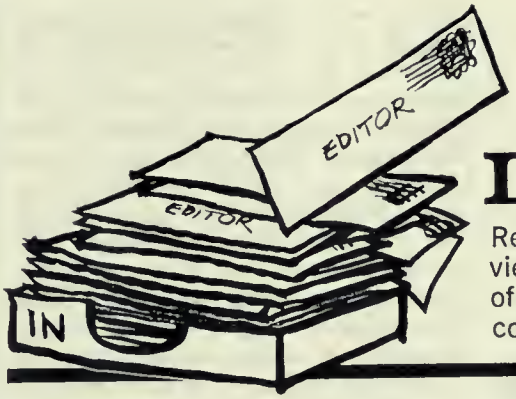

LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

Surrebuttal

Sirs:

I was most interested in Jay Shivers' article "Saying What We Mean" in the October issue of RECREATION. If this marks the "open season" on terminology, I would like to get in my two cents worth and offer a "surrebuttal":

Literature of many professions is filled with controversy concerning terminology and definition of terms. Such difficulties always plague growing professions and recreation is no exception.

Charles Brightbill *(February, 1959)* and Jay Shivers express diametrically opposite views of what we should call our professional recreation worker. Each I am sure, is sincere in his interpretation and use of etymological processes. Being more favorable to the Brightbill-Ruud use of the *recreator* to describe the professional, I wish to add my interpretation and documentation to the discussion.

Philologists look to the *Oxford Dictionary* as an authority on English etymology and orthography. One could read through these volumes and find support for either stand. However, in my opinion, the evidence leans toward *recreator*, rather than *recreationist.*

Recreation is defined as a noun of action derived from the Latin verb *recreare* and the English verb *recreate. Recreate* is derived from *recreat.* the past participle stem of *recreare* which means to restore or refresh. Thus, it seems logical that we should use *recreatology* rather than Brightbill's *recreology.*

The suffixes *-or, -er* and *-ist* appear to be used interchangeably with little differentiation. However, there are some clues which may help to choose the most appropriate one. The legal use of *-or,* denoting the person acting as opposed to the person acted upon. has imparted a technical or professional character to the *-or* ending. This is particularly true of words with a European etymology. In most cases where *-er* is the ending, today the Middle English suffix was *-our* and the modern equivalent should be *-or.*

The distinction is further demonstrated under the definition of *-er*: "The agent-nouns belonging to verbs from Latin past-participle stems, and those formed with *-ate,* usually end in *-or,* being partly adoptions from Latin and partly assimilated to Latin analogies. But, when the sense is purely agential, without any added notion such as that of office, trade or profession, function, etcetera, *-er* is often used."

There can be no doubt that *recreator* falls within this rule. It is derived from a Latin past-participle stem, the noun form comes from a verb ending with *-ate,* and its definition as used by Brightbill-Ruud correctly qualifies it under the exception as quoted in the last sentence.

The use of the suffix *-ist* is frowned upon unless it is added to "some science, art, or branch of knowledge originally expressed by a word of Greek formation." Thus, since *recreation* is of Latin derivation and not Greek, we would be vulgarizing further the English language to adopt this word.

EDWARD H. THACKER, *Recreation Analyst, District of Columbia Recreation Department, Washington, D. C.*

* * * *

Sirs:

I want to compliment Dr. Shivers for "Saying What We Mean". . . . I too have been opposed to the term *Recreator,* believing that it only added another word which only adds to the confusion of the public, for we still have a long way to go in explaining recreation as a function in our society.

I agree . . . that if we want to define the recreation professional we can more logically call him a *recreationist.* I have, however, even avoided this. I refer to the recreation professional as either a *director of recreation* or *recreation-educator,* believing that they are more descriptive of what is done by the individual.

H. D. EDGREN, *Professor of Recreation Leadership, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.*

* * * *

Sirs:

Dr. Shiver's position on terminology is well taken. I would like to go a step

further as I do particularly care for either *recreator* or *recreationist* as a label for leaders in the field of *recreation*. It seems to me that the question here is "are we really working in the field of recreational service?"

The children who take part in our supervised activities are "growing up" and not participating in activities for re-creation. The retired oldsters fall into the same category. Their time spent in our activities is not a respite from the rigors of a work or existence experience. Their activity is an end in and of itself. This is becoming more and more true of everyone as our work responsibility becomes less arduous. We must find terminology which is more suitable to the kind of work we do. . . . We must have a label for ourselves for the National Registration Plan.

HENRY T. SWAN, *Superintendent of Recreation, Phoenix, Arizona.*

We Keep Our Balance

Sirs:

I would like to send along my compliments on the new format of RECREATION Magazine. I have enjoyed the articles a great deal and feel that they show a very nice balance. As professionals working primarily with volunteer leaders we look forward to material in this vein. Keep up the good work.

CAM HASLAM, *Recreation Supervisor, Boeing Airplane Company, Seattle, Washington.*

Interagency Relations

Sirs:

Jac Cropley's article in the November RECREATION brought to mind our local group of professional agency personnel, known as the Boys' Workers Executive Council, and part of the answer, at least, in aiding relations between the various organizations within our community. (Mount Vernon, a suburb of New York City, has a population of 76,000.)

Our boys' workers group consists of one or more representatives from the following agencies: Board of Education, Boys' Club, Boy Scouts, Children's Court, Police Athletic League, Police Department Youth Bureau, Salvation Army, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, YMCA, and, of course, our own recreation commission. This group, formed more than twenty-five years ago, meets once each month for an informal luncheon followed by a regular business and professional meeting.

The advantages of such a group to the recreation director are numerous. These frequent meetings foster and strengthen professional relationships. Getting to know the various agency directors and becoming familiar with the many different programs affords the recreation director the opportunity of sharing these facilities in his public recreation program and using specifically trained personnel from these agencies in his own program. To be sure, this mutual relationship is carried to these other agencies who will be free to call upon the recreation director for help in many ways, as Mr. Cropley mentions, thus lending a "partnership" atmosphere with the entire community as the benefactor.

Specifically, the group has no constitution, other than a few basic organizational rules. The group is little known throughout the community, the membership desiring to work behind the scenes and without any fanfare or publicity. Some of the meetings take on a secretive atmosphere at times when specific individuals or problems are discussed. Guest speakers, films, and interest are a part of the informal program.

Our boys' workers group . . . is . . . one of the many reasons that makes our local recreation program the good one that it is.

TOM FAREWELL, *Recreation Supervisor, Recreation Commission, Mount Vernon, New York.*

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RESOURCES and REFERENCES

What do you do with children to whom a coke bottle is weapon, who dip handkerchiefs into an automobile gas tank to get high on the fumes? *Office in the Alley* is a report on a project with gang youngsters in the border city of El Paso, Texas, told by the "bicycle padre," Father Harold J. Rahm, SJ (once a gang youngster himself) and J. Robert Weber, MSW. Here is what happened when a church decided its youth center was not attracting the "wrong" kind of kids and sent out "aggressive social workers" to reach gang youngsters. Help came from many sources including equipment and funds from the city recreation department and its "conscientious, social-minded" director Robert Shipp, now Southwest district representative of the National Recreation Association. *(An article on Father Rahm and his program, entitled "A Miracle in El Paso," appeared in* RECREATION, *October 1958, Page 272.)* This 71-page report, illustrated with photographs, is available for $.25 from The Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, University of Texas, Austin.

•

Go to Grass, a useful and popular little "brieflet," out of print for several years, has now been revised and is better than ever. It gives complete instructions on how to weave with natural grasses. Nice for camp, craft, and nature programs, it is only $.20 from Penland School of Handicrafts, Penland, North Carolina.

•

Picnic Fun for Everyone by James Ganther is a very handy pamphlet, remarkably complete. It contains suggestions for planning, food, supplies, songs, relays, active and quiet games, special events, and guessing contests. This "take-it-along" guide is a remarkable bargain at $.35. Mr. Ganther, a recent graduate in recreation at the University of Minnesota, is starting off on his career most auspiciously. The 28-page pamphlet is available from Graphic Printing Company, 909 Summer Street, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

•

Gardening with Saran Wrap by C. G. Mulne, garden editor of the *Indianapolis Star,* tells how to use this plastic wrap in protecting metal tools and parts, saving seed, Chinese air layering, rooting "tents," and germinating seeds. Free from the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan.

•

Free and Inexpensive Learning Materials (tenth edition) is an excellent resource reference containing a wide sampling of materials available in fields from accident prevention to youth, all listed concisely in an easy-to-find, easy-to-read volume. Available for $1.50 from Division of Surveys and Field Services, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville 5, Tennessee.

•

Natural Areas for Schools gives the whyfores and howfores of natural areas for school and recreation nature study. Besides offering valuable information on how to get and maintain such areas, it has an excellent chapter on source materials. Published by the Conservation Education Section, State Department of Natural Resources, Sacramento 14, California, single copies are free.

•

Aquatic In-Service Training Course, a manual by the San Francisco Education and Park Department, presents new trends in lifesaving and teaching technique as well as the legal aspects and liability in aquatics. A limited number are available free from San Francisco Recreation and Park Department, McLaren Lodge, Fell and Stanyon, San Francisco 17.

•

Specialized safety and first-aid manuals, prepared by federal agencies for forest and mine workers, among others, rate a special place in the recreation library. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for the prices indicated, are:

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE ($1.25) *Prepared for the use of United States Forest Service personnel, this 363-page manual gives health and safety suggestions for use in traveling by car, air, foot, animal, or water; preventing and fighting fires; avoiding injury by lightning; using firearms; cutting, planting, and pruning trees; construction and maintenance work; using handtools or power equipment; maintenance of buildings and grounds; and so on.*

SAFETY FOR TREE WORKERS ($.20) *Rules of safe practice given here cover clothing, rope, climbing ladders, pruning, electrical hazards, tools, tree felling, first aid, poisonous plants, and other pertinent topics.*

ACCIDENTS AND CHILDREN ($.15) *Designed to give some idea of the kind of accidents that children suffer and at what time during their lives such accidents are most likely to take place.*

FIRST AID ($.60) *This pocket-sized 160-page Bureau of Mines manual gives detailed well-illustrated instructions on dealing with serious bleeding, stoppage of breath, poisoning, shock, fractures and dislocations, sprains, strains, wounds and bandaging, fainting, snake bites, burns and scalds, and so on.*

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WINTER'S GIFTS · at Christmas

Mildred Furry Petit

WHEN THIS MAGAZINE arrives, the Christmas workshop of many a recreation center will be the scene of intense activity. The room will be filled with people fashioning evergreen branches, shiny ornaments, candles, cones, and gay ribbon bows into cheerful decorations for their homes. The fragrance of greens will be mixed with the smell of gilt spray, and humble objects will take on a look of glamor. But sometime during that busy season there is almost certain to come a magic moment.

Unknown to those so intent upon their tasks indoors, snow has softly fallen outside. Puffs of it are caught in the hedges and bushes. Each evergreen is a pyramid of crystalline whiteness, and familiar objects have assumed soft contours and strange shapes.

As the workers laden with Christmas decorations step outside, they stop, first in consternation and then in wonder. They look out over the wide expanse of white, sparkling with innumerable jewels, and forget for a moment the problems of getting home through snow-filled streets and roads. Clothed with a feeling akin to reverence they gaze at the gift of beauty spread before them—a gift unlike many of the gifts of men—given bountifully and quietly by Him whose love has given us Christmas.

It has been but a brief moment of magic, but those who experience it feel suddenly warm and gay and go home refreshed.

Similar unexpected gifts may be dropped into our laps throughout this Christmastide. As we step outdoors to pick up the evening paper we may see the trees silhouetted against the dying flame of the winter sun and the rosy tinge on the snow turn to purple shadows. Silence seems to rule the world, intensified rather than disturbed by the sound of a motor or the distant barking of a dog.

While tramping in the woods we see a log blanketed with shiny green moss in what appeared to be a wholly white world. A bit further on, some green Christmas fern clings to the ground. Small tracks in the snow remind us that we are never really alone and that creatures other than ourselves are finding what they seek from the earth.

Some morning the fernlike foliage of a tropical forest will be etched on the windowpanes and the weeds will be topped with feathery, frosty plumes.

Many of the gifts will be gay and friendly—the sound of bells or a Christmas carol, the flash of a cardinal outside the window, even the scolding of a nuthatch who disapproved of our tardiness in getting sunflower seeds on the feeder.

These are some of the special gifts which are the promise of the Christmas season. In accepting them we learn humility and new happiness.

May the joys of each succeeding season be yours throughout the coming year. #

Adapted from "Winter's Gifts for You at Christmas" in *Kingwood Center Notes*, Mansfield, Ohio.

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A **SAFE-T-BAT AND BALL SET (S-730 with open end bat, S-735 with clased end block bat)**—With this lightweight, polyethylene bat and ball set, millions of youngsters can "get their hits" in complete safety; learn proper batting swing at an early age.

Bat available in bright yellow or glistening black (specify color). Weighs just 8 oz.; 30″ long. Ball is official baseball size Little Fun Ball. *S-700 (bat only, open end) and S-705 (black bat only, closed end) also available.*

List per set: $2.50
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B **LITTLE FUN BALL, official baseboll size (S-630 white, S-635 assorted colors)**—Ideal for youngsters who can't safely enjoy hard, heavy balls. Entirely safe; can't damage property. Great for batting practice. Holes "put on the brakes." Flies true, but goes short distances.

Weighs just 1 oz.—1/5 that of regular baseballs. Packed one dozen to display box. In white or assorted colors (red, yellow and blue.)

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C **FUN BALL, official softboll size (S-650 white, S-655 assorted colors)**—The safe, unbreakable ball that stays in bounds. Eliminates dangerous chasing. Ideal for backyard, park or picnic fun. Perfect for beach play, because it floats.

Made of feather-light polyethylene, it weighs just 2 oz.; flies about 75 ft. when thrown, 125 ft. when batted. Packed one doz. to display box. In white or assorted colors (red, yellow and blue).

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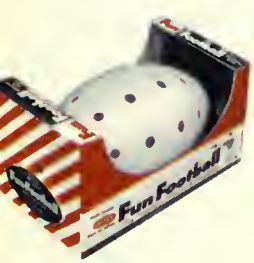

D **FUN FOOTBALL, official size (S-775)**—Here's the ball that's made for touch or flag games . . . just the thing for play polishing or passing. Has natural feel. Holes limit flight, provide finger grips for small hands.

Lightweight (just 9 oz.); has perfect shape for neat spiral passes. Durable, puncture proof; needs no inflating. Bright yellow color for high visibility.

List $2.00 each
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E **SCOOP BALL SET (S-675 gift boxed, S-680 in tronsporent Mylar bag)**—New fun for all ages! Lets you play exciting versions of volleyball, softball, handball, badminton and many other popular games. You catch, carry, throw and pick up ball with Scoops.

Set consists of two 14″ Scoops and one softball size Fun Ball (all made of durable polyethylene) and game instruction folder.

List: $3.00 per set
Shipping wt.: 7 lbs. per 6 set corton (S-675)
Shipping wt.: 6 lbs. per 6 set corton (S-680)

F **POLO HOCKEY SET (S-745)**—Here's the safe, exciting run and hit goal game that offers you a brand new kind of fun. As in Polo or Field Hockey, there's plenty of fast, ball-socking action.

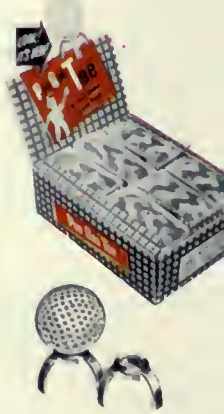
Two 31″ Safe-T-Mallets (one red, one yellow), Little Fun Ball and game instructions (printed on back side of display board) make up complete set.

List: $4.00 per set
Shipping wt.: 9 lbs. per 6 set carton

G **PEE GEE BEE (S-600 white, S-610 ossorted colors)**—The original polyethylene practice golf ball. Improve your game with Cosom's famous Pee Gee Bee—America's most popular practice ball for over 12 years.

This precision made, true flight ball helps correct slicing, hooking, topping, etc. Hit it right, it goes right. "Clicks" like real ball when hit. Perfect for backyard or warm up practice; flies only about 1/10 as far as regular ball.

List: $3.00 per doz.
75c per tray of 3
Shipping wt.: 5 lbs. per gross



H **PEE GEE TEE polyethylene golf tee (S-620)**—The unbreakable, easy-to-find tee. Ends the annoyance of muddy, broken or lost tees. Invites a clean, solid hit. Tripod type; rests on top of dry, rock-hard ground where ordinary tees often fail. Adjust height by simply spreading or contracting legs . . . or trim with knife.

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Each year, hundreds of thousands of young athletes enjoy care-free fun with Cosom Safe-T-Play Products. This lightweight, resilient equipment is expressly designed for safe, exciting sports on today's crowded playgrounds —in yards, gyms, parks, etc.—wherever confined play areas exist.

They're performance proved in outstanding schools, recreation departments, youth centers, hospitals, etc. . . . quickly accepted by coaches, recreation leaders, P.E. teachers and parents.

Safe-T-Play items are tough, durable; withstand rugged use month after month. They're precision injection molded of first-run polyethylene; then permanently heat sealed by Cosom's patented process.

Cosom Products also offer these important benefits: (1) permit free play in full safety, end needless chasing thanks to short flight, short roll balls; (2) allow minimum supervision; (3) assure early development of skills; (4) provide low-cost group activities and (5) promote fitness.

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SCOOP BALL AND SAFE·T·BAT GAME KIT

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Complete game kit consists of 12 Scoops, 2 Safe-T-Bats, 3 Fun Balls (softball size), 2 Little Fun Balls (baseball size), one Safe-T-Bat Tee and a booklet of 26 games. Total retail value of all items, if purchased separately, is $23.80.

List:..... $21.00

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Provide low-cost group activities for schools, city playgrounds, parks, etc.

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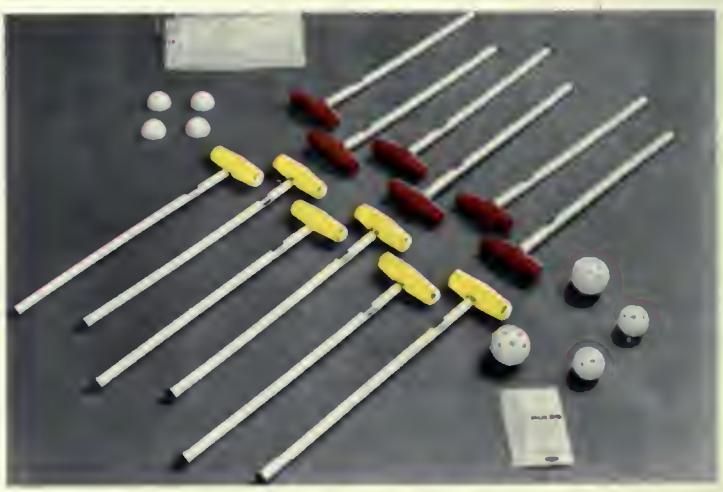
Designed to provide fast-action, full team play of Polo Hockey, Box Polo and other Cosom mallet games. Here's another kit that is ideal for budget minded schools and recreation departments. Permits competitive, body-building games in complete safety, because Safe-T-Mallets are made of resilient polyethylene.

Complete game kit consists of 12 Safe-T-Mallets, 2 Little Fun Balls, 2 Fun Balls, 4 goal markers and an instruction folder with rules for 7 games. Packed in durable plastic bag for easy storing. Total retail value of all items, if purchased separately, is $27.35.

List:.....$25.00



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	S-610	Pee Gee Bee (colored)	1 gross		
	S-620	Pee Gee Tee	1 gross		
	S-630	Little Fun Ball (white)	6 doz.		
	S-635	Little Fun Ball (colored)	6 doz.		
	S-650	Fun Ball (white)	3 doz.		
	S-655	Fun Ball (colored)	3 doz.		
	S-675	Scoop Ball Set (box)	½ doz.		
	S-680	Scoop Ball Set (Mylar bag)	½ doz.		
	S-690	Scoop Ball and Safe-T-Bat Game Kit	1 only		
	S-700	Safe-T-Bat	1 doz.		
	S-705	Closed end Safe-T-Bat	1 doz.		
	S-730	Safe-T-Bat and Ball Set	½ doz.		
	S-735	Safe-T-Bat and Ball Set (closed end bat)	½ doz.		
	S-745	Polo Hockey Set	½ doz.		
	S-760	Safe-T-Mallet Game Kit	1 only		
	S-775	Fun Football	½ doz.		

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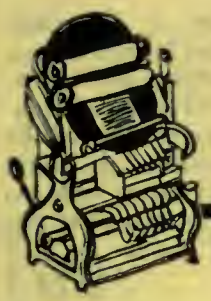

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ **Bond Issues** totalling more than $3,000,000,000 were approved in the November elections across the nation. Included were a number of large bond issues for park and recreation purposes, including:

New York—Voters authorized $75,000,000 for state and local purchase of open land for recreation purposes. Communities are already moving to apply for funds under the authorization. Suffolk County is undertaking a $17,000,000 program acquisition of eight thousand acres for public recreation and wildlife habitat. The Long Island State Park Commission approved plans for a fifty-two-acre park on a peninsula in Massapequa, Nassau County.

Ohio—Columbus voters approved $5,280,000 for parks and recreation facilities by a 63.8 percent vote. Plans call for construction of four recreation centers, three large playfields, fourteen school-park sites, and other recreation improvements.

Voters in Columbus and surrounding Franklin County also gave 60.4 percent approval to a three-tenths mill levy to finance expansion of parks of the Columbus Metropolitan Park District. The levy will provide approximately $4,600,000 in the decade.

According to Kenneth D. Campbell, director of research and information for the Development Committee of Greater Columbus, this is "the largest park and recreation package ever passed in Columbus but, according to studies by the parks and recreation committee of the Development Committee, will merely make possible the restoration of the area's 1954 park acreage-population ratio of 5.4 acres per thousand persons. The parks and recreation committee originally recommended the companion measures and succeeded in persuading the Metropolitan Committee of 100, a volunteer organization which promotes bond issues in the community, to sponsor the issue before the voters."

Michigan—Garden City passed a $550,000 bond issue for an outdoor swimming pool, artificial ice rink, tennis courts, and land acquisition.

In Grosse Pointe, voters approved $165,000 for improving Neff Park with an inland swimming pool and one hundred boat wells. Issues in Dearborn, Grosse Pointe Woods, and Madison Heights failed to pass.

Louisiana—Taxpayers in Monroe approved, by a better than two-to-one vote, $1,675,000 for recreation and a maintenance tax of one mill.

California—A whopping $1,750,000,000, one of the largest bond issues ever authorized in the state, will finance a vast water supply system, including dams and aqueducts to carry surplus water from the north to as far south as San Diego. Called the Feather River Project, it will surpass the cost of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

* * * *

▸ INCREASED POLLUTION of rivers, lakes, and beaches, at a time when the demand for water recreation opportunities are growing rapidly, is causing a shrinkage of suitable play areas throughout the United States, according to a leaflet issued in advance of the National Conference on Water Pollution. The conference, called by Surgeon-General Leroy E. Burney of the U. S. Public Health Service, will be in session in Washington, D.C., December 12-14.

A sample of the leaflet will be enclosed in the next National Recreation Association *Affiliate Newsletter*. Further copies can be obtained free on a first-come-first-served basis, from Robert S. Hutchings, 4310 South Building, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

▸ A FIVE-YEAR FEDERAL PROGRAM to aid states and municipalities with their juvenile delinquency programs will be proposed in January by U. S. Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York (R). In announcing his bill the senator says, "It will create a federal advisory council, and authorize state advisory councils, whose members would be public officials dealing with youth problems, professional experts, and community leaders experienced in the many fields which concern delinquency.

"As a member of the subcommittee on juvenile delinquency of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I consider action on such legislation imperative if we are to substantially reduce juvenile delinquency in America."

▸ THE OLDSTERS OF THE NATION will be the center of attention in Washington next month at the White House Conference on January 9-12. The National Recreation Association will be represented by especially appointed associates and affiliates. Among those attending will be Joseph Prendergast, chairman of the Free Time Activities: Recreation Voluntary Services, Citizens Participation Committee, Section 12; Arthur Williams, committee consultant; Mrs. Beatrice H. Hill, director of NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped; Endicott Davison, Edward L. Bernays, and Welles V. Moot, NRA board members.

▸ NEW NATIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of the Girl Scouts of the United States is Louise A. Wood of Chicago, effective as of March 1, 1961. Miss Wood is currently program director of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest.

▸ The 1961 Great Lakes Park Training Institute is scheduled at Pokagon State Park, Angola, Indiana, February 20 to 24 inclusive.

"THINGS"

This issue of RECREATION is devoted to the "things" that make the recreation job possible—the equipment, facilities, areas—but in our concern with them let us not lose sight of the trained leadership necessary to make the most of them and of the fact that "people are our business." Areas, facilities, and equipment would be quite pointless without them.

▶ THE FIFTH ANNUAL MIDWEST Recreation School, cosponsored by the University of Kansas and the National Recreation Association, has been announced for February 20-24, 1961 at the Student University Building on Lawrence Campus. Program subjects at previous schools have both been stimulating and diversified and the faculty excellent. This year's faculty will consist of: W. C. Sutherland, director of NRA Recreation Personnel Services; Fay Brown, past-president of the Kansas Parliamentarians; Professor William Conboy, head of KU's department of speech and drama; John Giele, KU instructor of sociology; Dr. Warren Peterson, director of research on social problems and education for Community Studies Incorporated, Kansas City, Missouri.

From the last school comes the following bit of philosophy, dedicated to the recreation volunteer by G. L. Palmer, director of recreation in Excelsior Springs, Missouri: "You are working in the finest work there is. Your pay is the very best (service to others is happiness). There is no problem of raises, your take-home pay doubles each day; there is no withholding tax, you get it all; and your social security is paid with the respect of your fellowman. Your only requirement is good conduct. A bit of you will rub off on those you serve. Be sure this is always goodness. God smiles on you, your community admires you, the kids revere you, and we thank you."

▶ A SUMMARY OF THE MISSION 66 program from July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1960, issued by the National Park Service, adds up as follows:

Parking areas—775 new areas with a capacity of 18,034 cars. Reconstruction and enlargement of existing areas bring the net capacity gained to 19,666 cars.
Trails and walks—some 81.67 miles of trails and walks were improved and 128.78 miles of new trails completed.
Roadside and trailside exhibits—1,438 wayside interpretive exhibits completed at new locations; 151 units replaced; 176 rehabilitated.
Campgrounds—in 126 campgrounds, 4,398 new sites were developed; existing sites lost in the redevelopment were 384, making a net gain of 2,956 sites. In 114 campgrounds, 3,118 sites were renovated.
Campfire circles—31 new campfire circles were provided with a capacity of 7,620; 14 were replaced or rehabilitated with a capacity of 2,905 persons.
Water storage—265 water-storage systems with a capacity of 18,151,775 gallons were completed.
Sewer systems—234 new sewer system projects were finished.

▶ The fact that curbs on football for smaller boys are being urged by the Westchester County, New York, medical profession was played up in a recent issue of *The New York Times*. An editorial in the November bulletin of the county medical society declared that "the medical problem . . . is enhanced enormously when undeveloped muscles and unfused epiphyses (the unattached ends of a long bone, at which growth originates) are subject to twisting stresses and untutored impact."

The editorial anticipated that coaches or sponsors of some "midget" football programs might argue that the lack of strength and weight in the ten-to-twelve-year-olds lessened the incidence of injury. The doctors reply, however, that "one permanent deformity as a result of such activity is an unwarranted risk."

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▶ BROTHERWOOD WEEK is scheduled for February 19-26, 1961. RECREATION Magazine would like to hear about your observances. Will you write us?

▶ THE COMICS CODE completed six years of successful operation in October 1960. It is now a recognized force for the maintenance of high standards in comic magazines. The "Comics" are thirty-three to thirty-five percent of the total magazines and small book sales in chain groceries. According to a recent survey, there are now 142,000 retail magazine outlets of all descriptions in the United States and Canada. This is 12,300 more than shown in a 1959 survey.

A total of 4,100 new supermarkets has been added since the 1959 survey was made, bringing the total number of supermarket magazine outlets to 19,600. These include independent supermarkets as well as chain stores.

▶ FIT FOR TRAVEL? As the time when we will send a man into space grows nearer, we think once again of the terrifically important part that *fitness*—mental, emotional, spiritual, and physical—will play in the success of such a venture. The astronaut's family must attain a high degree of fitness as well because they are, and will be, immediately concerned with implementing his part in the project and with his eventual survival.

One of the pioneers in space in survival, Dr. George Mangun, has come up with another interesting observation, in a recent issue of *Sports Illustrated*. He remarks that one of the major problems of space travel will be to provide the traveler with sufficient opportunity for exercise. (There it is, *fitness* again.) He quotes a psychiatrist as saying, "Games that require a reasonab amount of exercise and include the o portunity to hit something can help relieve both tension and anxiety." Hov ever, the good doctor added, lest twitch patients—and the nations of the worl —take to cuffing each other with to much enthusiasm, *it is important th the games be played "just for fun."*

▶ THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON TH AGING completed plans at its tenth a niversary meeting to operate as a ne and independent national organizatio following a decade of successful leade ship and service as a standing commi tee of the National Social Welfare A sembly. The National Council on th Aging, as it will be known, will be a affiliate of the assembly.

▶ WRITING for the National Associatio for Mental Health, Edith Stern poin out that mental health covers more tha staying clear of a mental institutio "It is," she says, "taking things as the are, not as you hoped, fooled yoursel or thought they would be. It is reco nizing obstacles to happiness, then fin ing other ways to enjoy life. It is d liberately and intelligently thinkin through how to get the most out of li ing and then acting upon the decisio you reach. It is managing your feelin and actions in the way that keeps yo the most comfortable with yourself an with others."

If we think of mental health in thes terms, there must be millions of oldste today who, though confused . . . hav thus far managed to stay clear of mental institution. To enable them remain outside institutional care is real challenge to all of us that cann lightly be put aside.—*Today's Health*

▶ Controls on commercial trampolin establishments have been set by th St. Louis Building Department, accor ing to the Building Officials Conferen of America. The burgeoning busine is restricted to commercial zones; buil ing permits are issued only after a proval of detailed plans showing loc tion of each trampoline, depth of th pits under them, the system of wat drainage from the pits, and the streng of the structure. Comprehensive insu ance of at least $25,000-$50.000 mu be carried to cover accidental injury patrons.

▶ THE ARTICLE on playground equi ment announced for this issue of RE REATION "From Dream to Drawin Board," by Gene Rotsch of Garde Grove, California, has been postpone and will appear in our Playground I sue, April, 1961.

The New Frontier

President-elect John F. Kennedy has already given some thought to the place of recreation in "The New Frontier." Two of his special concerns are discussed here.

A Matter of Urgency

"Recreation resources are a problem that can't wait," he has stated. He has insisted that we need a whole new concept of resource development, and comments, "Resource conservation is our new frontier."

In an article prepared for *Field and Stream* during his United States senatorship, he wrote: "Recreation areas for public use on the shores of our seacoasts, lakes, and gulfs are disappearing at a rapid rate. The National Park Service has repeatedly called upon the government for help with that recreation resource for the benefit of the public. . . . Every year of delay in acquiring suitable areas will impose ever greater costs on the public purse.

"The time for action to save our shoreline recreation areas is already overdue. I have sponsored legislation to acquire seashore areas and will make this program a *prime* objective of my administration.

"The federal government, along with state and local governments and private interests, has a responsibility to meet the mounting recreation needs of the people of America, including its millions of hunters and fishermen. . . . "The Park Service's Mission 66 program is behind schedule and should be speeded. The Forest Service's program for the national forests has not been adequately implemented. We need to be pursuing land-acquisition policies in connection with new reservoirs which will make the most of their potential recreation values. . . .

"The Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission is now at work and will report in 1961. It is everyone's hope that it will outline wise federal policies and programs in all outdoor recreation fields. . . .

"We still can have an abudance of recreation opportunities in America. Resources are still available. But they will soon be lost if we do not quickly go about conserving them and seeing that renewable resources such as fish and game are not only protected but increased to meet skyrocketing needs." The President-elect also supports the Senate bill to enlist a vast army of American youth into a *Youth Conservation Corps* to serve in the developing and protection of our national resources.

Renaissance in the Arts

In answer to a questionnaire submitted by *The Saturday Review* editors, Mr. Kennedy said that "The government cannot order that culture exist, but the government can and should provide the climate of freedom, deeper and wider education, and intellectual curiosity in which culture flourishes." He pointed out that the platform of the Democratic party proposes a federal advisory agency "to assist in the evaluation, development and expansion of cultural resources of the United States."

In relation to the National Cultural Center, he says, "The National Cultural Center should be erected as speedily as possible. The private contributions have been welcome and helpful, and I hope will continue." He further clarifies his position as follows, "The encouragement of art, in the broadest sense, is indeed a function of government. It has always been so, in a tradition that extends from the most glorious days of Greece. . . .

"Our philosophy is quite simple. When an organism stops growing, it starts dying. This is true for nations as well as men, and for spirit and mind as well as material things. I am determined . . . that there be an American renaissance in which imagination, daring, and the creative arts point the way." #

A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF FUN

St. Louis boasts one of the largest artificial refrigerated outdoor rinks in the nation. The Steinberg Memorial Skating Rink was inspired by the Wohlman Skating Rink in Central Park, New York.

Mrs. Edward Brungard

ICE SKATING is now the most popular outdoor winter sport in St. Louis, thanks to the beautiful Steinberg Memorial Skating Rink. Before it was built, the city had been averaging only four to seven outdoor skating days each season because of unpredictable winter weather. Located in picturesque 1,380-acre Forest Park, the huge rink can accommodate fifteen hundred ice skaters at one time. When the turnstiles were opened officially in November, 1957, 2,658 skaters took advantage of the opening season. The idea of donating such a facility to the city of St. Louis was conceived by the wife of the late Mark C. Steinberg when she saw the famed Wohlman Skating Rink in Central Park on a trip to New York several years ago. She realized that a rink of this sort would be an ideal memorial to her husband, who died in 1951, as it combined his two great interests—sports and youth—in one activity, and proceeded to make this rink possible. Under the terms of her husband's will, the Steinberg Charitable Trust was established, from which two-thirds of the cost of the $935,000 skating rink was defrayed. The city contributed the other one-third, which was obtained from operating revenue and bond funds.

The rink is usually open for ice skating from November first to April first, although the exact dates depend on weather conditions. According to engineers, the ice surface will remain in a satisfactory condition until temperatures reach sixty degrees, but elements such as the amount of sunlight and humidity are also determining factors. During the last three seasons, 650,000 skaters have used the rink.

This year it began its third ice skating season on "painted ice," which deflects the sun's penetrating rays. The ice was painted with a Zamboni ice conditioner which applied an onion-skin layer of water-soluble, oil-free, white paint to the first quarter inch layer of ice. Then, numerous layers of ice were added to the painted surface. The day after the paint was applied, and with one and a quarter inches of ice thickness, the temperatures reached seventy-two degrees; the ice remained in excellent condition.

MRS. BRUNGARD *is director of the St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry. She is the first woman in St. Louis history to serve on a mayor's cabinet.*

One of the largest artificially refrigerated outdoor rinks in the nation, the ice surface measures 120′-by-230′—27,000 square feet of skating fun. Brine is pumped through twenty-three miles of one-and-a-quarter inch pipe, imbedded in a monolithic concrete slab. To freeze the rink, a four-hundred-ton centrifugal three-stage compressor made by York Refrigeration Company is used, with Freon 12 as the primary refrigerant.

To condition the ice after a skating session, ice shavings are picked up by the Zamboni ice machine and shoveled from its snow hopper into the River des Pères storm sewer which is adjacent to the rink. (A door cut into the side of the machine expedites removal of snow.) The number of ice shaving loads varies from one to five, depending on the skating crowd and the hardness of the ice.

The rink, operated under the direction of the city department of parks and recreation, admits children under twelve years free, and charges fifty cents admission for teenagers and adults. The building provides free checking facilities for fifteen hundred pairs of shoes, concessions where skates may be rented, food and drinks purchased.

Activities

One of the highlights of the skating season is the family night session conducted on Wednesday evenings from 6:30 to 8:00 P.M. This allows parents to skate with their children during the week and have them home at an early hour. The attendance at this session alone proves that a definite recreation need was fulfilled in St. Louis with the building of the rink. Three regular skating sessions are held daily, and there are also speed and figure-skating sessions which are extremely popular.

A special instruction program is now conducted for children from the Missouri School for the Blind, in cooperation with the Missouri Skating Association which provides one instructor for each child.

During the summer months—June to the first week in September—the monolithic concrete slab is coated with a transparent plastic-like material, Denso Roller-Ware, converting it for roller skating. Thus, the rink provides year-round recreation for St. Louis citizens. A total of eighty-eight thousand roller skaters attended sessions during the first two summer sessions. #

Snowshoeing, the Quiet Adventure

Roderick MacRae

WITH MY FEET propped up on the fireplace I was spinning not-so-tall tales of the woods. My companions were all skiers and their distinguishing mark was a bandaged foot. My feet were still free and nimble for I do not ski, I am a snowshoer. Most of the skiers thought I must be crazy not to enjoy the swift, tingling *schuss* down the mountainside. Let me tell you what I told the skiers about the rewards of a slow trek through the winter woods.

I picked a back trail that meandered through them at a gentle incline. There were no skiers to trip over. There were, of course, deadfalls, but instead of tripping over them I stopped. I stopped to enjoy a world not many people take time to see—the intricate world of nature in the crackling beauty of thirty below zero and ten feet of snow. There were many things alive in this cold world. The first I met was a small fieldmouse. He was not the "sleekit, cowrin' beastie" of Burns' famous ode but a very brave and determined little mouse. He stood on a mountain of ice and snow that delicately enveloped the door to his den and chewed me out in no uncertain terms for daring to disturb him. He finally decided that I, the intruder, was acceptable and proceeded about his business.

Down the trail I came upon a vastly different scene. Here nature had not been so gentle; for in the center of the trail were signs of death. A deer had come out of the woods from the north; a wolf had been prowling up from the south. The two had met in a surprised fury in the brittle morning haze. There was, now, only a little blood upon the tracks.

Here and there were little mantles of snow and ice hanging defiantly over the banks. Occasionally, a Lilliputian avalanche would dislodge a cliff of snow and topple it into the water. By some miracle the snow does not melt in the chilly water but continues downstream soon to fuse with another iceflow to create a brave little iceberg.

At thirty below a snowfall in the woods is different from the rakish snowstorm of the city. At that temperature the snowflake becomes a feather. It does not really "fall" but lives in a state of suspended animation, drifting, not aimlessly for its fall is purposeful, until it decides to rest upon a branch. Soon it is joined by other flakes, but the flakes do not melt and fuse as they do on city streets. They may, at any time, decide to pick themselves up again and drift with the chilly frost. Those that stay form an ermine coat upon the softer balsam boughs.

ARE THESE sights into a world beyond the reach of most of us? Is it a paradise too far removed to be visited on our few weekend journeys beyond the city's walls? Is thirty degrees below zero so abrasive a cold that man must cringe by a fireplace? Not at all. Almost all these sights can be reached in less than a day's journey from your home. For example, we might take a Sunday afternoon drive into the country. We come to a farm with several acres of undisturbed woodland and a frozen creek bed. Now, if this were hunting season, chances are that we would stop and ask the farmer if we could use his land. Let's do the same today.

This mystic winter world will not unfold magically before your eyes; you must look for it; you must stop and listen. Soon you will see the mice, the birds, and the other winter animals going about their business. You may hear the gentle crunch-crunch of a squirrel having lunch. You will have to watch carefully lest you crush with your giant shoeprint the tiny four-pawed track so delicately imprinted on the crusty surface of the snow.

The other skill needed is the ability to walk. Surprisingly, man is not always so adept at this basic skill. Walking does not mean dragging the feet; it does not mean sticking the hands in the pockets and sauntering. It *does* mean taking high, proud steps, lifting the feet; it means throwing out your chest and breathing *clean* air; it means keeping alert.

There is no great skill needed for snowshoeing as a weekend pastime for the family. There is, of course, a great deal of skill needed for long treks on shoes; but for our exploration journeys we need only the basic skill of walking.

But whatever manner you choose to take a journey into the winter woods should prove satisfying. It will be a world that was once known to our grandparents who took time to look about them. It has strangely been lost to us not only in the hustle and bustle of the city but also in the rush of fast sports. #

You must stop, look, and listen.

MR. MACRAE *is a counselor at the Minnesota Children's Center in St. Paul, a state-operated institution for emotionally disturbed youngsters.*

Run-down properties like this shack town have been acquired through the 1957 bond fund. This section will become incorporated into the new Boyle Heights Sports Center site.

The outline above shows the Sylmor property, one of the parcels which was earmarked for aequisition under the city's full-scale parkland acquisition and development program.

HOW TO SPEND $40,000,000

What to do after the bond issue has passed.

William Frederickson, Jr.

TO SPEND $40,000,000 — and spend it wisely — is not as easy as you might think. In 1957, the voters of the city of Los Angeles approved a $39,500,000 bond issue for additional and improved recreation and park facilities, but these improvements and additions were described in very general terms in the proposal. Before the bond issue was presented, various citizens, groups and staff department members were given the opportunity to discuss the types of facilities they felt were needed: a swimming pool here, an oldsters' center there, a picnic area elsewhere, and so on; but more specific planning was done only after the issue was voted.

First, committees composed of recreation department staff members were formed to consider the exact needs and requirements of the various communities and the types of facilities which might be developed. Although there was an adequate physical planning staff working under the superintendent of park development, accepted standards needed reviewing, and we also had to

The Mayor's Citizens Committee examines a site. The author is seen kneeling, with plan, lower left. George Hjelte, general manager of parks and recreation, stands second from right.

MR. FREDERICKSON *is superintendent of recreation in Los Angeles, California.*

The site for Lemon Grove Playground, right, was acquired through an allocation from the 1947 bond fund. Construction of its clubhouse was paid for through the 1957 bond issue program.

Los Angeles small fry cool off in the Sepulveda Playground pool, constructed as part of the $40,000,000 project. The pool is a magnet for the city's hordes of aquatic-minded youngsters.

define the qualifications of those who would be directing the recreation activities at the completed facilities.

The committees made studies and recommendations for a specific program of recreation facilities in the following categories: playground clubhouses, sports fields and play courts, family picnic areas, beach development, oldsters' centers, small children's play areas, swimming pools, shelters and pergolas, and sanitary conveniences. Each chairman was asked to form his own committee with representatives from several divisions and subdivisions of the recreation department, such as plant nursery, maintenance, personnel, caretakers, recreation directors, and planners.

These committees outlined their particular problem, analyzed nearby recreation facilities, consulted written materials, talked to informed persons, and gave considerable thought to the development of original and functional designs. Each committee then wrote specific recommendations for program activities as well as a description of the facility in detail. For example, the committee on playground clubhouse buildings included in its recommendations: number and size of rooms, requirements for ceiling, wall, and floor; location of heating equipment; desirability of play porches. Often, drawings of floor plans and details were provided.

These reports were presented to the superintendent of park development, who supervised and directed the planning. His staff prepared an analysis of each report and developed a composite facility so the landscape architect, architect, site planner, or engineer developing plans for an entire facility would have a complete set of directions.

The staff's work did not end here, however. A workable formula was developed with the first architectural projects assigned. When preliminary plans are presented by the architect they are reviewed by the recreation staff, the planners, and those responsible for everyday maintenance and repair. The plans then return to the planning staff for further consultation with the architect. This procedure is repeated with each third of the work completed. Official approvals by the board of commissioners are secured at each stage of planning after the preliminaries have been prepared. Whenever a community group requests, plans are shown to the interested parties. Similarly, when differences of opinion exist, the plans are shown so that modifications can be made. In some communities all new plans are displayed at meetings set up locally for that purpose.

In the beginning, one of the most difficult, but most important, tasks was establishing priorities for the development program. It was decided that all necessary land be acquired immediately so that spiraling land costs would not devaluate the bond dollars and the areas would not be developed for other uses. In many cases, the tempo of land acquisition determined the development program, and some projects were delayed by slow negotiations or condemnation proceedings.

Some other criteria for establishing development priorities were: community need and interests, interest of elected officials, availability of bond funds, ease of scheduling work, relationships to other improvements such as streets, utilities, freeways, and so forth. By breaking down each project into definite units, it was possible to proceed with the forty-million-dollar development program in orderly fashion.

This procedure allowed the persons who would be operating the facilities and, thus, have a great stake in the final result, also to have a voice in preparing the plans. Experience has proven that this method of preparation, interpretation, and review has been efficient for planning the expenditure of public funds for recreation and park facilities. #

Somerton Playground, Philadelphia: *facility at the right has fine aggregate bituminous paving and a tanbark play area with concrete curbing and weep holes to permit drainage. Dance and crafts terrace has concrete bleacher steps (below left) overlooking a basketball court. Below right, another view from the terrace showing the paving.*

PAVING TH

Ed Maurer

PROPER SELECTION of paving or surfacing materials for specific uses on playgrounds is possibly the most important single factor in determining construction and maintenance costs, safety and play characteristics, and the esthetic qualities of the finished facility. Each available material has its own characteristics, and the question is not which is right or wrong, but which will fulfill the intended purpose.

What would make the most satisfactory tennis-court surface—grass, concrete, clay, bituminous or asphaltic emulsion? Obviously there are as many possible answers as there are categories or variations within the categories, and the proper selection is a matter of personal judgment based on budgetary requirements and the type of activity desired. These same questions could be asked in the choice of surfacing materials for other playground areas. Cinder screenings have been used in place of turf on intensively used athletic fields; many sections of the country use bituminous surfacing under children's play equipment.

Over a period of years, the Philadelphia Department of Recreation has thoroughly investigated every known product or material which might be suitable for playground surfacing. This investigation has covered hard surfacing of all types, as well as sand, sawdust, woodchips, tanbark, various grasses, rubberized bituminous paving, interlocking rubber matting, roll bituminous material with cane-fiber aggregate, and many others. The following materials are the ones found most practical for specific playground areas:

Concrete Paving—Most successful for basketball, volleyball, badminton, deck tennis, and shuffleboard courts, as well as for drainage channels and walkways. One of the most permanent and versatile of the hard surfaces, concrete can be placed with extreme accuracy. Drainage channels with integral curbing and areas where excessive abrasion can occur demand this material. Paving with less than a one percent ingredient will drain effectively and rapidly with no standing water. The surface treatment can be varied from smooth to extremely rough which has obvious functional advantages for outdoor dancing areas, shuffleboard courts, or ramps. Precast paving blocks can be used advantageously in restricted areas or to achieve a textural quality for esthetic effects. The major disadvantage is its unyielding and normally abrasive surface, which makes injuries or contusions from falls more severe than with other materials. Necessary expansion joints can cause interference with some activities; proper installation and curing are mandatory for satisfac-

MR. MAURER *is recreation design and facility planner for the department of recreation in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

tory results; minor repairs are difficult to make.

Fine Aggregate Bituminous Paving—For general play areas and court game areas where extremely concentrated use is not expected. Another versatile material, it has been used more frequently than any other for playground surfacing. Relatively inexpensive, it is easily and quickly installed, easily repaved, plastic in nature, somewhat resilient, and homogenous in appearance. It can be laid directly on well-drained subsoil or on various thicknesses and sizes of base stone which can be either penetrated or waterbound. The aggregate mixture can be varied from very fine to extremely coarse. The asphaltic binder can be varied and is made plastic by heat or chemical cutbacks. For general playground use, where only light vehicular traffic is encountered, Philadelphia utilizes a section consisting of a six-inch waterbound base-stone course, and a two-course bituminous surface. The top three-quarter inch is a hot-mix fine aggregate material.

Limitations are equally important to consider. Abrasion such as that encountered beneath basketball backboards is severe, and deterioration of the paving can be rapid. Subsoil stability is extremely important and base stone is necessary for permanency. Installation and rolling must be carefully supervised to produce an even and substantial paving. Softening in hot weather can be troublesome. Dimensional accuracy is more difficult to control than in some other paving materials, and roller marks, bird baths, and other imperfections are the rule rather than the exception in areas without a gradient of at least two percent. In confined, oddly shaped areas or areas with obstructions, it may be more expensive than other, more permanent materials. In recent years experiments have led to inclusion of rubber chips and other resilient materials into the surface course. Experience has shown these materials are quickly worn away in areas where they are most needed. Installation is also somewhat expensive compared to alternate methods.

Coarse Aggregate Bituminous Paving—Best for parking areas. Its relatively low cost, easy installation, and permanence make is admirably suited for use in open expanses; and its installation relieves many problems that attend unpaved areas, such as weeds, ruts, dust, and debris. Care should be taken to completely treat the subsurface with a weed killer before installing the material.

Emulsified Asphalt Paving—Exclusively for tennis court paving. This can be laid with more accuracy than concrete, and minor imperfections can be corrected with ease. Lack of expansion joints and its variety of surface colors and treatments make it desirable from an esthetic and functional standpoint and degrees of resiliency can be obtained by using various aggregates. Control and supervision must be exercised when used on playing courts, however, since abra-

Continued on Page 495

VAY TO PLAYGROUND FUN

Practical uses for various types of playground surfacing

A tanbark area and flush concrete pad surround this merry-go-whirl alongside the Somerton dance and craft terrace.

Tanbark area under climbing equipment cushions falls. Many sections of the country use bituminous surfacing instead.

The Griper

The Rich

The Organizer

Let us not forget that, in recreation, people are our job. . . .

The People We Meet

Selwyn Orcutt

IF WE, THE recreation administrators and leaders of today, assume the challenge that is ours, it is time that we take inventory of the people as well as the areas that we are to serve. It may be a consolation when you are discouraged with local folks, and think that your community is not behind your program as much as it should be, to find that the same types of problem personalities exist in any city. It is up to you, and me, to find ever better ways of pleasing, serving, and working with difficult people. We must apply ourselves to learning their weaknesses and their strengths.

Among the various types that I have found on my doorstep are:

The Griper—Nothing is right in his estimation. He cannot understand why we have a recreation department because he is getting nothing from it personally, and he cannot understand where the taxpayer's money is going. The first tendency that we have when meeting such a person is to retreat; but, if we are prepared with the right answers, we can certainly give him something to think about. We must have the patience to learn more about him; we should make it a point to go into his background, his interests, activities, and so on, to see whether recreation is reaching his family or himself in any way.

The Inferior Soul—The man with the inferiority complex is often found in the poorer and more underprivileged families, in mill sections, slum areas, but throughout the community as well. We can help him gain confidence by including him in our planning groups and in activities with other types of persons in our community, to help him build up a respect for his own abilities.

The Talker—This type talks a lot but does nothing. Sometimes we find him heading the various organizations but actually not doing anything constructive. If we would personally spend some time with him to give him the foundation and insight he needs for constructive leadership, he could be extremely useful to the department.

The Newly Rich—This guy is so busy thinking of making money that he cannot bother to think of donating anything to the community. One approach to this type might be to show him how he may gain added recognition by offering financial support to our projects.

The Organizer—Sooner or later, we are apt to run into the individual who is always trying to organize every kind of activity, usually with very little experience in doing so. If we work to curb his tendency to get himself into too many things and center his attention on those most suited to his skills and experience, we can promote many good activities through him.

The Sophisticate—This man too often "looks down his nose" at public recreation as being too juvenile for his taste. He is often, but not always, rich and therefore inclined to confine his activities to the country club, his estate, or commercial recreation. The best approach to him and his ilk is through the cultural or more intellectual activities which might be conducted by the recreation department. He can certainly be an asset to the program if he can be reached and made aware of his community responsibilities.

The Character—He is found in any locality. He may be the person who seems to be down on his luck but is cheery just the same; the folksy, "homespun" type, or just "different." When we analyze all of these types, possibly this one enjoys life best with the least. It behooves all of our workers to try to help all those down on their luck as much as possible and to derive strength from the spirit of cheerfulness they exhibit.

The Volunteer—Here is the backbone of a successful recreation program. He is the one who gives of his talents freely; and we must keep him inspired, show him, in every way, that we appreciate his contributions of help and skill.

COORDINATION OF these and many other types of people is our job. We must take into consideration the character weaknesses of each and weigh them against his character strengths.

If we are to forge ahead, we will have to understand this, and to take advantage of the skills and strengths of our volunteers. People are the fundamental factors involved in our profession. Have you taken inventory lately? ≠

MR. ORCUTT *is director of recreation in Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

From the White House Conference on Children and Youth
as delivered at the 42nd National Recreation Congress in Washington, D. C.

Ten Challenges to Program

Virginia Musselman

MORE THAN twenty-four hundred years ago, Socrates stood before an Athenian crowd and said, "Citizens of Athens, why is it that you turn and scrape every stone to gather wealth, and neglect your children to whom, one day, you must relinquish it all?" This cry is not a new cry. It has echoed, and will continue to echo, down the mountains and over the plains of every nation. It is the heartbeat of the world. If concern for children should stop, there would be no need of an atomic bomb to destroy us. We shall have destroyed ourselves.

The 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth gave me the unique opportunity of going over all the evaluation reports of the states, territories, possessions, and national organizations. My job was to summarize and evaluate what was reported on free time, leisure, and recreation, including libraries and mass media. Those reports came in every size and shape. Some were in hand-tooled leather; some in simple mimeographed sheets; but in them was the whole panorama of our country.

They were so *honest*—those reports. There was no attempt to gloss over the failures; they took simple credit for the tremendous advances that had been made; they listed frankly what had not been accomplished and what needed to be done. Anyone who feels the least bit cynical about the state of the nation, its national objectives, its hopes, its dreams, its state of health, should have the chance to read those reports. They represent the conscience of a nation.

We all have far too few opportunities to study the forces that affect the future of our children and youth *as a whole*. It is so easy to become so involved in *one* agency, *one* program, *one* community that we see only the individual pieces of the vast mosaic instead of the finished picture. We all know, intellectually, that the *health* of the child, his *education*, his *family*, his *religious training*, the *group* he plays with, the *books* he reads, the *movies and television* he sees, the *neighborhood* and *community* in which he lives all go into that child. We do not always *act* on this knowledge, however, and this becomes a real challenge to program.

MISS MUSSELMAN *is director of the National Recreation Association Program Service.*

Many Challenges in One

Many of the state and national agencies mentioned the unevenness of services—some lucky places, some lucky groups getting wonderful opportunities, others getting little or nothing. This holds true right down to local neighborhoods and right up to state-provided programs. It holds true in the types of leadership, and the facilities and equipment provided. Challenge I, therefore, is the *Challenge of Distribution.*

Another weakness, mentioned over and over in many of the reports, is the failure to provide adequate programs for girls, for young married couples, for ethnic groups, particularly the Negro and the Spanish-speaking groups. Many of the Western states also included the American Indians, both on and off reservations, over half of whom are under nineteen years of age. These young people are caught between two cultures, unable to accept completely the culture of their grandparents and not welcomed into the culture of the white man. The second challenge, then, might be called the *Challenge of the Minorities,* whether it be the minority of sex, race, language or interests.

A third weakness, and one running prominently through most of the reports, was the failure to provide programs for the family as a unit. Recreation programs were accused of separating families, rather than bringing them together. Very few offered anything very definite in family recreation. If the family is invited as a unit, it is usually divided and age groups go their own way; or else the program is merely entertainment, where parents watch and children perform. Challenge III, then, is the *Challenge of the Family.* Family education for recreation is a fundamental need.

Many of the states and many agencies pointed out what we all know—the need for recreation programs for the handicapped. North Carolina, among other states, specifically mentioned children and youth in hospitals, correctional institutions, children's homes, and those mentally or physically handicapped; and they are legion. Challenge IV, then, is the *Challenge of the Unfortunates,* the hidden groups, with us, but all too often not *of* us.

Many states reported an over-emphasis on a few sports, particularly baseball, football, and basketball, to the neglect of really good, long-term instruction in the individual sports. They complained that schools, recreation departments, and youth-serving agencies duplicate each other; that thousands of youngsters, who for any reason are not inter-

ested in those sports, find very few opportunities in which they might have a real interest. Bowling, archery, soceer, track and field, tennis, sailing, canoeing, horseback riding, skating, skiing, fencing are all in our programs to some degree but are not made as popular or given as much glamor and acclaim. Challenge V, then, is *Sports*—not the few for the few, but the many for the many.

Closely allied with the above is the lack of physical activities that offer a personal challenge.

Where *can* boys and girls in their teens or early twenties or any age for that matter find anything to do these days that's adventurous, daring, and a little bit dangerous? Everyone has an instinctive need, at some period in his life, to find out what sort of person he is under stress, to fight natural forces.

Many are convinced that this unsatisfied need is behind the increasing popularity of skin-diving, water-skiing, quarter midget racing, drag strips, motoreycling, motor boating, etcetera. None of our nice, legitimate games, played with specific rules in specific limits, fills this primitive need. Camping doesn't always fill it; in fact for the failure of camping to hold the teenager is that camping has become too soft, too safe, too easy. How many youngsters get the chance and are taught how to meet a personal, physical crisis? Challenge VI—and a big one—is the *Challenge of Adventure.*

MOST STATES mentioned the big jump in attendance at state parks and forests, and their efforts to provide more tent and trailer areas, shelters, lodges, trails, nature museums and so on. This burst of enthusiasm for traveling emphasizes the need for much earlier, much more intensive programs on what we used to call nature but what is now being called *physical science.*

Interest in, and a liking for, the great outdoors must be started early when children's curiosity about the world around them is at its strongest. It is then that the beginnings of adventure can start, as the youngster learns how to be eomfortable in and to enjoy the forests, waters, mountains, plains, and deserts. Anemic, make-believe programs in day eamping, all too often merely transposed playground programs, cushioned, soft, with no follow-through do very little to stimulate the thrill of the out-of-doors.

Demonstrations, exhibits, weekend workshops have sprung up, but learning how to light a primus stove, set up a tent and inflate a sleeping bag is *not* knowing how to enjoy camping. Why are we so afraid of family education for recreation, not just in the camping area, but in all forms of free-time activities that family groups can learn together? Why do we shy away from science programs, where what is learned in formal education can be applied to informal recreation interests?

Call it what you will, Challenge VII is the *Challenge of the Wild*, and if we want to preserve our wilderness areas, we had better meet that challenge. (*See also Page 476.*)

One of the most often-stated criticism of the states and national agencies is the lack of, or inadequacy of, creative, cultural activities. Literally millions of children and youth have never seen a live play, listened to a live concert, seen a great painting or piece of sculpture, read or heard or written poetry, seen an opera, played any form of musical instrument. Too few have had any creative outlet in painting, daneing, drama, or music. Too many receive their only art experience through the programs they watch passively on television.

Perhaps this is tied up with another feeling expressed in the reports—that recreation agencies, both public and private, seem to lack fully stated and fully understood objectives. Programs in the cultural activities tend to be hit-or-miss; long-term, well-organized plans with speeifie objectives are a rarity. The State of Utah noted, "We offer children a tremendous flurry of very dead stuff." Challenge VIII is therefore the *Challenge of Community Culture.*

THE TIME has come—make no mistake about it—when we must take a eold, objective look at our communities and ourselves. We must cut off the dead branches of any programs that have been allowed to get out of hand and graft new programs that will fulfill our long-range objectives. No agency, public or private, can afford to work alone in this age of ever-increasing resistence to tax hikes and voluntary giving.

Quantity must give way to *quality*. Constant, sober evaluation, and analysis is imperative. It does not necessarily follow that if five playgrounds are a good thing, ten will be even better. It does not necessarily follow that a town without a year-round program should spend thousands of dollars on a summer program. It is quite possible that in some places playgrounds as they are conducted have lost their usefulness and their programs should be drastically changed. We should accept no established concept unless it stands up under eritical analysis.

Throughout every evaluation report sent in to the White House Conference ran the repeated recommendation for more and better coordination between all community agencies serving children and youth. Lack of joint planning, duplications of facilities, leadership and programs, lack of policies for joint use of facilities were all cited as weaknesses throughout the nation. Some of these weaknesses eame from the inadequaey of our present use of mass media to awaken public interest in, and better understanding of. leisure; failure to inform the public more effeetively as to existing opportunities, and failure to enlist their support. The real basis of these weaknesses is fundamentally the failure to have worked out specific, long-range objectives for our activity program, and the resulting failure to involve both youth and adults in setting up and earrying out these objectives. Challenge IX might be called the *Challenge of Joining Hands*—the ehallenge of working for the good of the community, not just the good of a department or agency. whether public or private.

WE COME now to the last challenge—and the severest indictment of recreation programs. As it appeared in the Massachusetts report: ". . . a new view of eulture seems

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DEAR SANTA

Thomas S. Siler and James W. Hitzman

Dear Santa,

I want a doll for my sister Donna.

Ernest

THE BRIEF LETTER above is one of literally thousands mailed in the six Santa Claus mailboxes distributed throughout the city of Pensacola, Florida, at Christmastime. Just one such heartwarming request makes the city's Santa Claus mailbox program worthwhile. The fruits of this simple, inexpensive idea have been immeasurable. The city recreation board has continued sponsoring the mailbox program since 1950 with cooperation of the Pensacola *News Journal.*

Construction was simple. Total cost was less than $100, of which the major portion was for the painting. Copied after regular mailboxes, the wooden receptacles, 24″-by-24″-by-24″, have sloping fronts and two-inch pipe bases. They were built by members of the city's parks division, who also set them out each year. Two of the six boxes have metal bases and are portable. They can be placed on paved sites and can also travel from school to school, with the arrival times announced in advance. Put up the first week in December, the mailboxes remain up until one or two weeks before Christmas.

The program is dependent upon publicity and the *News-Journal,* always ready to cooperate with the recreation board in publicizing its activities, has matched the department's enthusiasm for this project. Each night during the season the padlocks on the various mailboxes are unlocked and the hoard of mail returned to the recreation office.

The letters are funny, selfish, generous or heartwarming, but are always written in earnest. Quite a few of them are stamped, and some even contain money, usually a few pennies a child wants to put as a down payment, to assure Santa's appearance. Such money is turned over to the youth centers.

The enthusiasm and anxiety with which children anticipate Christmas is seen in the letters, as is their thoughtfulness and generosity toward others. What can be more sincere than a simple letter from two brothers, who say, "Please bring us a bicycle each. That's all we're asking for because we don't want to be selfish. Bring my baby sister a musical rocker and a doll. We'll leave our door open in case you can't get the bikes down the chimney. We will be good boys."

Sometimes the kids remind Santa of what he didn't bring last year, and one little girl told him, "Thank you for the toys that you sent me last Christmas. I am seven years old and would like to have a doll that is called 'dollikins,' a pair of bedroom shoes, a brownie suit, or some doll clothes. Please don't forget to take some toys and clothes to the poor children. We will leave something for you to eat."

Parents, too, use the Santa mailboxes, and a variety of "mail" turns up—from personal letters which wander in by accident, to utility bills, which look as though they had been dropped off in the hope that Santa would pick up the tab. Very rarely have any "crank" letters shown up and never has there been even one bit of vandalism.

The recreation department has had a number of offers from commercial organizations to sponsor the program, but these have all been discouraged. Even the newspaper's generous offer to give a bicycle to the outstanding letter was refused. To keep the letter program informal and spontaneous, it must remain entirely in the hands of the children.

The recreation board receives many compliments on the colorful red-white-and-green boxes each year, and, with the city's expansion, it is likely that more boxes will be made. When the program ends, all letters are burned, and, although it is necessary, everyone concerned feels a trifle sad. One match puts the final touch to thousands of words that have been slowly, deliberately, and hopefully printed on every kind of paper, from five-dollar stationery to brown paper bags by youngsters who still believe there is a Santa Claus. #

* * * *

Other Santa Claus Letters

It is interesting to see how the recreation departments in different communities handle "Dear Santa" letters. In Bayonne, New Jersey, for example, letters from special North Pole mailboxes are forwarded to the department of parks office. Appropriate answers are sent to the children and a prize is given for the best letters from each grade.

In Mount Vernon, New York, on the other hand, the letters are forwarded to teenagers, who acknowledge their receipt by Santa. In many cases, where the letters are especially sad, they are forwarded to the proper city agencies.

MR. SILER *is director of personnel and* MR. HITZMAN *is recreation superintendent of the Pensacola, Florida, Recreation Department.*

RECREATION
The Plus Factor

Leisure-time activities help the retarded to cross the bridge leading from the institution to the community

Curtis H. Krishef

THE RETARDED NEED skilled recreation help, skilled assistance in learning how to relax, how to enjoy being with others, and how to have just plain fun. A training program in work habits is important; so is formal education up to the optimum of his individual ability; but another plus factor—recreation know-how—is necessary to help the retardate make a successful social adjustment in the community. The presence or absence of this plus factor of recreation often makes the difference between a happy, socializing person and a shy, withdrawn, unhappy person.

Many a retardate discharged from institutions fails to make an adequate community adjustment, not because he is unable to work on a job, not because he does not have the ability to get along in the community, but simply because, when through with a day's work, he has no knowledge of how or where to spend his time. The retarded person has difficulty in mixing with other people in a social situation; many have never had the opportunity to learn how to enjoy their unoccupied hours.

Bob, whom I had occasion to work with in Minneapolis, was discharged to a public residential center after many years of institutionalization. He was able to find work and, although the adjustment from institution to community living was not easy, he seemed to be making a go of it. Then, one day he came in to say he wanted to go back to the institution. He didn't mind the work; he liked living at home; but he did not know how to go about making new friends and knew no place to go when he was finished with work. At the institution he had friends, people to whom he could talk. This was not true now. He had thought it over, decided to quit everything—and go back.

Bob's verbalization of his feeling of loneliness led to the formation of the "Fun Club" at one of the Minneapolis settlement houses. Bob was one of the earliest members of the "Fun Club," organized to help young adults like himself. I met him frequently at the club and at my office during the months after he had said he had had enough of city living and wanted to go back to the institution. I saw remarkable changes in him, most of which I am confident could be attributed to his new-found enjoyment of his leisure time. "The Fun Club is the best thing," he said one day, and as we talked I saw that the loneliness he had felt had almost disappeared. He had found new friends, he enjoyed the get-togethers, he was enjoying his life.

THE RETARDED person needs to be educated in recreation. Even those so severely handicapped as to require institutional care can benefit from the experience a good recreation program can provide. The retardate, like anyone else, needs to learn how to let go, feel comfortable, and be relaxed in a social situation. To the staff of the institution and collaborating agencies in the community, this goal should be as important a focus of concentration as any other part of the training program.

The recreation leader can do much to relieve some of the tensions engendered by the competitive society in which both we and those who are retarded find ourselves. Instead of promoting individual competition, the wise recreation leader may consider the team approach more appropriate in many instances, because it tends to relieve the individual of singleness of competition and brings the retardate into a group. Like the rest of us, the retardate enjoys sharing himself with the group to which he feels he belongs.

The recreation leader can do much to help retarded children and adults overcome the frustrations they encounter in the everyday world. The retarded need a great deal of acceptance, approval, encouragement, patience, and attention. They need these things because they cannot succeed as accomplished business men, skilled craftsmen, bank presidents, or store owners. They cannot become professional people or socialites climbing the success ladder. Their futures are limited.

Most of us are encouraged by our little successes. We like to feel that our competitors or co-workers look up to us. The more we progress, the more recognition and attention we receive. This can't happen to those whose potential for success is limited. Yet this need to enjoy success is not lacking in the retarded, and it is a need that recreation people can fulfill. A pat on the back for Jimmy while he is having fun, or an encouraging smile, can do more for him in the span of ten seconds than many other types of therapy. In the final analysis, it is the spirit of good will and active participation that makes a recreation program or any other therapeutic endeavor a reality.

THE SWORD facing recreation personnel in institutions is double-edged. Should they persist in attempting to integrate the retarded into activities and programs outside the institution? The answer is a loud and strong "YES." But, at the same time, the more the retardate is removed to activities on the outside, the more dissatisfied he may become. Why? Because he must first

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MR. KRISHEF *is director of community service for the National Association of Retarded Children.*

ADMINISTRATION

LOW MAINTENANCE LANDSCAPE DESIGN

How to hold down costs and still achieve satisfying results

Milton Baron

BASIC LANDSCAPE DESIGN must always consider the problems of maintenance, and be kept as simple as possible. "Over design" results in poorly kept areas, poor public appreciation, and vandalism. Since maintenance-free areas are nonexistent, design must be in practical relationship with manpower and equipment. Usually there is a direct relationship between original cost and subsequent maintenance cost; the lower the first cost, the higher later costs and vice versa. The use of the best materials, methods, and construction will save money later. The following are important considerations:

Architectural Materials—Utilize materials which maintain themselves or withstand neglect. Avoid large glass areas, enamel or porcelain materials in structures.

Buildings—Use brick or stone rather than paint.

Roads—Use blacktop or concrete rather than stabilized gravel or sandy clay.

Paths—Must be adequate for purpose and traffic. Use blacktop, concrete, or heavy stone chips; avoid loose gravel, tanbark.

Steps—Use concrete, stone, or brick; avoid wood or timber.

Posts—Use stone, concrete or metal (wood only above grade).

MR. BARON *is associate professor and assistant campus landscape architect at Michigan State University.* *This material was presented at the 13th Annual Great Lakes Park Training Institute.*

Utilities:

Location—Keep easements on property lines. All utility lines should enter building at one point, allowing a mechanical room or core to be in one place. Utility lines should be placed under roads (in housing) and be easy to find and repair. This makes for less interference with trees and irreplaceable landscape features. Valve boxes and other controls must be in accessible places, are best in or at edge of roads, walks, or drives.

Storm lines—Use 10-inch lines (minimum size for self cleaning).

Catch basins—Use 48-inch diameter basin (for mechanical cleaning).

Drain inlets—Use large sizes (self-cleaning).

Lawn drains—Place ring of sod around edge to stabilize soil and prevent silting.

Surface runoff—Get rid of surface water, if possible, without any structures (less original cost, less maintenance).

Irrigation—Provide hose bibs on building. Provide a minimum system, a main line at least; an automatic system is better.

Roof drainage—Either locate downspout on a separate storm water system or use splash panel and sod.

Rubbish—Supply ample small outside wastepaper baskets, tank-type rubbish containers at service docks, incinerators and garbage disposal units in buildings.

Basic Design:

Mechanical equipment—Mowing and snow-plow equipment

should be widest type possible. Space trees at least six feet from fences or buildings to allow machines to get by and keep width of walks six feet. Make sure deadend streets have turning space and keep back-arounds to a minimum. In feeding lawns use salt-spreader type equipment and make feedholes for trees with air compressor.

Lawns—Use trees, small trees and large shrubs, acer ginnala, and cornus mas—no small or medium shrubs. Eliminate biennials, roses, iris, chrysanthemums, lilies, and so on. If flowers are required, try narcissus, scilla, certain species of tulips, crocus (spring and fall); avoid hyacinths. Use only slow growing, hardy perennials, none which are rampant or must be divided often. Choose plant materials in accordance with function they must serve. Survey existing plant materials and save only healthy specimens, protect during construction period; keep new grades as close as feasible to existing grades around trees to be saved.

In general, use slow growers near buildings and walks and fast growers in lawn and mass plantings. Remove large shrubs requiring annual pruning to keep shape. Use unclipped materials, only natural forms; no hedges, clipped specimens, espaliers. Keep vines to a minimum, especially on buildings. Remove low overhanging trees and shrubs whenever possible; avoid competition between people and plants on roads, walks and paths. Use groundcovers tolerant of locations rather than lawns requiring high maintenance. Use stonechips and terracing materials in locations under trees instead of ground covers.

Plant for permanence; avoid filler plants. Locate trees away from walks to prevent root heaving. Locate trees and shrubs so as to prevent future conflicts. Locate plants away from overhead utility lines, underground utility lines, wells, septic tanks, and drain fields. Avoid surface-feeding trees (soft maples, elms, willows, poplars); these clog drains, raise walks, rob lawns and beds of water and food.

Color accents—Use tubbed or large potted plants on terrace and elsewhere rather than large amounts of annuals.

Bed levels—Keep same as lawn to eliminate shaping lawn edge.

Bed treatment—To eliminate cultivation and constant weeding use groundcovers such as evergreens, vinca, hedera, pachysandra, pachystima, euonymus, taxus, and juniperus, or ajuga, viola, hosta, and so on.

Bed edging—Use redwood strips on edge, steel lawn curbing with adjoining paved or gravel areas.

Plant Materials—Utilize materials which maintain themselves; are free from insects and disease; are hardy without protection or semi-hardy—requiring little protection. Use plants which promise freedom from drought, freedom from dieback (do not use wiegela, deutzia, philadelphus, buddlia), and freedom from pruning and suckering (plants with own root rather than grafted where possible), and freedom from cultivation (shrubs which are full to base). Plants should be wind resistant and deep rooted, especially in middle and old age; not brittle in ice storms; have good stem and crotch structure; be vigorous and meet competition well; have compatibility with new environment (exposure, soil, drainage). Plant only at the correct horticultural season. Plant fresh nursery stock which has been root pruned and from your own maintenance nursery if possible.

Planting Design:

Spacing—Use large groups requiring no soil cultivation between large number of same species, large and small trees rather than shrubs. Allow space for maximum growth; keep plants away from walks and buildings.

Adjoining architecture—In special areas—under wide overhangs, balconies, and so on—use paving, stone chips, and so on, rather than plantings; edge with redwood or like. Plant outside drip line where natural moisture is available, using spreaders or vines which will move into the dry zones. Next to garden walls, sign posts, and so on, pave with brick, concrete, or flagstone flush with turf for mowing rather than hand clipping. Provide hard surfaces for areas likely to get worn; use asphalt or stone and fences or walls in place of hedges. Provide adequate rubbish or litter baskets and butt jars in the right spots.

Planting Details:

Mulch—Use straw, rotted manure, leaf mold, or compost.

Antidesecant sprays—Use wiltproof and plantcote sprays.

Staking—Do same time as planting of shade trees.

Guying—Do same time as planting; prepare deadmen, guys, and so on in advance.

Pruning (a subject in itself)—Hard rather than light depending on specie; remove interior wood, etcetera, not terminals, to keep shape of specie.

Wrapping—Use kraft tree paper on everything except shrubs, from ¾″ up.

Label—Permanent type should be attached at planting time by foreman making final inspection.

Pruning—Use complete rejuvenation on older shrubs rather than thinning by portable power saw or cutter bar.

Lawns—Feed with long-lasting fertilizer and test soil to eliminate extra feedings. Use light foods by siphon method and sprinkle system. Use slow-acting foods, otherwise extra mowings in spring are necessary. No raking is necessary if rotary cutters are used.

Leaf problem—Use mist sprayer to blow leaves into rows or zones and pick up with vacuum raker; stockpile for leafmold compost. There should be no hand raking, especially of beds (leaves between shrubs turn to compost). Allow cultivated circle around new plants for two years, afterwards mow up to the plant.

Spraying—Use general all-purpose sprays, eliminate dormant sprays where possible. Use dusts in early morning for local control.

Chemical weed control—Follow extension suggestion in each state.

Tree-feeding—Use air compressor during off months.

Winter protection—Use rabbit repellant spray, wilt-proof spray for new evergreens; poison wheat in tubes for mouse control; shade broadleaf evergreens. #

Man-made island floats on lake at Sterling Forest Gardens, near Tuxedo, New York.

Island building begins with logs of Styrofoam, a Dow plastic. Fifteen-inch bolts fasten the flotation material to a wood superstructure. ⟶

Wooden framing is then covered with plywood. Note side rope holds anchor.

In the third phase of building, wooden sections and planks are joined to the Dow Styrofoam log flotation material.

Need an Island? BUILD ONE!

Nearly finished, island has free-form shape. Final cost of building the 40′-by-30′ area: $1500.

"What we need," mused landscape architect William Rutherford, "is an island right in the middle of that lake. Let's build one." Architect Rutherford was standing in the midst of the 125 acres of wild woodland, lakes, and streams that make up Sterling Forest Gardens near Tuxedo, New York. It was early this past summer, shortly after the gardens had been officially opened to visitors for the first time. The gardens are part of a corporate research "campus" (industrial park) in the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains.

No one argued with the suggestion to "build" an island. Members of the Sterling Forest operating staff had long since been imbued with the philosophy of "can-do." After all, the team had already transformed these many acres from the marshland and peatbog into solid ground and a system of lakes that now served as the practical environment for literally millions of flowers of every description. After this gigantic earth-moving and earth-shaping project, what was it to build a l'il ol' island?

So they did. Not a big island, to be sure, and not an island from the ground up, for this one floats on plastic logs and can even be moved out of the water, but an island just the same. And it serves its purpose—not only as an accent of beauty but as a sanctuary to which the ducks, swans, and flamingos that grace the lakes and shorelines can retreat from man and smooth their ruffled feathers. #

A Playlot Built on Legend

How a tenth of an acre is transformed through the magic of imagination, program through cultural inheritance

Edna B. Leaming

QUETZACOATL, THE LEGENDARY plumed serpent of the Aztecs, has returned from the mists of time to enrapture the children on a colorful playground in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Conejos Park, a gem-like playground, located in a crowded residential area, is isolated by several natural and man-made barriers—a creek, a railroad, a freeway, and one of the major traffic arteries of the city.

The park was designed to occupy a minimum of space, yet serve a maximum use. Conejos Park, in actual size, 78 feet by 163 feet, was the testing field for equipment designed to fit the needs of a Latin-American community. Pieces of sculpture, architecture, relief drawings, art decorations carry out the legend of Quetzacoatl, who symbolizes the evolutionary striving of the soul within the human animal.

James W. Taylor, director of parks and recreation, further explains the park is "challenging children to use their imagination in play, because as in life, so in play—if there is no challenge, interest is soon lost. We have attempted to design an illusion of danger and hazard with a minimum of such." The climbing areas are so constructed that a fall would not endanger a child since the play space is free of lower-level obstruction and a drop would only be a minor hazard—the ground is cushioned with tanbark.

In Colorado Springs, to date, three park areas have been selected for sponsorship by various service clubs. Conejos Park, dedicated in 1957, was a cooperative project of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, the parks and recreation department, interested citizens, and artists of the area. The Junior Chamber of Commerce contributed twenty-five hundred dollars from its youth fund towards the construction of play apparatus and materials. Artists of the area held an art auction, individual artists contributing one or more pieces of work. This raised approximately fifteen hundred dollars and was used for equipment. Private individuals made contributions varying from five to fifty dollars. In all, seventy-five hundred dollars were collected for development of the park.

Extensive research in public and private libraries provided the basis for Conejos' pieces of sculpture, architecture, relief work, pottery ornamentation, hieroglyphics, and symbolic design, as on the drinking fountain. An enormous amount of research material is studied and evaluated for utilization; then is modified to fit the needs of the site, the items transformed into educational play forms.

Now mothers and children spend hours in the park using it for play and as a central meeting spot. The children meet here daily to construct beaded and painted articles based on the folklore of their forefathers.

Bott Park, with fossil-and-dinosaur theme, has been selected by the Pilot Club, a group of thirty-five civic-minded business women, as their 1960 project. Fourteen hundred dollars were pledged toward the development and

MRS. LEAMING *is on the staff of the* Des Moines Register Tribune.

The author rests on one of the ceramic figures on the merry-go-round.

construction of the site and its accompanying equipment.

The Quarterback Club, an athletic group, sponsored Antlers Park, which has the theme "England and the Spirit of Knighthood." Three thousand dollars has already been subscribed for this park which will include tennis and bowling courts later to be utilized for ice skating and hockey in season.

A "Space Flight" will be constructed on a one-time city reservoir site which has been abandoned and will be modified into a community-type building, the apparatus to suggest a section of the moon. When completely developed, this park will represent an investment of approximately fifty-one thousand dollars. This is inclusive of grade work, modification of the present reservoir, irrigation system, paving and curb, play sculptures, park lighting, and landscape materials.

Mr. Taylor is vitally interested in the completion of this program and brings to the plan an enthusiasm matched by his staff of design and maintenance engineers. One of these, Delmar Doty, superintendent of parks—whose office compares favorably with the most modern of art centers—studies each undertaking with layouts in replica before construction. Mobiles of equipment, miniature replicas, stacks of blue line drawings and layouts, shelves of space fiction, mythology books, and ceramic animals fill the office where he brings into proper form the results of research.

The park-system budget for 1960 explains how the city cooperates with the effort of the department to carry out an original creative plan by allocation of funds:

Administration	$ 47,530
Parks	215,916
Recreation	103,901
Forestry	41,759
Boulevards & Freeways	91,285
Cemeteries (Parks Dept.)	86,655
Operating Total	$587,046

Colorado Springs has a truly indigenous playground system inspired by the heritage of its citizens. Other cities might turn to the legends of the Norsemen, to Gaelic mythology, or other cultural inheritances *their* settlers brought with them. #

Detail of plumed serpent.

Detail of drinking fountain.

Children explore climbing wall, a replica of a temple wall, with an opening on the alley, permitting entrance from rear of the park.

Delmar Doty leans on the play apparatus that he designed.

THE RACE for OPEN SPACE

May Apple Hill corral, Essex County

TO KEEP PACE with estimated urban growth the New York City Metropolitan area (a region which embraces twenty-two counties in three states) must spend $1,900,000,000 to acquire public recreation lands to relieve the present "woeful deficiency" of such facilities. According to *The Race for Open Space*,* final report of a two-year study by the Park, Recreation, and Open Space Project, the region's 550 municipalities are so far short of minimum recreation acreage standards that only four percent of the area's sixteen million residents can enjoy these minimum facilities.

The study warns that both time and space are running out. The situation grows more acute day by day since "between 1955 and 1985 the change predicted in the New York region is as follows: population from 15,000,000 to 24,000,000; per capita real personal income from $2,470 to $4,350; the work week from forty hours to thirty-two hours; and passenger automobiles from 3,900,000 to 8,600,000. . . . Every indicator of recreation demand . . . points to an inexorable rush to the outdoors."

Three previous reports issued by the project include *The Law of Open Space* by Shirley Adelson Siegel, *The Dynamics of Park Demand* by Marion Clawson, and *Nature in the Metropolis* by William A. Niering (*see* RECREATION, *October 1960*). All emphasize that the race for open space is clearly one of the greatest and most urgent problems to face the region in its long history."

Among the proposals of the final report are recommendations to government agencies on various levels. The report recommends to the federal government that:

"Federal policies and programs in fields which affect outdoor recreation should assist in the establishment of new parks and should discourage encroachment on existing parks. Particular agencies which need to stress the importance of parks and open space are the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency with its constituent bodies, including the Federal Housing Administration and the Urban Renewal Administration. . . .

"The federal government should use its existing programs to assist the states in acquiring park land accessible to densely populated cities, just as it now assists the cities themselves to establish parks in connection with urban renewal.

"Additional national parks should be located in closer relation to urban population center. There are two great opportunities to implement such a policy which would be of great benefit to the people of the New York region, as well as to the nation as a whole: the proposed Delaware Valley Reservoir and Recreation Area and the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore. Both areas are widely used by people of the region."

ON THE state level the project study declares that, "Bold leadership in the three states is essential if progress is to be made in setting aside adequate open space for this fast-growing region.

"New Jersey and Connecticut should follow New York's lead in permitting its municipalities to: (a) require dedications of land or payments in lieu of land from subdividers, (b) allow clustering of buildings within existing zoning under suitable conditions, (c) purchase less than a fee in land in the form of development rights (conservation easements).

"New Jersey's provision for a longer maturity for park acquisition bonds (forty years) should be adopted by the other two states. All three states should consider better means of assisting municipalities to soften the shock of a sudden loss of tax revenue which may occur when a county or state park is established within their boundaries. This might be done by payments in lieu of taxes which decline to zero over a period of perhaps five years.

"Privately owned nonprofit open space which has conservation, educational, or esthetic value and whose permanence is assured by deed restriction, or conservation easement to a government body, should be made tax-exempt in New Jersey as it is now in New York and Connecticut.

"State highway programs should have parks prominently in mind. They should consider helping to create new parks and attractive rights-of-way by excess condemnation and, above all, they should avoid any encroachment on existing parks."

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* Published by the Regional Plan Association. Available from National Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11. $4.00.

PROGRAM

MEANINGFUL GROUP EXERCISE

A dynamic physical fitness program for women and girls in recreation centers, clubs, and churches.

THE EXERCISE program conducted in a community center is of necessity unique in its conception and execution. Since it is usually a basic service, with little or no fee required for participation, it offers specific immediate appeal to all ages and types of women. In the school setting, where physical education courses are mandatory, program planning is relatively routine and, to a large extent, dependent upon established curricula developed for various age groups.

MISS SCHWARTZ *is director of women's and girls' activities, Health and Physical Education Division, Jewish Community Center, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

In a community center, interest must be aroused and maintained in a heterogeneous group made up of teenagers, young adults, adults, and older adults—all having access to the facilities during the limited number of hours allowed for a women's and girls' program. Since participation is voluntary and uncontrolled, the goals and objectives of the program, although basically directed towards physical fitness and growth, must encompass needs that are peculiar to a group-work agency, such as adjustment to the group, recreation outlets in a comfortable atmosphere, social growth, and group acceptance. In addition, there is the real problem of developing and maintaining rapport among a diversified, shifting, or apathetic clientele.

Morning sessions tend to attract participants of similar background—married women whose children are at school all day, married women without children, and women whose economic status permits domestic help. Within this grouping, however, there may be an age span of more than thirty years, and classes and activities have to be geared to stimulate enthusiasm, participation, and achievement for a wide age range.

Evening sessions are attended primarily by older teenagers, career women, and younger married women whose husbands serve as babysitters during their "night off." There may be a sprinkling of older women but, by and large, the majority of older women prefer morning sessions when these are offered. However, in the evening classes, too, problems are posed by the age range. For the teenager a few year's difference in age presents

a difficult hurdle, and, on the other hand, the degree of tolerance and forbearance does not always directly increase with increasing age.

For the purpose of providing the most beneficial and enjoyable exercise program, and one in which the greatest number of participants can be involved, many aspects of physical education must be stressed—formal calisthenics, sports activities requiring a minimum of initial skill and coordination, and activities for the highly skilled, athletically inclined individual—with no disproportionate emphasis on any one of these areas. The approach to each should be carefully thought through so that, where possible, differences in age, inclination, aptitude, and personality present no insuperable obstacles.

The term, "formal calisthenics" is used here only in the sense of a regularly scheduled program. In actuality, informality in the center setting is the keynote and the key to the success of such a class. Warmth, concern, and understanding must emanate from the leader to the group—the ability to make both obesity and fragility comfortable under the same roof and the art of making an individual figure problem a sympathetic group responsibility are important tools in assuring regular attendance. The common denominator of physical well-being can make a cohesive, closely knit unit out of a normally highly dissimilar aggregation of individuals.

IN DEVELOPING and promoting an ongoing calisthenics class, too often the primary emphasis has been, fallaciously, on "slenderizing." In a frantic attempt to compete with commercial institutions and the high-powered advertising agencies, calisthenics has become synonymous with weight reduction in the material issuing from the publicity departments of many group-work and recreation centers. The underweight or average-weight woman is rarely considered or wooed in the literature prepared to highlight the program—it having been decided by some invisible authority that the appeal to vanity is far more effective than the appeal to good sense—and a large additional potential of participation is lost unwittingly. Youth, also, is not particularly impressed by a weight-reducing regimen no matter how euphemistically titled, since fading attractiveness in the face of advancing age has no meaning in their concept of eternal spring.

A more honest, albeit more difficult, accent, which may not always obtain immediate popular response but which may have long range positive effects, combines a major stress on the acquisition or retention of suppleness, agility, relaxation, coordination, with a minor-key nod in the direction of weight reduction. A constant refrain on the necessity for attaining and maintaining physical fitness in a motorized, labor-saving-device civilization, although devoid of glamor in its implication of a narrow, rocky road to grace, is aimed at a far wider audience than the merely obese. When the tired housewife, the weary secretary, the stooping salesgirl recovers from her initial shock at the thought that all her expenditures of energy and labor in her circumscribed milieu must be supplemented regularly by a supervised exercise routine in order to sustain her physical and mental well-being, and when she allows herself to be drawn into the circle of the initiate, she usually becomes an enthusiastic advocate of the theory of planned recreation in the community center setting; for once committed a convert rarely apostatizes.

"When this happens I'm supposed to lead you in group singing"

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Incorporating into the exercises movements that have visual appeal, borrowed perhaps from a ballet or modern dance; developing a running verbal commentary rather than the musical accompaniment; imaginatively entitling each exercise (the "dip," the "rock 'n roll," "the cakewalk," the "chorus girl routine"); interjecting health and diet advice throughout the period are techniques designed to retain the interest of the participant. Daily exercise at home, alone, may be a chore and a bore, but in a group setting, under supervision, a feeling of excitement and shared fun can be successfully generated. The degree of intensity of this feeling is directly related to the leader, who must have a conviction of the value of the program, coupled with genuine enthusiasm and the ability to infuse the group with a similar attitude.

In the flexible setting of the community center, morning participants can be encouraged to bring their preschool children into the class. This has been successfully implemented by having a play area set aside in a corner of the gymnasium for a small quiet-game program for children during the class period. Should the community center have a nursery school program, a natural mother-child coordinated program can be developed. When parents register their children for nursery school, their attention should also be directed to the concomitant adult activity. Conversely, mothers who complain of being tied to the house by small children when they are approached to join the women's exercise class can be encouraged to enroll their children in the nursery school.

In the area of specialized program many ideas grow out of the basic need to combine physical fitness values with skill accomplishments, working with the natural groupings that fall within the center's purview. A mother-child swim instruction class can be developed, with the primary emphasis on water-safety rules to be absorbed and followed by parents; the secondary purpose being the acquisition of techniques for helping the very young child to learn to swim under the tutelage of his parents. Thus, the mother becomes actively involved in a learning and teaching process instead of assuming the usual

passive role, with all instruction devolving on the specialist.

A NATURAL OUTGROWTH of the formal physical education program, following from the rudimentary exploration of diet and health factors in physical fitness, is the discussion group focused on these topics, drawing upon the entire female membership for participation. A lecture-discussion series inaugurated at the Jewish Community Center of Milwaukee was designed on a monthly basis and held immediately following the morning gym classes, incorporated a calorie-counted luncheon and a guest speaker for each session.

When a homogeneous group has emerged under the guidance of the professional staff, a change of pace can be provided by planning a session which combines aspects of the class process with a purely social function. A morning exercise-badminton group can hold its summer sessions at least once a month at one of the city parks or at the home of a member. A golf instruction group can be formed into a once-a-month (or more often) tournament, leasing a park or club setting, and planning an entire day's program based on this activity, to include a picnic lunch, prizes, or trophies, and the provision of additional instruction, if desired, by staff in a completely informal atmosphere. Similarly, a youth tennis-instruction group can be continued on a coed basis by providing a social dance hour following the formal instruction period.

Planning of program must undergo various modifications to fit into the physical facilities available—swimming pool, massage-steam rooms, double gymnasium, bowling alleys, etcetera, but the important point to keep in mind is that competition with school curricula or private health clubs is self-defeating and stultifying. A leader's rigidity in the translation of professional training into practice can but lead into the deadend of decreasing membership and participation—in an era when more than ever the crying need is for more imaginative and more inclusive concern with the development of a dynamic program for the physical wellbeing of the largest numbers possible. #

HOLIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

Come to the Fair

People come by the busload and even planeload to see Art-in-Action during the annual holiday decorations program in Oakland, California. This year, eighty persons came by plane from San Diego, a distance of six hundred miles, for the colorful show. Every year busloads come from communities throughout central and northern California. Last year's record attendance for the four-day event was eighty thousand.

Sponsored by the Garden Clubs of the East Bay and the Oakland Park Department, the show features many new ideas on how to make Christmas in the home more attractive by using inexpensive materials readily available to everyone. There is no admission charge. Popular displays include a cone booth, shadow boxes, arrangements, niches, the holiday kitchen, gift wrapping, mantels and wreaths, candles, holiday table settings, Christmas Tree Lane, miniature Christmas trees, and tin-can art.

Hark the Memphis Cherubs Sing!

A traditional way to celebrate Christmas is with music and the Memphis, Tennessee, Recreation Department sponsors an annual musical presentation. Last year the recreation choral clubs performed *Joseph and the Nativity* at one of the community centers, in which Christmas songs, linked together by a narrator, told the Christmas story. Even the cherub and junior choruses participated. Afterwards, a recreation department float with eighty-five children singing carols rolled along in the yearly Christmas parade sponsored by Memphis merchants.

Bright Ideas

Spray small trees, branches, and ornaments with aerosol-type paint spray bombs. Small objects can be hung up with string and sprayed while slowly spinning. Use the new florescent spray paints or spray on a solid base coat and then mist in contrasting spatters.

Shatterproof fragile glass ornaments with clear shellac by pouring a small amount of shellac inside each and swirling until inside is coated. Replace metal hangers. Shellac will keep ornaments from shattering if dropped and hold them together if cracked.

Clothespin angels are effective decorations for your tree. Use crepe paper for their dresses, or foil of different colors, gathered at the top of the pin, and heavy white paper for their heads and wings. Paint. A little turn-back flap, under the chin, can be pasted to the top of the clothespin to join body and head. A ruffled collar of crepe paper can hide it. Design head, halo, and wings all in one piece, as in sketch. Paste bright colored paper on the wings and/or use stars or glitter. Use yellow crepe paper for the curls and paste to head.

Fifty-four stringers of ruffled aluminum foil (one foot wide, three-ply thickness) decorate the municipal Christmas tree in Tyler, Texas. The fifty-five-foot-high tree also has three thousand multi-color lights and a five-point, plaster lath star with ten incandescent fifty-watt lights.

Many things can be done toward next summer's camping fun, **now!**

Families Plan Now, Camp Later

Jack Fogel

ABOUT TWICE A year almost every recreation director feels the need for inaugurating some new or different recreation program for his community. The Moline, Illinois, Recreation Department, serving a population of about forty-three thousand, felt just such a need last October.

After a discussion with local sporting goods dealers about the tremendous increase and interest in camping, this department decided to learn exactly the extent of this interest in the town. The local paper agreed to carry an editorial about the increase in camping, its related fields, and its many advantages, as well as an "interest" ballot form, to be filled out and returned to the recreation office.

Eight families replied, indicating interest in becoming members of a camping club. The recreation department wrote these families, set up a first meeting of what was to become the family camping club, and provided enough program materials and refreshments for about fifteen or twenty people. The local library supplied camping films and local sporting goods stores supplied additional information and pamphlets.

Thirty-five attended that first meeting. They discussed the feasibility of a camping club program and decided to hold a monthly meeting, and to make up and conduct the entire program themselves. During the first eight months the number of families increased from the original eight to 141, representing some 560 individuals.

The recreation department has devised registration forms which require the family's name and address, phone number, type of camping, number of years at it, as well as each child's name and age. The form also contains space for a suggested list of other possible club members. Because of the ever-increasing large membership, a rotating refreshment committee of club wives takes care of buying and serving. Money is collected at each meeting and put into a kitty for the next time.

Members keep up to date, between meetings, via a campers' newsletter containing information from the campers, details on weekend campsites around the Moline area, equipment information and prices, campsite regulations, a classified listing of items wanted and for sale, listing of books on camping, literature sources, camping recipes and games, and so forth. This is passed out free to all members attending club meetings.

One of the club's first actions was electing a board of directors to plan future meetings and programs. These people meet between the club's regular monthly meetings and plan such activities as panel discussions, slide presentations, movies, open discussions, gadget shows, equipment displays, speeches, and so on. Club meetings last two hours and the recreation department supplies a game room, games, and equipment, and a supervisor for the children, to make it a true family activity.

Because of the club's continuing growth, a contest was held to determine the design and club colors for a club patch. The patches are now on view, across the nation's campgrounds, on numerous pieces of equipment and wearing apparel. Auto stickers are next.

Two major activities climaxed the winter program: an outdoor display of camping equipment supplied by local dealers and distributors and a weekend club camping trip to a state park one hundred miles away. The outdoor show, held on a Sunday afternoon in one of Moline's parks, attracted between 750 and 1,000 people.

Before the weekend camping trip to Lake Geode in Iowa, several volunteer advance parties went to the campsite to take pictures and draw area maps. Letters were also sent to the park ranger to make official arrangements. At the last few meetings before the trip ninety-three families signed up for the trip. Unfortunately, the weather was bad and only forty-four families actually went. Those attending, however, participated in nature hikes, fishing, sightseeing, and so on. Campers built a council fire on Saturday night, roasted marshmallows, sang songs, told stories, and indulged in other typical campfire activities.

The camping club has been extremely successful and continues to expand. It already needs larger quarters. The recreation department receives weekly requests about membership in the new club. The local sporting goods dealers are also enthusiastic, as witness their offers to club members of special weekend sales and discounts. The club members and the recreation department are looking forward to a very successful 1960-61 season. #

MR. FOGEL *is director of recreation in Moline, Illinois.*

Reviving an Old Musical Art

Community groups are learning how to make music with hand bells.

Ann M. Lingg

As the shadows of Christmas Eve lengthen, small groups scattered all over the country gather with friendly neighbors and play a most unusual holiday serenade. Solemnly garbed, each of the "musicians" carries a small bell in each hand, and sometimes an extra one in a pocket. Soon the air, crisp with the breath of Christmas, is filled with the tinkle of carols and folk tunes produced by the little choir of melodious chimes.

This scene takes place in about a hundred towns or villages, most of them in New England where the custom in America originated. Rung by devoted fans, hand bells stimulate the Yuletide spirit among friends, cheer shut-ins and hospital patients, and enliven school celebrations. One of the Boston groups rings in Christmas from the doorsteps on Beacon Hill. In Stockbridge, Massachusetts, the ringers assemble in the living room of a child psychiatrist, who first saw and heard hand bells at a children's party in Brookline, a Boston suburb, twenty years ago. He ordered a set, got his family to practice, and has stimulated the formation of at least ten new groups.

One of his fellow ringers has introduced hand bells at the Brearley School in New York City. There are groups at

Bennington College in Vermont; in Pittsfield, Massachusetts; at Princeton and Michigan State Universities; in churches in large cities on both seaboards. In addition to the New England Guild of Handbell Ringers, there is also a national guild. Together, they are expanding a centuries-old English tradition. Actually, however, bell ringing on various forms is one of the oldest musical arts, recorded in the pagan ritual of ancient Egypt.

Beautiful as it may sound to the ear, most ringing we hear from tower bells is but a glorified sound effect, which consists of endless permutations (called "changes") of the notes of the scale, scientifically organized into definite patterns.

A "peal" of over five thousand changes is possible on a set of only seven bells, requiring three hours of steady ringing by a paragon of strength, coordination and memory.

Originally, hand bells were used merely to practice change ringing without disturbing people living near the belfries. Their musical potentialities were discovered only a hundred years ago. It developed that the small treble bells can produce trills; that the large tenor bell, when swung, sounds like a church bell; that, by varying the force of striking, expression and dynamic effects not usually identified with bell

ringing can be obtained.

Since 1945 bell ringers have been flooded with inquiries by people who want to take up this new group activity. For, in addition to being a unique form of music-making—in an age when recorded music is ever-present—bell ringing leads to a wider appreciation of music itself. The hand bell offers almost limitless opportunities for experimenting with variations of musical themes, and it has become a popular instrument on the "concert stages" of smaller communities. Repertories are no longer confined to carols and folk songs, but include many airs from concert classics. Activities are no longer confined to Christmas Eve.

And yet, Christmas Eve is the bell ringers' big night. For inevitably the sound of bells evokes visions of wintry landscapes and crackling fireplaces, of the smell of pine and the hope of peace, which make up the magic of Christmas. #

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Social Recreation and the Church

Harold Harton

PROVIDING THE PLACE and the leadership for wholesome play or suitable social recreation for a church group has many possibilities. The program can be chosen or adjusted to match the social codes and the facilities of any denomination or church. If dancing is forbidden, "moving in time to music" may not be. If musical instruments or records are inappropriate, we can sing or clap our way to a happy frame of mind. If there is not enough space for active games, we can use some that are especially planned for small places. We can be creative in music, drama and crafts.

But what about the leadership? In most churches it is notably difficult to enlist enough Sunday-school teachers, choir members and executive personnel for all the organizations. Those who volunteer their services are usually kept very busy. Few of them will have had any leadership experience in social recreation.

One answer may be to bring in help from outside. But for the activity to be really meaningful, the leadership should come from within. Furthermore, it is also difficult to find enough leaders in the community outside the church. Many churches are faced with the problem of training their own leaders in suitable recreation program methods and techniques. What do they do about it?

If several congregations are able to get together, a course in such training may be arranged. It could be planned on the basis of suitable activities, how they may be adapted to the various organizations within the churches, and why they should be encouraged. It is of the utmost importance that the instructors in such a course be an enlightened and understanding person, as well as a skilled leader. Above all, he should radiate enthusiasm and the philosophy that "people are more important than activities." Unless this is so, the careers of potential leaders may be alarmingly short.

NOW WHAT are the problems of a social recreation leader in the church? Our answer may be gleaned from the numerous requests for help one hears from church organizations. Can you suggest a program for our couples' club? How can we expand the activities of our teen-age club? Have you any suggestions for our Sunday-school picnic program? What can we do to make our auxiliary meetings more interesting?

Are there not common denominators for all the leaders of these different groups? Certainly their desire to help people enjoy themselves, and to assist the church in its endeavours, is uniform.

To the inexperienced leader of an adult group it may seem that little help is to be gained from attending a course in teen-age recreation. If we could just overcome this unfortunate misconception, many organizations would benefit. For some reason or other, the idea is prevalent that recreation leaders should have "prescriptions" for programing. They look for agencies that will provide prearranged programs, the games, socializers and dances all carefully explained. The fact is that very few formula programs are available. On the other hand there is almost unlimited supply of resource material available in books and magazines, on records, and through the various idea services.

We are led to the conclusion that the greatest need is for leadership techniques and resourcefulness in programing. A versatile leader can instill a great deal of enthusiasm into any group by making one program fit the people—and not fitting the people to a packaged program.

Ideas do not grow on trees or come in neat little packages. They grow in the minds of resourceful people. Every church group has people who need only a training ground for developing their ideas to the place where they become a tangible expression in the life of the church. #

Condensed and reprinted with permission from Community Courier *April-May-June 1960.* MR. HARTON *is adviser in social recreation, Community Programmes Branch, Ontario Department of Education.*

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Program Pickups

• The Sylacauga, Alabama, Recreation Department is always a fertile source of new ideas. This summer it gave a water show titled "News Panorama," in which every section of a daily paper was featured. For front-page news, the synchronized swimmers performed to "Around the World"; the weather report was "Stormy Weather," with dry ice in the pool making the clouds; and the editorial page was done to "The Typewriter Song." Just proves that events that may be old hat can be made novel and fresh with a different slant.

• "Visit Your County Parks Day" was sponsored by the Hamilton County Park District in Cincinnati this fall. In the three county parks, Sharon Woods, Winton Woods, and Miami Whitewater Forest, all facilities, including food concessions, paddlewheel boats, boating, fishing, golf, horseback riding, archery, family camping, and pony rides were open at half price. In beautiful autumn weather, charter boat trips, food drawings, drawings for boat rental and permits; golf passes for the 1961 season; horseback riding; and three awards for one week's free camping during 1961 were arranged. Special guides conducted nature walks.

• The Third Annual New Hampshire Family Camporee, held at White Lake State Park for a weekend in September, was the "best ever" according to the 450 people who attended. They represented one hundred families from forty-two different communities. The weekend of outdoor living was sponsored by the New Hampshire Recreation Society in cooperation with the State Department of Recreation. Richard A. (Wink) Tapply, New Hampshire field representative of the National Recreation Association, acted as director.

The activity-packed program began with a get-acquainted campfire, followed by movies showing recreation opportunities in the state. Saturday, an archery balloon shoot, Family Field Day events, boat-safety demonstration, novelty boat races and swimming races were featured. A folk-dance party for small fry was held in the afternoon and a square-dance party took place in the evening. Instruction classes in charcoal cooking and baking, knots useful in camp, and safety hints for campers were highlighted. Family groups provided entertainment on Saturday evening at a group campfire. On Sunday Dr. Leslie Clark, conservation educator for the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, conducted a nature tour which was a smash hit with the adults. The children had a nature treasure hunt.

White Lake will be the site for the 1961 camporee, too. Anyone may be put on the mailing list for pre-camporee information by writing to Richard Tapply, 42 Lake Street, Bristol, New Hampshire.

• The St. Lucie County, Florida, Recreation Department was cited by county and state officials for its outstanding work this summer in tying in education and recreation to curb juvenile delinquency and foster creative leisure among its young people. The recreation program, a joint state-county effort, showed an individual registration of over thirty-six hundred youngsters. At the St. Lucie holiday and play area, twenty instructors from the regular school coaching and teaching faculty, in addition to year-round county personnel and college and high-school students trained in recreation work, chiefed the program. Remedial reading classes, which had a registration of 177, were a first this year and were praised highly by the citizens. Tap, ballet, and ballroom dancing, finger and sponge painting added cultural spice to the agenda. A full program of golf, tennis, soccer, and softball, croquet, tumbling, horseshoes, Ping-pong, and pool made up part of the sports menu. School superintendent Ben Bryan voiced hope for the inclusion of mathematics and science courses in the summer program, and St. Lucie's recreation director, Woody Dukes, expressed a desire to expand regular recreation activities into the evening hours with added lighted facilities.

Lessons Can Be Fun

To give nature-starved city dwellers an opportunity to learn about the local flora and fauna and to observe them in their natural setting, the Ida Cason

Birdwatching at Callaway Gardens

Callaway Gardens in Pine Mountain, Georgia, and the National Field Staff of the Girl Scouts cosponsored two nature study workshops. Twenty-four participants—troop and program consultants, camp counselors, and other group leaders—were taken over flower trails of the twenty-five-hundred-acre sanctuary by the resident horticulturalist, introduced to exotic plants in the greenhouse, and assisted by the gardens'

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ornithologist to recognize some of the 140 varieties of birds dwelling on the premises. Printed material on gardening, landscaping, and nature study was made available to those attending.

Since the workshops ended, leaders have been bringing their troops to study and enjoy the abundant beauty of the gardens, which are a natural for recreation and nature programs. When these gardens were in the planning stages, landscape architect G. Leslie Lynch, of the National Recreation Association staff, was consulted. He landscaped a section which offers lovely man-made beaches, eleven spring-fed lakes, fishing, a motel, and a clubhouse.

An Immediate Problem

The ever-present dangers of encroachment were graphically presented at a luncheon cosponsored by the National Recreation Association and *The Reader's Digest* which served to release the report of the National Committee on Encroachment of Recreation and Park Lands and Waters (*summary of report given in* RECREATION, *November 1960, Page 427*). In the photograph to the right are James Evans (right), chairman of the NRA Board of Directors, Shirley Siegel, New York State assistant attorney general (*see also Page 476*); and James Monahan, senior editor of *The Digest*. Below, Donald Sinn, superintendent of recreation and parks in Flint, Michigan, and committee chairman, shows Mr. Monahan what encroachment can and does mean.

Georgia Society Officers

Clifford A. King, Jr.

New officers of the Georgia Recreation Society, elected at its annual meeting at Jekyll Island in September, are: Clifford A. King, Jr., superintendent of recreation, Douglas, president; John H. Davis, director of recreation, Dalton, president-elect; Fred Caswell, superintendent of recreation, Cartersville, first vice-president; J. R. Goff, director of recreation, Moultrie, second vice-president, Rebecca Hollingsworth, director of Atlanta Girls Club, secretary; Claude Lewis, director of recreation, Warner Robins, treasurer; and Robin Jackson, Atlanta Recreation Department, and George Harris, director of recreation, Brunswick, board members.

Continued on Page 494

CONCERNING UPKEEP

Arthur Todd

Accountability for Tools and Equipment

WE ALL FACE the problem of careless handling of tools resulting in loss, theft, and breakage. The dollar value of losses in equipment and tools through loss. theft, or breakage is less important than the attitudes of carelessness developed in the worker which affect his production output and the pride he feels in doing his job. A system for the control of damage and loss of tools will also encourage proper attitudes and principles involved in the careful and correct handling of tools by the employee. The values encouraged by a system of control include: fixing of responsibility, conservation of property, appreciation of property value, and more efficient work accomplishment. Steps necessary in setting up a system of control include:

Methods of Control

MARKING SYSTEMS

1. Schotchlite decals—various sizes and designs.
2. Branding iron for burning initials or designs into wood parts.
3. Penctrating die for marking metal parts.
4. Electric pencil for inscribing metal parts.
5. Vibrating hammer for marking metal parts.
6. Metal stamps.
7. Metal tags—to be attached with adhesive backing or with drive screws.
8. Colored paints. Use conspicuous colors for rapid identification and a color code to identify assignment of tool to individual parks in a park system.
9. Embossed equipment (done by the manufacturer when items are purchased in quantity).
10. Indelible pencil for marking porous equipment.

LOCATION OF MARKINGS

1. Should be placed in prominent place where they may easily be seen.
2. Should be placed where it will not be erased by natural wear inflicted by daily use.
3. Should be placed in a consistent place to facilitate rapid identification.

MR. TODD *is assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association.*

STORAGE FACILITIES

1. One man should be responsible for signing tools in and out. This should not be his sole responsibility but merely part of his job.
2. Tool boxes containing tools for particular jobs. Applies to a system where specific tools are assigned to individuals for long periods of time.
3. Individual lockers. Also applies to systems where tools are assigned to individuals for long periods of time.
4. Wall storage. Paint outline of tool on wall where it hangs.
5. Mobile tool storage: (a) mobile repair units, (b) tools assigned to particular vehicles.

CHECK-IN AND CHECK-OUT SYSTEMS

1. Written receipt required for tools assigned.
2. Tag system—identifies employee. Tag is hung in the place occupied by the tool.
3. Blackboard system. Name of the employee and tools assigned written on large board.

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY

1. Tools may be assigned daily or for a period of time. Signature form should be used which identifies tools assigned and fixes responsibility in the employee using the tool.
2. The foreman or crib man who signs for special tools (electric drills, sanders, etcetera) should be held responsible.

DISCIPLINE

1. Loss of time—layoff.
2. Cost reimbursement.
3. Reflection on service rating (merit system).
4. There is need for careful study of legal aspects and responsibilities involved with such things as civil service and union implications. Policy for disciplinary actions should be set by policy-making authorities.

INVENTORY

1. Scheduled physical checks should be made by administrative personnel.
3. Spotchecks or unscheduled physical checks should be made by supervisors or administrative personnel.

Conclusion

The most important aspect of accountability for public tools and equipment rests in the attitudes developed in the employee as a result of the methods of control exercised. There is no one best system or method of control in this process of accountability. The suggestions brought out here should therefore be applied by each individual department in accordance with its particular organization, size, and needs. #

This summary of session on equipment control at the 1960 Great Lakes Park Training Institute is used with permission.

ALTHOUGH WE are the richest nation with the highest individual living standard, we have one of the lowest "public living standards" of Western nations. Our cities are littered with ugliness and choked with automobiles. Our parks, schools, museums, municipal buildings, and transportation systems are unattractive and poorly maintained. Our urban areas sprawl, constantly swallowing up agricultural land and ignoring the need to preserve the countryside.

If the good life of the future is not to degenerate into a vast traffic jam and a strangled complex of cities, there is urgent need for immediate urban, regional, statewide, and nationwide master planning [*see also Page 476*]. Such planning . . . must preserve and reestablish recreational areas and landscape. It must reorganize urban areas into compact pedestrian islands, surrounded by open space, within which public and private transportation can speedily move—VICTOR GRUEN, *architect and city planner.*

Ten Challenges

Continued from Page 468

to be emerging. Technical and scientific values, rather than humanitarian values are emphasized. Agencies have been concerned with *methods* rather than with social *goals* and *social values*." Ohio summed it up: "We may build the deadliest missile, or send man farther into space than any other nation, or even conquer disease, but unless we help our children and youth to understand and follow the basic values of life, we shall have failed in our greatest and most sacred obligation."

Challenge X then, is our greatest challenge— the *Challenge of Lasting Values.* Virtue, morality, ethics, courage, courtesy, citizenship are old-fashioned words. Our children and youth are surrounded by cheap cynicism that tends to negate the good and the beautiful. They see a daily flouting of law; they see the wicked flourishing, bribery and corruption in high places; they find immorality accepted in the books they read, the movies and television they see. They see crime pay off and honesty laughed at.

Behind the skills we can teach, beyond the programs we can provide, *must* come a deliberate, strong emphasis on the basic values of life. Let no one say that this is not the business of recreation or that it should not be its major objective. If we place more emphasis on strength, fleetness of foot, quickness of eye and of wit than we place on respect for human dignity, appreciation of goodness and beauty, and responsibility for the rights and privileges of all, then we are slated for oblivion, and we do not deserve the title of youth-serving or character-building agency.

Since we started out with a quotation from Socrates, it is fitting to close it with a quotation from a poem by Eugene Fuller called "Athenian Youth Speak of Socrates":

> Many before him had no doubt *been wise,*
> And many *brave,* and many loved *truth;*
> But he, we think, deserves the earliest prize
> For making all these beautiful to *youth.*

I pray that every child and youth in America can say the same for each of us. #

Race for Open Space

Continued from Page 476

THE REPORT calls on the counties to establish park systems to encompass a wide range of needs: recreation, water supply, flood control, storm water drainage, and natural area and wildlife preservation. The study states:

"The establishment in the past of three great county park systems in Essex and Union Counties in New Jersey and Westchester County in New York give inspiration for meeting the greatly expanded role which county parks will be called upon to assume in the years ahead. Advancing from the present 28,000 acres to 263,000 acres in county parks will require acts of great leadership by county government. Two counties have already begun to meet the challenge. Morris and Somerset Counties in New Jersey have new park agencies; they have county park plans which meet the standards set forth by this project; and they have acquisition and development programs underway. More limited progress is being made in Bergen, Westchester, and Suffolk Counties.

from Today's Living
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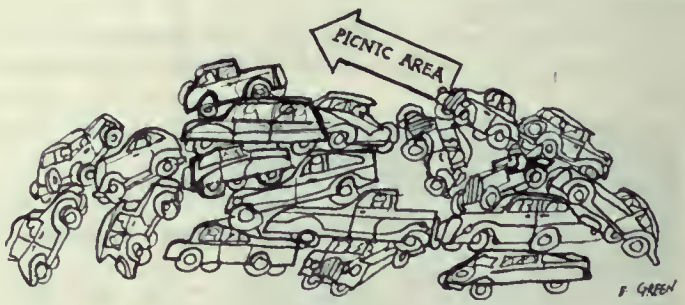
"Whew! That was a close one!"



"In the absence of county government in Connecticut, the role of providing close-in, all-day recreation areas for Fairfield County will have to be undertaken in part by the cities and towns and in part by the state. A means of integrating efforts to provide all-day recreation facilities might be through intermunicipal regional planning agencies which are already being organized in the state.

ON THE municipal level, the report asks the region's 550 municipalities to "acquire adequate park acreage, to practice conservation, to permit flexibility of design in residential areas in order to achieve better open space in the form of residential commons, to protect the parks they already have, to concentrate on park *acquisition* while there is still time and leave park *development* for later, to control water pollution and beach erosion, to plant new trees and preserve existing trees."

The report also covers the region, site by site, making specific recommendations. These include ten new regional parks, five in New Jersey (Delaware Valley, Island Beach State Park, Lake Wawayanda, Round Valley and Spruce Run, and Sandy Hook), four in New York (Fire Island, Lloyd Neck, Moriches Inlet to Montauk, and Shawangunk Mountains) and a tri-state park in Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts. #

Rx FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Beatrice H. Hill

✢ The program planning committee for the 42nd National Recreation Congress tried something new this year. It scheduled meetings of general interest, such as "Understanding the Needs of Older People," "Workshop on Problems of Supervisors," "Recreation Research—The What, Why and How," etcetera, on Monday and Thursday. Tuesday and Wednesday were used for special meetings so that those people working with the ill and handicapped could meet together. We are interested in knowing how you liked this plan and would appreciate hearing from you.

✢ Among those present at the recent National Rehabilitation Conference in Oklahoma City, October 10-12, was Doris Berryman, who attended on behalf of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. She reports that in the session on "The Relation of Age to Rehabilitation Services," two of the speakers discussed the importance of recreation in total rehabilitation. We are pleased that this group is beginning to take an active interest in the vital role that recreation plays.

Comeback, presentation planned and put on by the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and and Handicapped, was highlight of the 8th World Congress on rehabilitation held in New York City. Here patients from Goldwater Hospital demonstrate arts and crafts.

✢ The Hospital Section of the New York State Recreation Society is in the process of amassing statistical data and graphic materials for a large-scale exhibition on recreation services for the ill and handicapped in New York State. This exhibit will be shown at the society's annual conference in Syracuse in April 1961 and will be available for other showings in the state thereafter. It is hoped that such materials will be of use in recruitment and career conferences. Here is something that other state societies might plan to do!

✢ Dr. Morton Thompson, director of the Consulting Service's homebound project, reports that it is now working with thirty-four patients. In this initial stage of the project we are delighted that twenty homebound persons are now leaving their homes with the assistance of volunteers and five of them are now attending regular programs at a community center.

✢ For those working with the mentally retarded, the National Association for Retarded Children has announced the inauguration of a series of chain discussion letters on activity-center programs for teenage and young adult retardates. The Consulting Service have been asked to contribute to these letters. If you have some successful program ideas which you want to share with others, we would appreciate receiving them so they may be included. (*See also Page 470.*)

✢ The Connecticut State Department of Health has added a consultant in recreation to its staff, effective as of January 1. This consultant will be responsible for chronic-disease hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and other such institutions. The State of Pennsylvania also created a similar position in its Department of Welfare last spring. Here we see the beginning of a trend which will create many new positions in the next few years. #

MRS. HILL *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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LISTENING and VIEWING

EVALUATING A RECRUITMENT FILM

Recreation leaders have for years felt the need for a dynamic presentation of the career opportunities in recreation. In 1958 the Athletic Institute attempted to fulfill that need when it produced a twenty-seven minute color film, *Careers in Recreation.* Although the film was highly endorsed by recreation professional workers, the reactions of students, for whom the film was intended, were not known. In a recent study for his master's thesis, Watson B. Hovis of the University of Illinois has attempted to discover the effects of the film on students and relate these findings to future recruitment.

Limited experimental and survey methods were employed. Eight hundred and sixty-six students from four Illinois high schools were selected. An experimental situation was devised in which one group, the "variables," viewed the film, while the other, the "controls," continued classes as usual. Questionnaires were answered before and after the film showing. The information was then tabulated, with differences and variations noted. Comparisons of different groups of students were made in order to determine any relationships that might exist, followed by conclusions and generalizations based on the findings. Among them were:

- Nearly all of the students (97%) in the experiment received a better understanding of the field of recreation from the film.
- Very few students had ever been contacted—either personally or in a group—concerning the choice of a career in recreation.
- Students having relatives or close personal friends in recreation work were significantly more inclined to consider such a career.
- Rural students were significantly more interested in a career in recreation, both before and after seeing the film, than were the city students.
- Students presumed to be leaders were significantly less interested in a career in recreation after seeing the film than were the nonleader students.
- Prior to the film showing, male students were more interested in a career in recreation than were the female students. Following the film the trend was reversed.
- Students from cities which do not have city-sponsored recreation were more interested in a recreation career than those students from cities in which recreation is city sponsored.
- Students who were planning to go to college were generally less interested in a career in recreation than were the students not planning to go to college.
- An overall favorable reaction to the film was most evident.
- Very few students had difficulty understanding the film.
- Although most of the students believed the film accomplished its mission of interesting students in a career in recreation, these findings were not born out in practice, as, in almost all cases, the number of students who would consider a career in recreation decreased or stayed about the same after the film showing.
- Many of the students lack a knowledge of the scope, nature, and significance of recreation.
- Recreation recruitment contacts in the schools are totally inadequate.

Among the observations and conclusions based on the study are:

- The fact that before we can expect a film to interest more students in a recreation career, the profession will

have to educate students and the public in general to the scope, nature, and significance of recreation.

• *Careers in Recreation* cannot do this job of education by itself. The film is but one tool among many and should not be relied upon to carry the whole load.

• The film apparently does not interest a sufficient number of the type of person recreation needs—the leader and the college-preparatory student.

• The present quality and extent of recreation recruitment is entirely inadequate. #

For Your Turntable

• If you want to escape prepackaged suburbia visit *Thimble Town*, the latest development of the offhand team of Jim Copp and Ed Brown whose inventive minds gave us those delectable *Jim Copp Tales* and the beguiling *Fable Forest*. Their latest recording introduces us to Junior-Jones-Teacher's-Pet and other dislikables as well as a host of characters you would love to meet. During a review session a critic aged two-and-a-half quacked along happily with the guitar-playing duck-who-could-not-talk. The five-and-a-half-year-old critic identified herself with Mrs. Lucas' vacuum cleaner and purr-hummed around the room. The thirty-year-old got all tongue tripped over the dog-with-the-longest-name. So try it with your any-agers. Available from Playhouse Records, Box 36061, Los Angeles 36 (#3303, 12", 33 1/3, $4.95).

• All youngsters are hams one way or another. Serious hams will go whole hog for the *Morse Code Course* on a recording that can be run at varying speeds as the dots and dashes progress. Available with instruction manual from Elektra Records, 116 West 14th Street, New York 11 (12", $4.98).

Recordings Received †

An Evening with (Harry) Belafonte, (LPM-1402, $3.98).*

Everybody Sing, Norman Leyden (CAL-541) $1.98).*

Folk Song Festival at Carnegie Hall. United Artists, 729 7th Ave., New York 19 (UAL-3050, $3.98).

45 Songs Children Love to Sing (with songbook), Bob Hastings (LBY-1038, $1.98).*

Gaite Parisienne (Offenbach) and Gayne Ballet Suite (Khatchaturian), Boston Pops—Arthur Fiedler (LSC-2267).*

Gilbert and Sullivan Songbook, A, Ralph Hunter Choir (LPM-2116, $3.98).*

Good Music to Have Fun With, Boston Pops—Fiedler (LSC-2235, $5.98).*

Hum and Strum Along with Chet Atkins (with songbook, LPM-2025, $3.98).*

Madama Butterfly (complete), Anna Moffo, Cesare Valletti, Rosalind Elias, Renato Cesare (LSC-6135, $17.98).*

Music for Frustrated Conductors, with do-it-yourself conducting book and baton (LSC-2325, $5.98).*

Politics and Poker, Howard da Silva. Monitor Records, 413 W. 50th St., New York 19 (MP-595, $4.98).

Popeye's Favorite Sea Shanties, Capt. Allen Swift and his Crew (LBY-1018, $1.98).*

Presenting Joyce Grenfell. Elektra Records, 116 W. 14th St., New York 11 (EKL-184, $4.98).

Prof. C. Northcote Parkinson Explains Parkinson's Law. Libraphone Records, 15 W. 44th St., New York 36 (AS-3301, $5.95).

Rodgers & Hammerstein Songbook, Richard Kiley (CBL-102, four sides, $3.98).*

Rolling Down to Rio, Leonard Warren (LM-2206, $4.98).*

Scrubbin' and Pickin', Washboard Band. LPM-1958, $3.98).*

Show Biz: From Vaude to Video (LOC-1011, $4.98).*

Songs of Battle, Ralph Hunter Choir (LPM-1968, $3.98).*

Songs of Stephen Foster, The, Richard Crooks (CAL-124, $1.98).*

† All 12", 33 1/3 rpm unless otherwise noted.

*RCA Victor-Camden recordings, available from Victor dealers.

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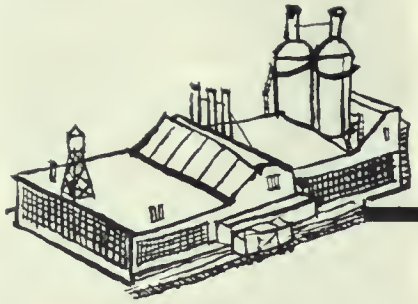

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• A new plastic one-coat protective finish may be used for either outdoor or indoor maintenance of park, playgrounds, sports, and outdoor equipment. The coating comes in eight colors or clear and gives a smooth, tile-like finish with a brilliant gloss. It can be applied like ordinary paint with a roller, brush, or spray, and one coat will normally cover any previously painted surface that has been properly prepared. The substance will not harden in the can after it has been opened and it is virtually marproof, will not chip or peel, is not brittle or absorbent, and resists weather, aging, wear, fading, abrasion, moisture, and grease. It is washable and impervious to most acids and chemicals. Recommended for metal, masonry, concrete, wood, glass, and plastic surfaces, it is excellent for use on corridors, locker rooms, toilets, equipment, and machinery. Circle #103.

• A new "Roving Rostrum" public address system has many recreation uses—for leaders of sports and camp programs, as well as dance, drama, and discussion groups, and for all manner of public meetings. It is completely self-contained, and portable unit, includes a lectern, is fully transistorized and battery-operated. Enclosed in a modern, lightweight, luggage-type carrying case, the system includes a microphone with gooseneck stand, ten-watt amplifier, ten-inch heavy-duty speaker, output for external speaker (when addressing crowds of over six hundred), output for tape recorder, and phono-microphone inputs. It runs on two lantern batteries which have an average life of three months, and the unit is 16″-by-18″-by-8½″. Circle #104.

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LIKE TO BEAT THE SKINS? Kit for a combo club band, swing band, or assorted drumbeaters contains 8"-by-10" pictures of famous drummers, the story and care of the snare drum, free sheet music, and 56-page drum catalog. Circle #134.

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TROPHIES AND AWARDS are gold imprinted at no extra cost. Finishes on trophies will not tarnish. For bulletin giving all information and prices, circle #138.

SET OF FIFTY COLOR SLIDES shows the scenic beauty of the Bavarian Alps in Germany. Available on request. These are very popular. Plan on filing your request four weeks in advance. Circle #139.

RECORDINGS

AUTHENTIC RECORDING of wildlife voices is available from a leading university. One of a series which includes American, African, and Mexican song birds, insects' songs among others, all part of the world's largest collection of wildlife sounds. For bulletin, circle #141.

NEED A STORYTELLER? Spoken-art series offers Irish fairy tales read by Siobhan McKenna. Included in series are picturesque stories of the Southwest by J. Frank Dobie, dramatic scenes from Dickens by Emlyn Williams, and T. S. Eliot reading *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*, (a rollicking collection of verse). For catalogue, circle #142.

SINGALONG FOLK-SONGS, insect sounds, and off-the-beaten-track ethnic songs offered by record company which specializes in material authentic to the last decibel. Everything from the downbeat of a rain forest to the protest songs of the suffragettes. Catalogue is a real ear-opener. For your copy, circle #143.

SAMPLER RECORD gives highlights of new way to improve singing. Aimed at professional singers, but adaptable to those who sing for enjoyment. Kit contains specially arranged vocal routines with orchestral accompaniment, as well as talk-throughs and sing-throughs, then let's you do it yourself with superior combo as background, ballads, torchy 'n' blue, cool jazz 'n' rhythm, and sophisticated songs. This is the brainchild of Phil Moore who has arranged for top vocalists. Amateur combos and instrumentalists will also go for these excellent arrangements, even sans vocalist. For the sampler record and literature, circle #144.

SPORTS AND FITNESS

BOWLING BOOKLET gives tips on how to score, bowling sportsmanship, four-step delivery, ball care. Circle #146.

ARE YOUR SPORTS programs humdrummed routine? New series of sports publications offer creative sport instruction—six volumes of inspired know-how. Among the editorial consultants are Clifford L. Brownell, chairman of the department of health, physical education and recreation at Teachers College, Columbia University, and Ted Bank, president of the Athletic Institute. Publisher also offers series on creative science and nature. For catalogue listing publications, circle #147.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT TEN TIMES OVER

For your board members, volunteers, co-workers—America's leaders in the effective use of leisure. . .

RECREATION

Your gift of RECREATION Magazine ten times over the next year will give them the overall picture and help them grasp all the facets of their role in the recreation field.

Of course, your gift will be announced by a handsome, colorful card. Just send us the names and addresses of the recipients of your gift subscriptions (also please include your own name and address). Enclose your check or money order for $5.00 for each subscription. Then, RELAX. We'll take care of the rest and see that your gift is delivered ten times.

POPCORN!!

GOLD MEDAL LEADS THE WAY TO GREATER POPCORN PROFITS!

Here are two new electric Poppers specially engineered to give you greater sales, easier operation and more profits. You can always count on Gold Medal to help you more closely realize the full profit potential from every Refreshment Sales Opportunity.

CITATION model
Popcorn Machine
$339.50
2300 watts

CITATION

The Citation was introduced only recently, yet is our most popular machine — proof positive that people like yourself who have $15.00 to 30.00 per hour in Popcorn potential sales do not want to pay $600.00 or more. The CITATION actually gives the highest value for the dollars you spend of all machines offered today.

CONTINENTAL Mark VIII
Popcorn Machine
$249.50
1650 watts

CONTINENTAL Mark VIII

The CONTINENTAL will be ideal for small locations which never have sales potential of more than $15.00 per hour. This "universal" unit plugs into any 15 amp outlet and lets you get in on Popcorn's big profits with a minimum investment. It's attractive appearance is a credit to any location. And it's easy to keep any Gold Medal machine looking nice for many years to come.

For those who do not need the styling of the Citation or Continental you can test a location with the Pop A Lot $10.00 per hour machine. It is a good little "Starter" machine.

Pop A Lot
$199.00

y Jim Corn
sistently
es more
per cwt.

Tastee Pop
Coconut oil bars
The handiest popping oil yet.

Megaphones are your answer to bigger sales and profits where spectator sports are available.

GOLD MEDAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

The most trusted name in Refreshment equipment and supplies

* 1825-35 FREEMAN (AT YORK) CINCINNATI 14, OHIO

Here's more in the GOLD MEDAL line of Profit winners for you . . .

Free Refreshment Operation Booklet

Yes, Refreshments belong in every recreational activity whether it be the ball games, hockey rinks, roller rinks, swimming pools, parks, or other places where you have "traffic".

SNO-KONES
Now are becoming a year-round favorite. There's 8c profit per 10c sale. Only 195.00 gets you equipment and supplies

Sno-Konette $149.50

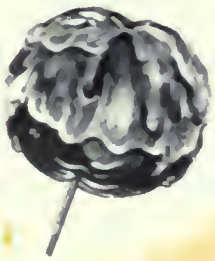
GOLD MEDAL ALWAYS LEADS THE WAY in helping bring greater income to you. The major items in our line shown here give you an idea of how much profit per sale you make for the small investment in equipment mentioned.

HOT CHOCOLATE
The Choclomatic and supplies to start cost only $169.50. On dime sales your profit is over 6c. On 15c sale it's 11c.

COTTON CANDY
It costs only 1½c to make a big one. You spend $275.00 for the machine plus $87.50 for the stand. If kids are in your traffic, you'll profit plenty with Candy Floss.

HOT DOGS
The Steamro Jr. is only $77.00 but can make almost that much profit every day for you.

CANDY APPLES
You can make up to 7c on a dime sale as profit. Yet you can get set up for under $50.00 including equipment and supplies.



COLD DRINKS
Your profit in drinks comes when you throw out bottled goods. $55.00 lets you sell orange drink and make 7½c per 10c sale.

POPCORN VENDORS
Some locations can not have a refreshment stand, and the new Vendor will help get more of your profit potential. You net 7c per dime sale.

Clip and mail to Gold Medal

Please send information on the following:

___ Catalog	___ Hot Chocolate
___ Popcorn	___ Cold Drinks
___ Sno-Kones	___ Candy Apples
___ Cotton Candy	___ Hot Dogs

Your Name_____

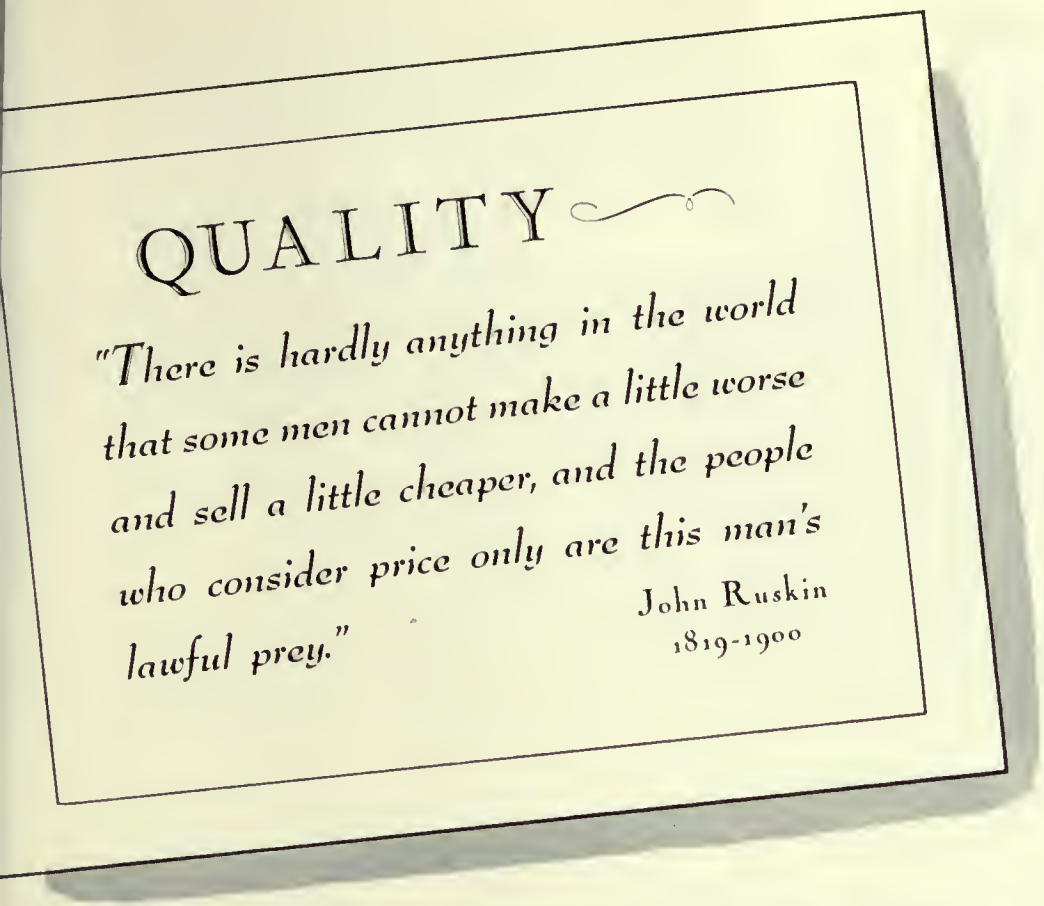
Address_____

Your most trusted name in the Refreshment Industry

GOLD MEDAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

1825-35 FREEMAN AVENUE (AT YORK)*
CINCINNATI 14, OHIO

* *We have moved — to be able to serve you better*


QUALITY
"There is hardly anything in the world
that some men cannot make a little worse
and sell a little cheaper, and the people
who consider price only are this man's
lawful prey."
John Ruskin
1819-1900

HERITAGE OF QUALITY

You may never need a 45-passenger bus that can cross the country at train speed and with equal comfort . . . or ambulances and funeral cars good for 10 years and a hundred thousand miles . . . or precision-made airplane components in the new exotic metals and plastics -- but isn't it reassuring to you to know that the nearly half century of Flxible craftsmanship which produces these fine products also produces the automated lockers you need to profitably solve your checking problems?

FLXIBLE FINEST NAME IN THE WORLD OF LOCKERS

FLXIBLE COMPANY • LOUDONVILLE, OHIO, U.S.A.

LD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF SELF-SERVICE, COIN-OPERATED LOCKS AND LOCKERS

"Self-Service Sentinel Checking converts headaches and cost of manual checking into cost-free revenue..."

Provides Albuquerque swim patrons with finest checking facilities...

When Albuquerque built its new Los Altos Park pool, the City Commission and Recreation Board were determined it would not be obsoleted in a few years by new materials and methods. Among progressive ideas incorporated in the facility were Sentinel self-serve checking lockers instead of old-fashioned basket checking.

Robert L. Burgan, Director of the city's Parks and Recreation Department, in making a direct comparison with their other swimming pool operations, points out these Sentinel advantages; faster flow through bathhouse because patrons do their own checking, no custody liability, no special checking of valuables, no checkroom payroll costs, less space required, and very important ... Sentinel Lockers provide a continuous source of *additional* expense-free revenue.

Customers love the convenience, the high-security features, the privacy for their personal belongings ... and they are willing to pay the small added cost for this better service.

You, too will like the exclusive Sentinel features and the high standards of construction found in no other locker checking system.

Let us show you how you can modernize your bath house operations. Use the attached coupon or telephone collect.

Sentinel

COIN AND KEY OPERATED CHECKING SYSTEMS

BY THE FLXIBLE COMPANY • LOUDONVILLE, OHIO

FINEST NAME IN THE WORLD OF LOCKERS

THE FLXIBLE COMPANY
Loudonville, Ohio

☐ Please send me complete information on Sentinel Locker Systems.

☐ Please have your representative call. I understand there is no obligation.

Name_____

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Address_____

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You and your organization can raise

$100 to $10,000

THE

MASON

PROTECTED FUND RAISING PLAN

Points to Remember

1 No Investment

2 No Risk

The Protected plan, with Mason's Personalized Package your group's name, picture and/or insignia printed on each package free. See illustrations of packages and sample personalizations.

The Mason Protected Fund Raising Plan

PROFIT WITHOUT RISK OR INVESTMENT

Mason, the greatest name in candies, makers of Mason Mints, Dots, Black Crows, Peaks, etc. has designed this Protected, No-Investment, No Risk Plan for easiest, most efficient fund-raising ever!

Here is how it works. We ship you candy on consignment, freight prepaid, and give you fifteen days in which to sell it (additional days may be granted upon application) — at less than the *Regular Retail Price* — (you pay nothing until after you have sold the candy) and you make a net profit of 66⅔% on cost. Even more important, you may return any unsold candy and pay only for that which you have sold, provided you pay the return shipping charges on the unsold candy and first contact our local representative (or our Home Office) for return routing instructions.

Specifically. There are 30 packages in a carton. (See illustration.) Each package sells for $1.00. (This is less than the regular retail price.) You pay us $18.00 for each carton after you have collected your own money. *Your profit is $12.00 per carton.* Minimum order is 15 cartons and we pay the shipping charges on all orders.

Note: Order a conservative but adequate amount, since you must allow a minimum of four months before you can receive another shipment. A good yardstick as to quantity you should order is our experience that the average active volunteer can sell one carton of 30 packages.

Variety—Your Choice. Three different kinds of candy are available: For Fall, Winter and Spring, these wonderful Mason items:

Mason Mints — Magnifique!
Smoothest, creamiest mint covered with rich, dark chocolate.

Mason Almond Cocoanut — Magnifique! (for Summer also)
A taste-treat beyond compare with cocoanut and crunchy almonds.

Mason Assorted Jellies — Magnifique! (for Summer also)
The most delicate of Jellies — Fruity, luscious and soft.

Completely Protected Terms. As you see from the above, the terms are so designed to make fund-raising completely *Protected* for you. Look at the consignment agreement on the order blank. This is your guarantee that (a) you need not give us any money until *after you have sold the candy*, and (b) you may return any unsold candy and pay only for that which you have sold. You may, of course, elect to keep the unsold candy, in which case you will pay for the whole shipment. This "*No Risk*" option eliminates loss and actually guarantees a profit for your organization. Why not let *Mason* solve your fund-raising problems the *Protected* way? To call for your local *Mason* Representative, to request additional information or samples, or to place your order . . . write us today!

MASON CANDIES, INC. P.O. Box 549, Mineola, N. Y.

The MASON

PROTECTED FUND RAISING PLAN

the Golden Box *for Golden Profits*

Sales Aids A step-by-step plan detailing how to conduct a *Mason Protected Fund-Raising Drive* is available to help you run a completely successful campaign.

Guarantee of Success Your local *Mason* Representative — an expert in fund-raising — is always on hand to help you plan and execute a fully successful drive.

MASON

The Greatest Name in Candies

Makers of Mason Mints, Dots, Black Crows, Peaks, etc.

For a Bulging Treasury . . . call, write or wire
MASON CANDIES, INC. P.O. Box 549, Mineola, N. Y. PIoneer 2

RECREATION COMMISSION

261 MIDLAND AVE., RYE, N. Y.

JOHN J. FEELEY
Chairman

MRS. ROBERT READE
Secretary

Superintendent of Recreation
RALPH J. DAMIANO

COMMISSIONERS
WILLIAM F. IRWIN
LAWRENCE S. BYRNE, JR.
JACK MOXHAY

Mr. George H. Rausch, Sales Manager
Mason Candies, Inc.
P. O. Box 549
Mineola, Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Rausch

Our Youth Recreation Center candy fund-raising campaign is going along very well and in a short time we expect to reach our goal of $3, 000. Many fine compliments have been received on the high quality of your candy and our repeat sales are strong evidence of that.

We are happy to enclose at this time a Cashier's Check in the amount of $1, 800 as payment in full for Invoice #OS 2928.

Our sales campaign officially got under way Saturday, October 24th. Our teen-age members were most cooperative and we are very proud of them. Our profits in the campaign will be used to furnish our new Game Room. In light of the fact that the Youth Center has just been completed funds were not available for this purpose and we were pleased to be able to take advantage of the fund-raising opportunity offered by your company.

Your cooperation in helping us achieve our success is most sincerely appreciated. I should also like to express my appreciation for the cooperation and interest shown by your representative, Frank Thomas.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph J. Damiano

RJD:ms
Encl.

The Plus Factor

Continued from Page 470

be thoroughly prepared for functioning beyond the narrow limits of institutional living. Therefore, it is extremely important to plan comprehensive recreation programs for retardates which establish and maintain a balance with the realistic rehabilitation aims for that particular person.

The field of recreation can be opened to every retarded child and adult. The retardate's need for enjoying leisure hours is just as strong as it is for any of us. Although we cannot expect the retarded to develop high degrees of social-recreation skill, the other benefits recreation can offer are perhaps more important to them than to others.

The retarded child's capacity for self-expression through recreation activity —whether in an institutional setting or in the community—is limited. With the added limitation imposed by the sheltered environment of the institution, the recreation leader has to use ingenuity and careful planning to defeat the de-energizing influence and inertia fostered by this sheltered environment. Without such ingenuity and planning, the retarded child in a residential facility has small chance of having the recreation activities and leisure-time experiences necessary for a person to become accomplished in the "art of living." This is true not only for the institutionalized retarded child, but equally so for the retarded child at home. He, too, needs special learning experiences in the art of living. Hence, emphasis is now being placed on such learning, not only for the school-age retarded child, but in preschool programs and facilities.

A quote from Virginia Musselman's paper at the 1957 New Jersey Welfare Conference might well serve as our credo as we approach the problem of serving the retarded. "Above all, we need to have more confidence in each other, to learn more about each other's work, and to work out ways of sharing our knowledge and experience, our resources and our leadership. Let's think more about the child as a person, and less about him as a problem or a case." #

Circle #183 on coupon

Want a Bigger and Better Program with a More Satisfied Public?
The Key to Success Lies in Your Undeveloped Refreshment Profit Potential
POPCORN
8c profit per 10c sale.
Machines start at $199.00.
SNO-KONES
7½c profit per 10c sale.
Machines from $149.50.
COTTON CANDY
8½c profit per dime sale.
Equipment only $275.00.
Hundreds of Park and Recreation Departments annually add 10 to 20% to their available funds with refreshment Profits. You can, too. Detailed free booklets tell what you need, how to order, and how to pay out of profits as you operate. No obligation, write today sure for complete details.
GOLD MEDAL PRODUCTS CO.
310 EAST THIRD STREET
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO
World's Largest Manufacturer of Refreshment Equipment and Supplies

SOMETHING FREE for you! Don't miss Page 491, in color, with its Trade Mart listings, telling you where to get free aids.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES: Words in regular type $.15 each
Words in boldface type $.25 each
Minimum ad accepted .. $3.00

DEADLINES: Copy must be received by the fifth of the month preceding date of the issue in which ad is desired.

COPY: Type—or clearly print—your message and the address to which you wish replies sent. Underline any words you want to appear in boldface type.

Send copy with remittance to:
RECREATION Classified Advertising, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

HELP WANTED

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. *Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work.* No experience required. Starting salary $415.00 per month; promotional opportunities; liberal employment benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Counselors Wanted. Top Adirondack girls' camp. Specialists in aquatics, arts and crafts, tennis, golf, fencing, water skiing, etcetera. Salary according to age and experience. Write: Melvin Silver, 1584 Lakeview Dr., Hewlett, N. Y.

Recreation Instructors —for New York State schools and hospitals. $4502-$5512. State residence *not* required. College graduation and either 15 semester hours in appropriate courses (music, education, arts and crafts, physical education, etcetera) or six months' experience. Assistant ($3500-$4350) requires high school and one year's experience or two years college with four credits in Physical Education or Recreation. Both open to those who will qualify within twelve months.

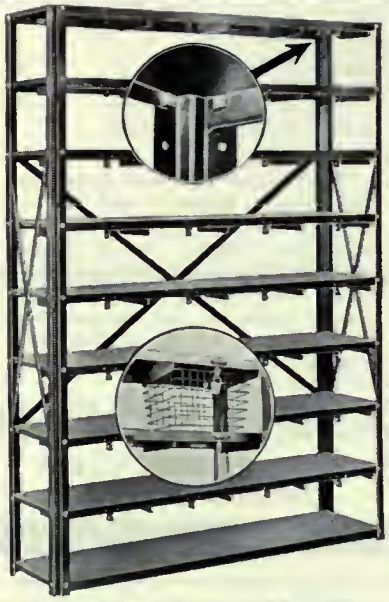
Contact Recruitment Unit, Civil Service Department, Box 185, State Campus, Albany, New York.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

Circle #175 on coupon

For Efficiency, Economy and Lifetime Durability

AMERICAN
Approved
EXTRA HEAVY DUTY DRESSING ROOM EQUIPMENT



AMERICAN APPROVED HEAVY DUTY STEEL RACKS FOR CHECKING BASKETS
Efficient, sanitary, ruggedly built for lifetime service. Supplied with number plates.

HEAVY DUTY CHECKING BASKETS
Strongest basket built, welded 1-piece unit. Finish protects permanently against rust.

☆ write for literature featuring american approved jim patterson
LIFETIME Aluminum DIVING BOARD
world's finest official board

AMERICAN
PLAYGROUND DEVICE CO.
ANDERSON, INDIANA, U.S.A.
WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PARK, PICNIC, PLAYGROUND, SWIMMING POOL AND DRESSING ROOM EQUIPMENT

BRANCH PLANT AT NAHMA, MICHIGAN

Reporters Notebook

Continued from Page 484

Wisconsin Officers

The Wisconsin Recreation Association elected the following officers at its annual conference in November: Charles Heyer of Waukesha, president; Gerald Smith of Waukesha, president-elect; William Houtz of Oconomowoc, vice-president; Fred G. Hofherr of Milwaukee, secretary; and Ronald Friberg of Madison, treasurer. Four executive board members were also chosen: Fern Kruse, Ruth James, and Ernest Goranson, all of Milwaukee, and C. C. Case of Two Rivers.

People in the News

Sanford White Day was celebrated in Sylacauga, Alabama this summer, honoring Sanford White, the seventy-two-year-old engineer of Noble Park's Jollie Trollie. Mr. White retired from Avondale Mills in 1953 after thirty years of service and has been at the Jollie Trollie helm since 1957, thus fulfilling a lifelong ambition to run a train —even a miniature one. Beloved by the Sylacauga youngsters, modest and unassuming, Mr. White was abashed by this honor. His first reaction was, "Aw, shucks, I don't deserve it."

Lena Charity and **Lloyd Vann, Jr.,** both former presidents of the Teenage Council at the Dorie Miller Recreation Center in Newport News, Virginia, are now freshmen at Virginia State College, Norfolk Division and Hampton Division. Miss Charity, winner of the council's most outstanding service award for three years, will major in sociology. Mr. Vann, recipient of the council's best leadership award for two years, will major in mathematics. He was also presented with a recognition key at the awards program and made president emeritus of the Teenage Council.

Agnes Robieheau, an "over-eighty" resident of the Marathon County Home and Hospital near Wausau, Wisconsin, is editor of a lively newspaper, *The Blat-A-Lot*. The paper is mimeographed by the staff of the Marathon County Red Cross Chapter, and distributed to the 140 residents of the home by the chapter's Gray Ladies.

James Reid, former superintendent of parks and recreation in Midland, Michigan, was the recipient of the 1960 Honor Award bestowed by the Michigan Sports Sages in recognition of his lifelong services to school and community athletics and recreation. Now retired, Jim continues to be active in civic affairs.

Obituaries

• Rev. Hilmer E. J. Neumann, pastor of the Price Hill United Church of Christ in Cincinnati, Ohio, died in September. Rev. Neumann was one of the leaders in the observation of "Recreation Sunday" (first Sunday in June), as part of National Recreation Month. Rev. Neumann was treasurer of the Cincinnati Committee of the National Recreation Association at the time of his death; he had been a member of the Cincinnati Recreation Commission from 1945 to 1957.

• Arthur G. Draper, general manager of the New York Adirondack Mountain Authority, died in October at the age of fifty-one. He had held a succession of state positions that involved promoting facilities for the boom in winter sports.

• Mrs. Mary Ida Stephenson Young, prominent for many years in civic affairs in Springfield, Massachusetts, died in November at the age of ninety-five. Mrs. Young frequently sponsored benefits for clubs and organizations, including the South End Community Center. As memorials to her husband and son, she provided swimming pools for the Boys and Girls Club summer camps in Brimfield and Holland, Massachusetts.

• John James Allan, retired commissioner in the Salvation Army, died in Clearwater, Florida in November at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Allan was a founder of the United Service Organization. He also founded the first of the Salvation Army's music camps in 1935 in Butler, New Jersey.

• Ben Porter, superintendent of parks and recreation in Jefferson City, Missouri, for many years, died recently after having been in ill health for a long time. Mr. Porter was active in state park and recreation affairs. Howard E. Scott, who had been Mr. Porter's assistant, replaces him as superintendent.

Paving the Way

Continued from Page 465

sion can be severe and rapid. Maintenance and resurfacing must be done regularly, and curbing should be provided on all edges of the material to prevent deterioration. The original material and installation costs are comparable to those of concrete.

Tanbark—Fine for play equipment areas. It is extremely resilient, easy to maintain, and resistant to deterioration from the elements. Water dissipates through it rapidly; if provision is made for this water to pass through the containing curbing, no sogginess will occur. The material will smoulder, but will not ignite. It must be turned over occasionally with a spading fork to prevent excessive compaction, and is soon displaced under swings or at other points of concentrated traffic. After a number of years, tanbark pulverizes and must be replaced, but it does not splinter or stick to clothing and is not easily thrown about by children. No safer, more satisfactory surfacing is available for use under play equipment. It is attractive and cost of the material is justified, since use of this protective surfacing has drastically reduced the number of severe accidents in heavily used facilities.

Sand—For limited use on play equipment areas. It is particularly good for preschool-children's areas since it encourages the necessary and much neglected creative play function of a recreation area. However, its disadvantages are numerous. Children throw it around causing physical hazards and maintenance problems, and it can severely abrade surrounding hard surface paving. Sanitary treatment is necessary because of the intimate nature of play with this material, and, since concussions from a fall are more severe than in tanbark areas, the height of equipment placed in it should be limited.

Brick, Flagstone and Granite Block Paving—Best for special areas, such as tree pits, entrance courts, or sitting areas, although the richness and expense of these materials precludes their general use. Many beautiful patterns and textural variations are possible. Proper base preparations must be made and these materials can be laid in a dry sand-and-cement or mortar bed.

Clay and Stone Screenings—Practical for horseshoe pits and bocce courts, their relative cohesiveness and stability makes them suited for baseball infields, horseshoe pits, marble pits, tennis, or other similar court games areas as well. However, care must be taken in their use, installation, drainage, and maintenance.

Grass—Standard surface for athletic fields and park areas. Its beauty, resiliency and self-healing qualities place it in a special class. However, careful selection of species, surface, and subsurface drainage requirements is necessary. This can be the most expensive material of all over a period of years because of the constant maintenance and repairs.

Other soft surface materials mentioned earlier have not proved useful because of inflammability, splintering, water retention, excessive cost, susceptibility to vandalism, impermanence, or instability. Of course, these conclusions may not hold for less intensively used facilities in other sections of the country and further investigation might be desirable. #

> *Our conception of space for recreation—both the large natural areas where people may find escape from crowds and areas intensively developed for all kinds of activities—must change now that we are in the Space Age. Now, no place is too remote or too close to home to be set aside as a park or recreation area. No matter how farsighted we may think we are, it seems almost certain that even the best programs for the establishment of recreation areas and the provision of recreation facilities [now being] undertaken will seem in adequate by 1970.*
>
> *—Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior.*

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (TITLE 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF RECREATION, published monthly except July and August at Cooper Post Office, New York City, for October 1, 1960.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Editor-in-Chief: Joseph Prendergast, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Editor: Dorothy Donaldson, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Business Manager: Frank J. Rowe, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

National Recreation Association, Inc., 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y., a nonprofit organization. The officers are James H. Evans, chairman of the Board; Susan M. Lee, Luther H. Calloway, Endicott P. Davidson, vice-presidents; Adrian M. Massie, treasurer; Joseph Prendergast, executive director. (Addresses care of National Recreation Association, as above.)

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None (nonprofit organization).

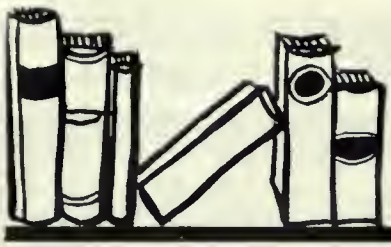
4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the persons or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 10,491 (ABC).

Frank J. Rowe, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1960.

Emily H. Stark, notary public, State of New York. No. 41-3813275. Queens County. Term expires March 30, 1961.



NEW PUBLICATIONS

46 Days of Christmas, Dorothy Gladys Spicer. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Avenue, New York. Pp. 96, illustrated. $3.50.

Do you know why the wren became the king of all the birds? What is a *kolach*, a *turté*? Do you know about *la Befana, jultomen*, the magic mule, Saint Lucia, Black Peter? If you don't, you have missed part of the history and tradition of Christmas. This beautiful book is a cycle of Old World songs, legends, and customs, lovingly collected by a folklorist and beautifully illustrated by Anne Marie Jauss, who was born in Germany, lived fourteen years in Portugal, and now resides in New York City.

Origami Storybook, Florence Sakade, illustrated by Kazuhiko Sono. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 32. $4.50.

Origami, the art of Japanese paper folding, has become a very popular craft (in some cases, art) in America, and a number of interesting books have appeared on that subject, several of which have been reviewed in RECREATION *(see September 1959)*. This is the very first time, however, that this fascinating hobby has been correlated with storytelling—yet it is an obvious combination.

Here are thirteen stories, favorites of Japanese children, some, like the "Ugly Duckling," very well-known to American youngsters. For each, the book gives detailed sketches of paper folding to illustrate the story. On the opposite page of each story is a three-dimensional illustration, showing the finished paperfolded project. This book really has to be seen to be believed! The full-page illustrations are works of art as well as sample projects! This book would make a beautiful Christmas present for any recreation leader or friend interested in papercraft, stories, or children's books.

The Effective Board, Cyril O. Houle. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 167. $3.50.

Dr. Houle has condensed ten years of study and observation into a very analytical and practical guide for board members and executives. Each chapter is filled with workable suggestions for the improvement of the philosophy, organization, and operation of the board. Among other unique observations, Dr. Houle points out that the board is corporate and the executive an individual; that the board as a body is continuous while the executive is temporary. The chapter on board-executive relationships has some exceedingly provocative logic.

In the appendix the reader has an opportunity to evaluate his own board situation. A handy cross-reference is provided to review those sections of the book which cover the categories where the score is low. As the author so aptly puts it, "Boards have a value for all society since they provide one of the most significant means for preserving the democratic spirit."—*Alan L. Heil, Superintendent, Recreation and Parks Department, Montclair, New Jersey.*

ACTIVITIES FOR THE RETARDED

Teaching the Mentally Retarded Child, Natalie Perry. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 282. $6.00.

The Mentally Retarded Child and His Parent, Stella Stillson Slaughter. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 174. $3.75.

Here are two excellent new books for the recreation worker directing activities for retarded children. *Teaching the Mentally Retarded Child* can be a valuable source book for the recreation leader or administrator working with the severely retarded, especially for those setting up a new program. In addition to discussing general principles relating to the teaching of the retarded, the author points out the importance of helping the retarded child learn to express himself through creative play activities and describes several that may be utilized. The chapters on "Music," "Crafts," and "Group Projects" are full of suggested activities which have been arranged according to difficulty.

The reader will find Miss Perry's discussions of working with parents, voluntary and health agencies, and volunteers very helpful. Included are sample charts for evaluating pupils which can be adapted for the use of the recreation leader and the names of manufacturers and distributors of toys and games that have been successfully used.

Mrs. Slaughter's book, on the other hand, was written especially for the parents of retarded children, but anyone working with the retarded can gain from reading it. The chapters on "The Young Mental Retardate" and "The Mentally Retarded Child and His Leisure" will be of particular interest to recreation leaders. In these chapters Mrs. Slaughter gives specific methods and approaches to use in teaching the retarded child many different kinds of games and skills and discusses the importance of early experiences in group play. She reviews signs and symptoms, causes, and treatment, discusses the value and shortcomings of psychological tests, and gives specific aids in teaching the rudiments of reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. This is a warmly written and thoroughly readable book.—*Doris Berryman, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation For the Ill and Handicapped.*

World Costumes, Angela Bradshaw. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. Pp. 191, illustrated. $8.50.

This beautiful book, originally published in England in 1952, is now in its third—and American—edition. Beginning with Abyssinia and ending with Yugoslavia, the costumes of each country are shown in excellent pencil drawings or full color. Special attention is given to headdresses, drapery, designs used for fabric decorations, and clothing accessories important to many costumes.

A special section deals with ancient costumes: Egyptian, Hebrew, Greek, Roman, Celtic, and others. The final section deals with English costumes beginning with the Norman of 1350 and ending with the costume of a lady in 1900. Those of us here in the United States will have to use this section for costumes from 1607 on, since American costumes are limited to three pages showing the clothing of Indians: Sioux, Hopi, and Northwest tribes.

American Trampoline Co.

JEFFERSON, IOWA

SCHOOL CATALOG

If it's an AMERICAN

Here's Why!

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American's advanced design incorporates many exclusive features including triple bridge leg structure, bridged end and side rails, and flat double action steel hinges.

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Leg braces strategically placed insure rigid side rails so that the performer receives maximum bounce. Choose between top performing oil tempered springs or new heavy duty trampoline cables.

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The finest materials and master craftsmanship go together with American's advanced design to insure you of many years of the best in trampolining. A rigid quality control program in American Trampoline's factory assures you of trouble-free performance.

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The performance area is completely clear of steel under-structures and leg braces. Exclusive continuous spring anchor will not pull loose from the frame. Legs are rubber shod to protect floors. Jet Black frame gives performer clear cut check of his position over the trampoline.

Frame pads are made of the finest shock absorbing material and covered with colorful vinyl. Pads fasten securely to the frame.

DESIGNED FOR YOU

American offers four sizes of folding trampolines (All-Americon, Collegion, Competitor and Jr. Competitor). Select the size, type of bed ond suspension system thot best fit your needs.

CHOICE OF THREE BEDS . . . *Nylon Web beds* are tops in performance. They ore sewn lengthwise under tension with the finest nylon thread on American precision looms. The users feet travel with the stitching resulting in maximum life. *Nylon Canvas beds* for good performance with minimum of upkeep . . . *Cotton Convos beds* for economy.

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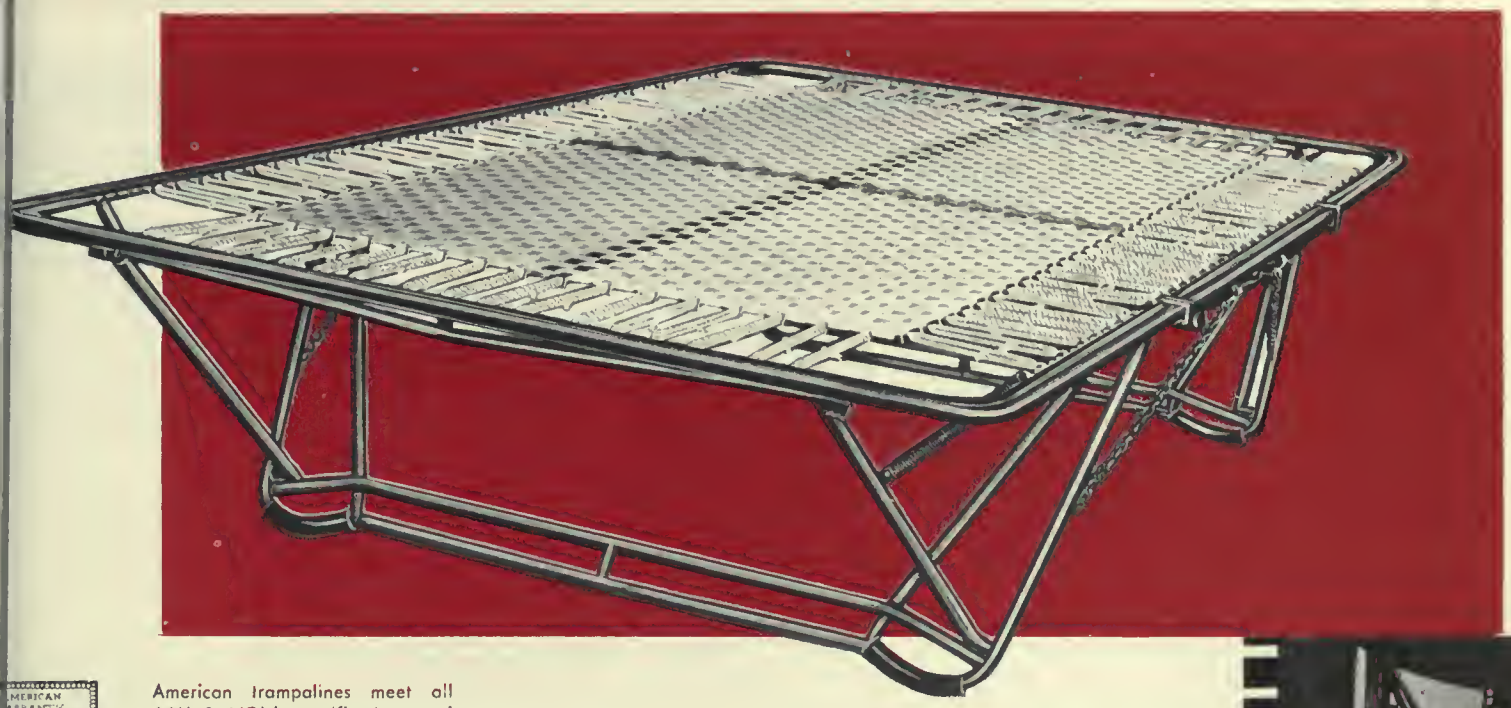

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Three-way fold far easier transportation and starage. American trampolines will roll through the average door on American's new positive lock roller stands. Because an American Trampoline is perfectly balanced one person can easily fold and move it.

(The trampolines listed in this catalag all utilize the three-way fold).

TRAMPOLINING . . .

AS A SPORT trampolining is recognized as an event in gymnastic competition by both the National Callegiate Athletic Association ond the Amateur Athletic Union. Currently, lacal trampoline meets are being held through Y.M.C.A.'s, schools, gymnastic organizatians, and commercial trampoline centers. Trampolining is not only a fine sport in its own right but the endurance and coordination which it develops are great assets in all sports.

AS RECREATION the appeal of the trampoline is well known and persons of all ages and both sexes are enthusiastic over its use. It offers a challenge to everyone and gives a feeling af accamplishment from the very first seat drap. The sport requires no requisite strength or skill and therefore a trampoline provides hours—and years—of exciting and fascinating play for everyone.

AS AN EXERCISE trampolines are unexcelled for the development of balance, muscle control, endurance, and coordinatian. Optometrists sometimes recommend the use of a trampoline for the correction of certain optical problems. Doctars often recommend the use af a trampoline for spastic ond retarded children to instill physical and mental confidence, to sharpen reflexes, and develap caordination. Physical education directors often recammend it for the correction of weight and posture problems. The trampoline is one of the greatest allaround canditianing exercises that has ever been develaped.

American TRAMPOLINE

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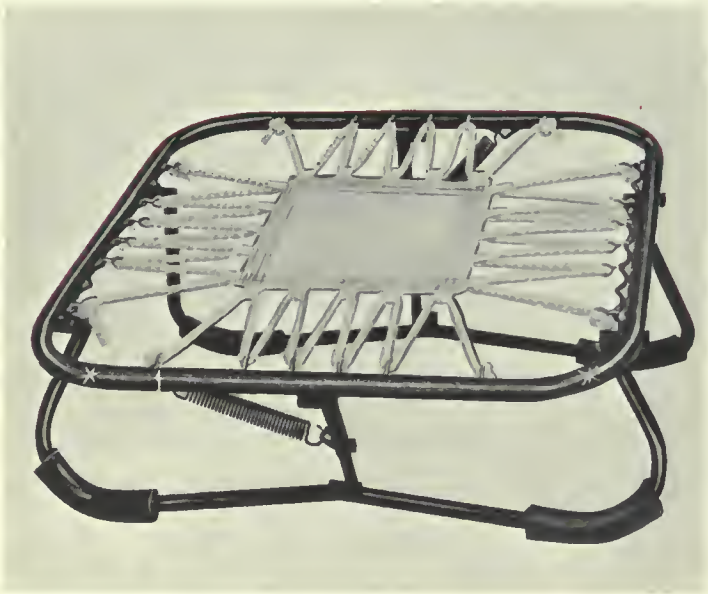

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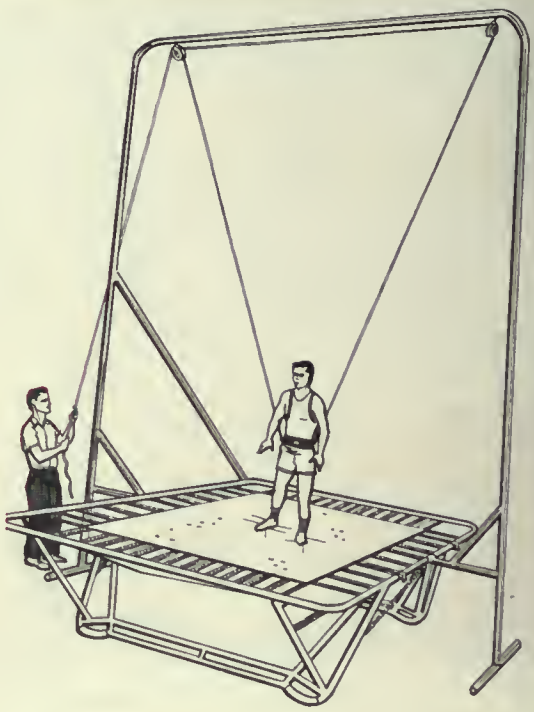
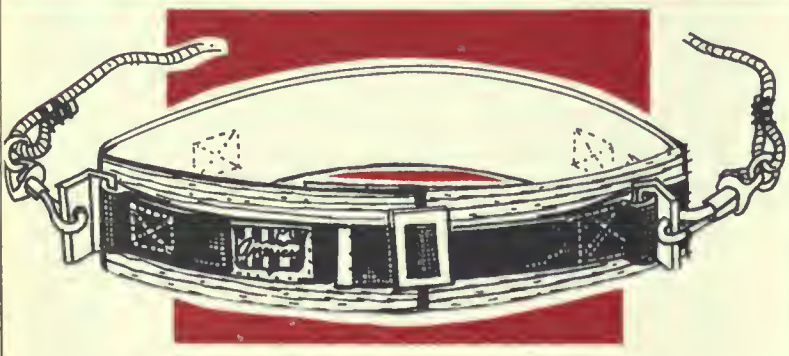
Lightweight, portable, but extremely rugged. For tumbling, vaulting, diving, cheer leading and exhibition work. Adjustable for height. Frame, 36" x 36". Double thick Nylon canvas bed, 196 sq. in. Strong rubber cables. Legs fold under frame for easy carrying, compact storage. Rubber leg castings protect floors, give non-slip safety. Weight 40 Lbs. 59.00



• TRAINING RIG •

The training rig to use when overhead supports are not available for belt support when practicing twisting routines, somersaults, and other advanced work. Tubular steel sections, easily and quickly assembled and disassembled. Attaches firmly to trampoline frame. Rubber shod to protect floor from damage. Complete with belt, ropes and pulleys.
Weight 135 Lbs.....125.00



• TUMBLING BELT •

Heavy nylon web construction with steel hardware for maximum protection. Padded side panels.

Price complete with ropes and snaps 12.00

• LARRY GRISWOLD BED •

Exclusive Griswold ridge cable construction eliminates all metal moorings around bed. Available in 1¾ and 1 inch webbing.

6′ x 12′ without cables 185.00
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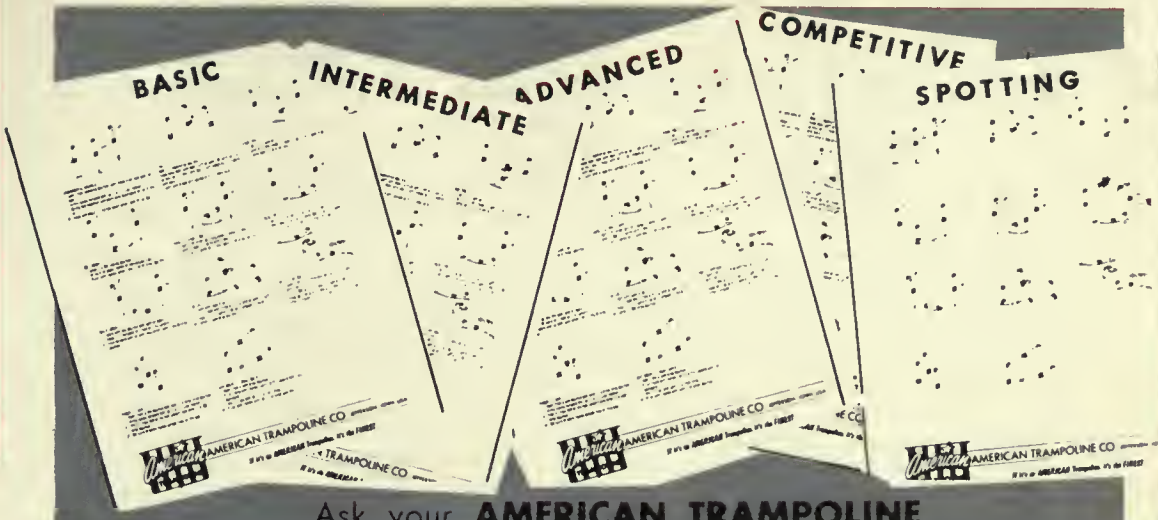
RAMPOLINE TUMBLING
By Larry Griswold
nplete textbook for student or ctor use. From basic stunts to nced routines all in one book 3.75



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Parts available to fit all makes and models of trampolines.

BEDS

7′ x 14′ Nylon web bed (1″ web)	215.00
6′ x 12′ Nylon web bed (choose 1¾″ or 1″ web)	185.00
6′ x 12′ Nylon canvas bed	120.00
6′ x 12′ Cotton canvas bed	85.00
5′ x 10′ Nylon web bed (choose 1¾″ or 1″ web)	125.00
5′ x 10′ Nylon canvas bed	90.00
5′ x 10′ Cotton canvas bed	62.50
4′ x 8′ Nylon web bed (choose 1¾″ or 1″ web)	100.00
4′ x 8′ Nylon canvas bed	62.50
4′ x 8′ Cotton canvas bed	40.00
"Gym Tramp" Bed (14″ x 14″)	15.00
6′ x 12′ Larry Griswold Bed (without cables)	185.00
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VINYL WEATHER COVERS

To fit 7′ x 14′ Bed	35.00	To fit 5′ x 10′ Bed	21.00
To fit 6′ x 12′ Bed	26.60	To fit 4′ x 8′ Bed	15.40

TRAINING AIDS

"Trampoline Tumbling" Textbook, by Larry Griswold	3.75
"How To Improve Your Trampolining" Athletic Institute	.50
"Trampoline Instructors Guide" Athletic Institute	2.00
"Trampoline Lesson Plans" by Bill Sorenson	.25
Trampoline Slide Film in Color—(Sound) Athletic Institute	29.50
Trampoline Slide Film in Color—(Silent) Athletic Institute	23.90
Series of 4 wall charts on "Physical Conditioning on the Trampoline"	1.00
Physical Conditioning Program (includes Trampoline Wall Charts and book on physical conditioning)	10.00
Trampoline Club Manual (International Trampoline Institute)	.35

MISCELLANEOUS

12″ Rubber trampoline cables, each	.85	Gymnastics Slippers (specify size)	2.50
8½″ Oil tempered steel springs, each	.32	Cables (Set of Four) for "Gym Tramp"	16.50

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Catalog 602
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MUSIC BOOKS

Reviewed by Siebolt Frieswyk, National Recreation Association Program Service.

Anglo-American Folksong Scholarship, D. K. Wilgus. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Pp. 466. $7.50.

D. K. Wilgus reviews the major Anglo-American contributions in the folksong field. This volume includes a basic discography and, at the same time, presents an extensive account of the argument over the nature and authenticity of folk material which has developed among the principal scholars. Is "Home on the Range" a folk song, and was it composed? This argument concerns the expert and amateur enthusiasts. The layman casually interested in folk music will benefit from an understanding of this problem. His judgment and appreciation will be sharpened by a reading of this study.

Music—Let's Have More Of It. Publications Services, National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 48. Paper, $1.00.

Here is a guide to the development of musical activities in the groupwork program. The material is based on the YWCA's long experience in this field. Leadership, selecting materials, music in worship, and committee organization are a few of the subjects presented. This booklet will be a valuable guide to all concerned with the enrichment and diversification of groupwork activities.

Songs of the Civil War, Irwin Silber, Editor. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 385. $7.50.

This handsome volume is more than a learned folksong collection of interest only to the specialist. Irwin Silber, compiler and editor, and Jerry Silverman, arranger for the piano and guitar arrangements, have made this volume useful to the amateur of any age or degree of musical ability. "Goober Peas," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Dixie," well-known spirituals, and many other splendid tunes are among the 125 songs expertly presented in this volume. A detailed account of each number is also included; the volumes also lists sources, references, and provides a complete index.

The rather surprising effect of the collection is its overall spiritual quality rather than the realistic impressions of the Civil War one might expect. Anyone just wanting to sing and use this collection as a program resource should be delighted with this collection.

MORE MERRY-GO-READING

Although these books are written for young readers, the recreation leader can glean many a program idea from them. (For others, see RECREATION, *November 1960, Page 447.)*

THE TALL GRASS ZOO, *Winifred and and Cecil Lubell. Rand-McNally, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago 80. Unpaged. $2.75.* Your backyard holds animals as fascinating as those in a faraway jungle, and the wonderful thing is that there are no cages here. You can watch and touch the whole menagerie. The Lubells make an adventurous exploration of the tall grass zoo, where the smallest occurrences become giant findings. Children will soon realize that the quiet nearness of everyday insects and plants is indeed a challenge to learn about.

I LIKE ANIMALS, *Written and illustrated by Dahlov Ipcar. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Unpaged. $2.95.* Children do; and this little boy goes through a whole zoo of animals of all kinds, caged and uncaged and backyard bug variety. This is an interesting and enjoyable way for children to discover their first view of the animal kingdom. Youngsters who are already acquainted with the vast menagerie of creatures on this green earth will love seeing them colorfully illustrated and named. They can read and reread this book and carry their own portable Noah's Ark with them wherever they go.

NOSES ARE FOR ROSES, *Phoebe, illustrated by William A. McCaffery. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York. Pp. 32. $2.25.* In this lovely, well-illustrated book, Phoebe tells her younger readers what noses, arms, legs, heads, hair, and eyes are for. Written in the special wordings of children, her sweet and precise descriptions will remind older readers of that child's sight they had almost forgotten and lost.

RIKKA AND RINDJI, *Dominique Darbois. Follett Publishing, 1010 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago 7. Pp. 47. $2.00.* This warm book about a young Balinese brother and sister gives a fine description of their family life and religious tradition. The two children could not be more enjoyable. Mr. Darbois's photographs are striking.

THE OTTER TWINS, *Barbara Briggs. David McKay Company, 119 West 40th Street, New York 18. Pp. 56. $3.00.* The models for the otter twins were two playful and friendly otters in the San Francisco's Fleishhacker Zoo. Children will learn a great deal about nature while following this battle of wits of coyote vs. otters and beaver.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Almanacs, Holidays, Parties

BOOK OF CHRISTMAS, Marguerite Ickis. Dodd, Mead, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 179. $3.50.

BOOK OF PARTY FAVORS AND DECORATIONS, Toni Hughes. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 125. $3.75

CHANUKA, PASSOVER, PURIM, THE SABBATH, all four by Sophie Cedarbaum. Union of Amer. Hebrew Congregations, 838 5th Ave., New York 21. Each pp. 30. $.59 each.

CHRISTMAS STORIES 'ROUND THE WORLD, Lois Johnson, Editor. Rand McNally, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 175. $2.95.

FIRST CHRISTMAS, THE, illustrated by Barbara Neustadt. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.95.

HOW TO MAKE AND HAVE FUN WITH GREETING CARDS, Joseph Leeming. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia. Pp. 95. $3.00.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC—1961, Robert B. Thomas. Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H. Pp. 96. $.35.

PARTRIDGE IN A PEAR TREE, Neville Braybrooke. Newman Press, Westminster, Md. Pp. 197. $4.75.

STANDARD CHRISTMAS PROGRAM BOOK (No. 20), Margaretta Harmon. Standard Publishing, Hamilton Ave. at 1800, Cincinnati 31, Ohio. Pp. 48. $.40.

STORIES OF YULETIDE, Ernest K. Emurian. W. A. Wilde, Natick, Mass. Pp. 113. $2.00.

Culinary Arts:

ART OF KOREAN COOKING, THE, Harriett Morris. Charles Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 104. Spiralbound, $2.25.

BETTY CROCKER'S GUIDE TO EASY ENTERTAINMENT. Golden Press, 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Pp. 176. Spiralbound, $1.00.

BREAKFASTS AND BRUNCHES. Lane Publishing, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 157. Spiralbound, $2.95.

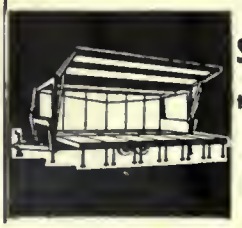
BREAKFAST COOKBOOK, THE, Alan R. Jackson. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 151. $3.00.

COMPLETE BOOK OF GOURMET COOKING FOR THE AMERICAN KITCHEN, Myra Waldo. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 374. $5.95.

COMPLETE BOOK OF ORIENTAL COOKING, Myra Waldo. Bantam Books, 271 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 246. $.50.

ESQUIRE CULINARY COMPANION, THE, Charles H. Baker, Jr. Crown Publishers, 419 Park Ave. S., New York. Pp. 320. $5.00.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING COOK BOOK (rev.), Dorothy B. Marsh, Editor. Rinehart, 232 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 760. $4.50.



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ROSE RECIPES, Jean Gordon. Red Rose Publications, Woodstock, Vt. Pp. 100. Paper, $1.50 (cloth $2.95).

SAS WORLD-WIDE RESTAURANT COOKBOOK, THE, Charlotte Adams. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 298. $4.95.

Dance, Drama, Music

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE, THE, Alice Lewishohn Crowley. Theatre Arts Books, 333 6th Ave., New York 14. Pp. 266. $5.00.

ONE-ACT PLAYS FOR YOUNG ACTORS, John Murray. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 336. $3.95.

PICTORIAL MANUAL OF BALLROOM DANCING, A, A. H. Franks. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 180. $5.75.

PLAYTIME IN SONG (folk songs), Gladys Pitcher. Music Publishers Holding Corp., 488 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 48. $3.50.

POINTERS ON PRODUCING THE SCHOOL PLAY, Helen Louise Miller. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 112. $2.95.

REBEL SONGSTER, THE, Manly Wade Wellman. Heritage Press, 595 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 53. Paper, $2.00.

RELIGIOUS DRAMA 3 (modern morality plays), Marvin Halverson. Meridian Books, 12 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Pp. 314. Paper, $1.45.

TRAPP FAMILY SINGERS, THE STORY OF, Maria Augusta Trapp. Dell, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Pp. 352. $.50.

UNDERSTANDING TODAY'S THEATRE, Edward A. Wright. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 178. Paper, $1.95.

WHAT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT FOR ME? Jack Levine and Takeru Iijima. Sterling Publishing, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 125. $2.95.

Physical Fitness, Sports

ATHLETIC TRAINING AND CONDITIONING, O. William Dayton. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 390. $6.00.

ANGLERS AND MUSCLEHEADS, Capt. Tom Gifford. E.P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10.. Pp. 186. $4.50.

BASEBALL'S UNFORGETTABLE GAMES, Joe Reichler and Ben Olan. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 362. $5.50.

BASKETBALL TECHNIQUE CHARTS. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Packet, $1.00.

BASKETBALL OFFICIATING, Bill Haaslow. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 92. $2.95.

BASKETBALL FOR BOYS, Chuck Orsborn and Marshall K. McClelland. Follett Publishing, 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.00.

BIG-TIME BASEBALL, Ben Olan, Editor. Hart Publishing, 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 192. Paper, $1.00.

BOATING: ROWING, CANOEING, PUNTING. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 40. Paper, $.75.

BOATING IN AMERICA, Wm. Taylor McKeown, Editor. Ziff-Davis, 1 Park Ave., New York 16. Pp. 246. $6.95.

BODY BUILDING FOR SPORTSMEN AND ATHLETES, Lou Ravelle. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 128. $3.25.

COMPLETE KICKING GAME, THE, MECHANICS & STRATEGY, Don Fuoss. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 303. $5.65.

FUNDAMENTALS OF FISHING AND HUNTING, THE, Byron Dalrymple. Permabooks, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 324. $.35.

FUTURE OF PLEASURE BOATING, THE. Boating Associates, Box 426, Cambridge 39. Pp. 157. Paper, $15.00.

GOLF MAGAZINE'S PRO POINTERS AND STROKE SAVERS, Charles Price, Editor. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 253. $4.95.

GOLF ADDICTS ON PARADE, George Houghton. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Unpaged. $4.25.

GUIDE FOR THE EXPERT OUTBOARDER, Bob Whittier. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 117. $2.95.

GUIDE TO BOATMANSHIP, SEAMANSHIP, AND SAFE BOAT HANDLING, Brandt Aymar and John Marshall. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 116. $2.95.

GUIDE TO SAILING, Leonard Fowle. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 128. $2.95.

ICE AND ROLLER SKATING. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 40. Paper, $.75.

INTRAMURAL SPORTS (3rd ed.), Pat Mueller and Elmer D. Mitchell. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 443. $6.00.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL BOOK FOR BOYS, THE, Stratton Smith, Editor. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 168. $3.75.

LEARN OR TEACH AUSTRALIAN SWIMMING METHODS, Perce Russo, Frank Jordan, and Mary Matheson. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 62. $.25.

LEARNING TO SWIM IS FUN, Jack and Marilyn Ryan. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 80. $2.95.

LEARNING TO RIDE, HUNT, AND SHOW, Gordon Wright. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 124. $2.95.

TACKLE CLIMBING THIS WAY, John Disley. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 127. $3.25.

TRACK & FIELD ATHLETICS (5th ed.), George T. Bresnahan, W. W. Tuttle, and Francis X. Cretzmeyer. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 538. $5.50.

TRACK AND FIELD FOR BOYS, Payton Jordan and Marshall K. McClelland. Follett Publishing, 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.00.

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Cleveland Crafts Co., 4707 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

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Magnus Craft Materials, 108 Franklin St., New York
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Tandy Leather Co., 182 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Emblem & Badge, 68 Pine St., Providence 3, R. I. *180, 352*
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U. S. Defense Bonds, 444 Madison Ave., New York *Inside Front Covers: Jan., Feb., Back Covers: March, May, June*
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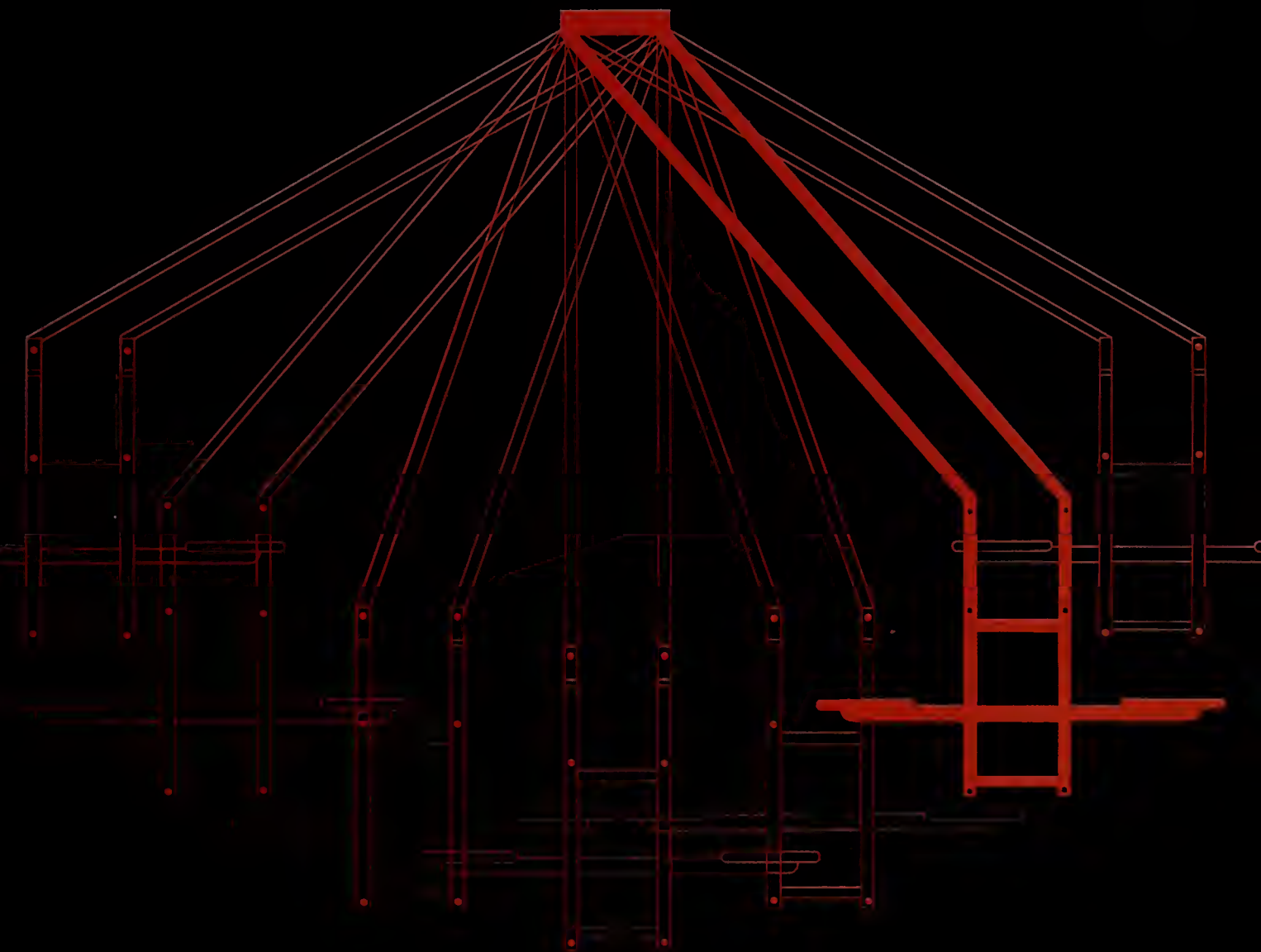

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FOLD AND ROLL TABLE PLUS...

Desirable inset design found only on the highest cost tournament model. Because of automated production methods, available for the first time at popular prices.

Oversize 3" hi shaped frame is grooved to receive table top. Ends splintering, chipping, and handling damage. Adds longevity and permanence. Table in 2 halves with 8 sturdy tubular metal legs. Flat green finish.

J721: Table only with ½" top and 3" frame. Weight 110 lbs.

J731: Table only. Quality ⅜" top, 2" hi standard frame, weight 75 lbs.

J750: ROLL-A-WAY ACCESSORY FOR ABOVE UNITS. Weight 5 lbs.

Easy to set up or move — indoors or out. Steel carriage has 3" free-rolling wheels.

2 IN 1 SALE — Roll-A-Way accessory plus a quality 5/16" masonite 5' x 9' table with 2" wood frame.

J742: Weight 75 lbs.

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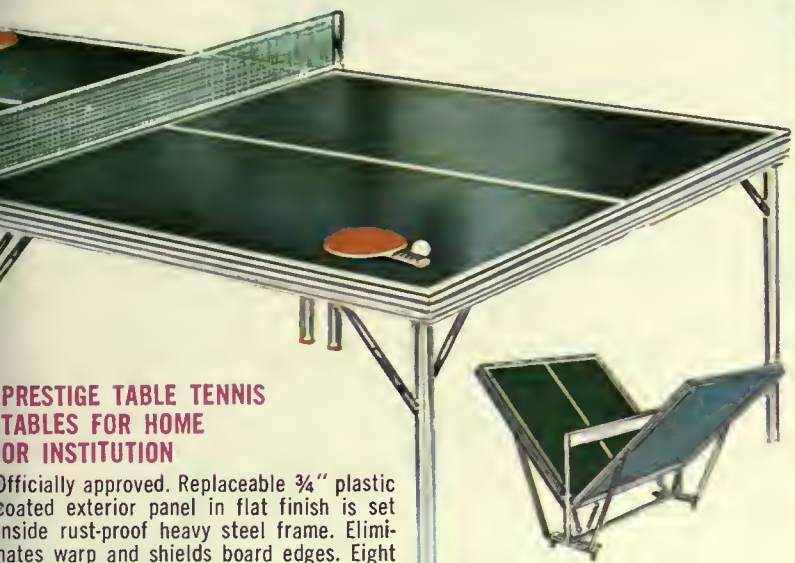
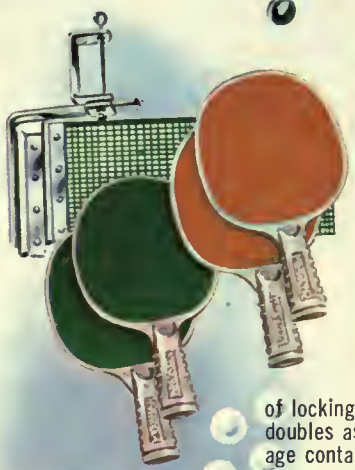


PRESTIGE TABLE TENNIS TABLES FOR HOME OR INSTITUTION

Officially approved. Replaceable ¾" plastic coated exterior panel in flat finish is set inside rust-proof heavy steel frame. Eliminates warp and shields board edges. Eight 1¼" rust-proof steel legs, double braced. Designed for years of rugged play.

J10: Weight 145 lbs.

J700: Massive, steel, Easi-fold chassis holds table as described above. Counter-weighted for one person effortless set-up. Rolls on ball bearing casters. Action-ready with built-in net. Weight 160 lbs.



CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE TENNIS SETS

Want to play a better game Use the finest and lates equipment! All sets includ virtually unbreakable H Impact marbelite paddle with special shaped non-sl grips and piped rubber face Heavy metal posts clamp ri idly to table. Net tension co trolled by simple adjustme of locking slide bar. Unique Permo-Wall-Pa doubles as a wall rack and equipment sto age containers.

J800: 4 paddles with wound leath grip, heavy adjustable giant posts, stron mesh net with slip-on metal sleeves, 4 ball book of rules, Permo-Wall-Pac.

J804: 4 paddles, Jr. Giant adjus able posts, metal-end heavy mesh net, balls, book of rules, Permo-Wall-Pac.

J808: 4 paddles, official metal e tension posts, 66" tie net, 3 balls, book rules, Permo-Wall-Pac.

Permo-Wall-Pac

POKER TABLES

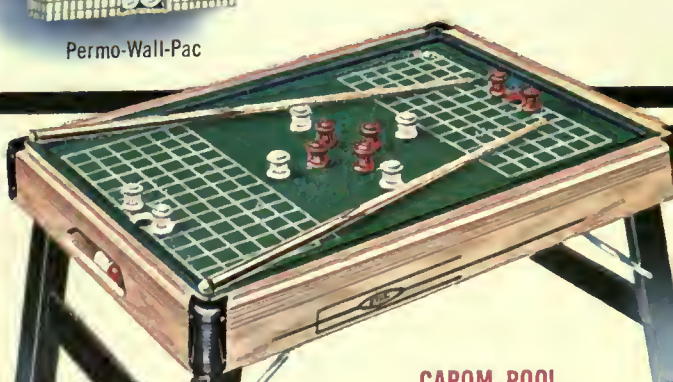
Dealer's choice, players' preference, in octagonal tables that seat 8 in comfort! Furniture finish hardwood frames and chip racks are alcohol and stain resistant. Eight molded bakelite separators act as ash trays and glass holders. Sturdy hardware anchors, folding legs. Green felt playing surface.

J900: Jumbo oversize 54" model. Reverse side of playing surface pad is astic covered for dining or serving. Complete with 8 pad type chip rack covers. urdy black legs. Weight 80 lbs.

J905: 48" deluxe table heavy oak frame, tapered black tubular legs. eight 60 lbs.

J910: 48" economy model, 8 masonite chip racks, folding legs, weight lbs.

J915: Convertible top for 48" table (must be ordered with table).



CAROM POOL

Official full size 36" x 51" bumper fi and equipment. Combines thrilling acti with the skill of billiards. Live-action bun ers, leg levellers, two 48" cues, 2⅛" bal chalk, book of rules.

J650: Deluxe model, oak frame and sides, 100% wool billia cloth playing surface. Weight 80 lbs.

J655: Economy model, limed oak finish cabinet, felt cover playing surface. Weight 60 lbs.

Superior INDUSTRIES, CORP

F.O.B. New York factory or warehouse. No C.O.D.'s.
Allow 14 days for shipment.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Family Enjoyment... the YEAR 'ROUND

ADULT FOLDING POOL TABLES

Your home will be the most popular in the neighborhood with this 1960 newly desig... Superior table. Patterned after regulation models in appearance and construction. Fram... sides, and pedestal legs are made from natural finish, solid lumber. Other features inclu... ¾" thick Formium particle bed with metal bracing, gum rubber cushions, molded pocke... and liners, individual ball scoops, tunnel ball return, heavy-duty folding leg hardware. Wren... operated adjusters level to any floor. All units include balls, cues, molded triangle, cha... and rules.

J600: Full size 8' model, height 31". Functional and attractive aluminum clad frame. Massive walnut sides and legs, regulation aluminum forged pockets with molded ball scoops, wool billiard cloth, reinforced pedestal legs, four 57" inlaid cues with full size 2¼" turned balls, weight 300 lbs.

J601: Full size 8' model, height 31", limed oak finish, high impact molded pockets, quality billiard felt, 2-52" inlaid cues, 2⅛" turned balls, weight 275 lbs.

J606: 7' model, height 31", limed oak finish, high impact molded pockets, quality billiard felt, 2-52" inlaid cues, 2⅛" turned balls, weight 220 lbs.

Convertible Table Top — In the wink of an eye you can transform your po... table to a multi-purpose top suitable for table tennis, dining, buffet, trains, et... simply by attaching this sturdy, portable, green painted 5' x 9' top. Seats 1...

J00: Deluxe convertible ⅛" thick top, weight 85 lbs.

J0A: Economy convertible 3/16" hardboard top, weight 70 lbs.

Billiard Conversion — Six easy to assemble live action rails convert yo... pool table to billiards. Complete with one white and two red balls.

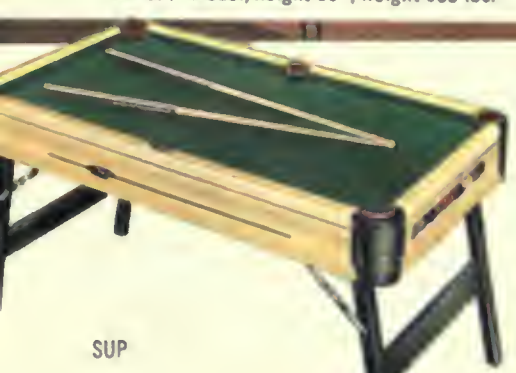
JBB: Deluxe billiard conversion for adult or family pool tables (Speci... table model).

JBBA: Billiard conversion for teen pool tables (Specify table model).

FAMILY POOL TABLES

Sturdy, solidly constructed, budget models designed for years of active play. Combines many of the best features of expensive units such as broad wood frame, gum rubber cushions, solid lumber sides with decorative metal molding, realistic molded pockets and liners, wrench operated leg levellers, and wood panel pedestal legs. Bed of ½" thick, metal reinforced formium particle board, modern limed oak finish. Set includes 2⅛" molded balls, 2-52" cues, molded triangle, chalk, and rules.

J610: 8' Model, height 31", weight 190 lbs.
J615: 7' Model, height 31", weight 165 lbs.



JUNIOR POOL TABLES

Just like Dad's; give Junior the thrill of his life! Handsome folding tables in natural wood finish have all the realism of large ones. Set includes balls, cues, triangles, and rules.

J641: 5' Model, height 30". Leg levellers, covered cushions, 2-48" cues, 1⅞" molded balls, weight 65 lbs.

J642: 28" x 50", height 30", leg levellers, 2-36" cues, 1¼" balls, weight 45 lbs.

J643: 24" x 45", height 29", 2-35" cues, 1¼" balls, weight 30 lbs.

SUP

Bonus Offe...

7' TEEN POOL TABLE WITH PROFESSIONAL BALL AND SIX CUE WALL RACK

J635: FREE custom molded wall rack with handsome, large 7' Superior Teen table built in the manner of hi-cost models. Contains many important features such as sturdy pedestal legs, natural finish 6" high sides, gum cushions, and individually molded pockets and liners. Special heavy ½" bed, metal braced. Two 48" cues, 2⅛" molded balls, weight 125 lbs.

J630: 2 for 1 offer as above but 8' table, weight 145 lbs.

JCBR: Professional Ball and six cue wall rack only.

Superior INDUSTRIES, C...

F.O.B. New York factory or warehouse. No C.O.D.'s.
Allow 14 days for shipment.

SONGS AMERICA SINGS

1 A Pretty Girl - 1
2 Abide With Me - 1
3 Ac-cent-tchuate the Positive - 2
4 Ach du Liber Augustine - 1
5 A Dreamers Holiday - 2
6 After the Ball - 1 - 1°
7 After You've Gone - 1
8 Again - 2
9 Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life - 2-4°
10 A Hunting We Will Go - 1
10a A Good Girl is Hard to Find - 1
11 Alabammy Bound - 1
12 Alexander's Ragtime Band - 2
13 Alice Blue Gown - 1
14 All Aboard for Blanket Bay - 1
15 All Alone - 1
16 All for One & One for All - 1
17 All God's Chillun Got Wings - 2
18 All of Me - 1
19 All the Things You Are - 1
19a All Thru the Night - 1
19b Aloha Oh - 1
20 Alone - 2
21 Almost Like Falling in Love - 2
22 Alouette - 1
22 Always - 1
24 A Melody from the Sky - 2
25 America - 1 - 1°
26 America the Beautiful - 1
27 Am I Blue - 1
28 Among My Souvenirs - 2
29 Amor - 2
29a Anchors Aweigh - 1
30 Angela Mia - 2
31 Annie Doesn't Live Here Anym. - 1
32 Annie Laurie - 1
33 Annie Rooney - 1 - 1°
34 Anniversary Song - 1
34a Anniversary Waltz - 2
35 An Orchid To You - 2
36 Any Bonds Today - 2
37 Any Little Girl - 2
38 A Perfect Day - 1 - 1°
39 A Pretty Girl - 1
40 April Showers - 2
40a Are You From Dixie - 1
40b Are You Lonesome Tonight - 1
41 Army Air Corps - 1
42 Around the Corner - 2
43 Around the Mulberry Bush - 2
44 A Russian Lullaby - 1
45 A Smile Will Go A Long Way - 1
46 Asleep in the Deep - 2-4°
47 A Son of God's Country Am I - 2
48 As Time Goes By - 2
49 At Dawning - 2

50 At Sundown - 1
50a A Tisket A Tasket - 1
51 Auf Weidersehn (Blue Paradise) - 1
52 Auf Weidersehn, My Dear - 2
53 Auld Lang Syne - 1
53a Aunt Rhody - 2
54 Avalon - 1
55 A - You're Adorable - 2

56 Baby Face - 1
57 Baggage Coach Ahead - 1
58 Bait Ball - 2
59 Ballerina - 2
60 Band Played On - 1
61 Banks of the Wabash - 1
62 Barnacle Bill (Special) - 6v
63 Battle Hymn Republic - 1
63a Beautiful Dreamer - 1
64 Beautiful Lady (Pink Lady) - 2
65 Beautiful Lady in Blue - 2
66 Beautiful Ohio - 2
67 Because - 1 - 2v
68 Because You're You - 1
68a Bedelia - 1
69 Beer Barrel Polka - 1-1°
70 Begin the Beguine - 3
70a Be Kind to y Web Ft Friends - 2
70b Bell Bottom Trousers - 2
70c Be My Baby Humble Bee - 2
71 Bie Mir Bist Du Schoe - 2
72 Belgian Rose - 1
73 Believe Me If etc , - 1
74 Bells of St. Mary - 2
75 Be My Love - 2
76 Besame Mucho - 2
77 Best Things in Life - 1
78 Betty Co-Ed - 2
79 Bicycle For Two - 1
80 Billy Boy - 2
81 Bird in Gilded Cage - 1
82 Blue Bell - 1
83 Blue Hawaii - 2
84 Blue Moon - 2
85 Blue Ridge Mts Va - 1
86 Blue Room - 2
87 Blue Skies - 1
88 Body & Soul - 2
89 Boola Boola - 2
90 Boots & Saddles - 2
91 Bowery - 1-1°
92 Boy of Mine - 1-4°
93 Break the News to Mother - 1
94 Brighten the Corner - 1
95 Broadway Rythm - 2
96 Brother John - 1
97 Buckle Down Buck Private - 2

98 Buttons & Bows - 2
99 Button Up Your Overcoat - 2
100 Bye Bye Blues - 1
101 By the Sea - 1-1°
102 By the River St. Marie - 2
103 Bye Bye Blackbird - 1
104 By the Light Silvery Moon - 1

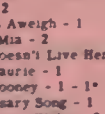
105 Cassions Go Rolling Along - 1
106 California Here I Come - 1
107 Campbells Are Coming - 1
107a Camptown Races - 1
108 Candy & Cake - 2
109 Can Anyone Explain - 2
110 Can't Help Loving That Man - 2
111 Can't You Hear Me Calling - 1
112 Carioca - 1
113 Carolina in Morning - 1
114 Carolina Moon - 1
115 Carolina's Calling Me - 1
116 Carry Me Back to Lone Prairie - 1
117 Carry Me Back to Old Virginny - 1
116 Carry On - 2
119 Casey Jones - 1
120 Cecilia - 1
121 Chasing Rainbows - 1
122 Cheek to Cheek - 1 - 2v
123 Charmaine - 1
124 Cheerful Little Earful - 2
125 Cherie - 2
126 Chinatown - 1
127 Chloe - 1
128 Cirribibee - 1
129 Clementine - 1 - 3v - 1°
130 Cocktails for Two - 1
131 Collegiate - 1
132 Columbia the Gem - 1
133 Come, All Ye Faithful - 1-2°
134 Come Back to Erin - 1 - 2v
135 Come Back to Erin, Mona Darlin - 2
136 Come Josephine - 1
137 Comin In On Wing & Prayer - 1
137a Come On Down South - 1
136 Comrades - 1
139 Come Thou Almighty King - 1
140 Comin Thru the Rye - 1
141 Constantinople - 1
142 Cornell (Alma Mater) - 1
143 Crazy People - 2
144 Crying for the Carolinas - 2
145 Cuanto Le Gusta - 2
146 Cuddle Up - 1
147 Curse of Aching Heart - 1

148 Daddy Won't Buy Me Bow Wow - 1
149 Daisy Bell - 1-2°
150 Danny Boy - 2

151 Dark Eyes - 2
152 Darktown Strutters Ball - 1
153 Daughter Rosie O'Grady - 1
154 Dear Heart & Gentle People - 2
155 Dearie Do You Remember - 2
156 Dear Old Girl - 1
157 Dear Old Pal - 1
156 Deep in My Heart - 1
159 Deep in Heart of Texas - 2
160 Diane - 1
161 Did You Ever See A Dream - 2
162 Did Your Mother Come From Irel
162 Dinah - 2
164 Dixie - 1
165 Does Your Heart Beat for Me - 1
166 Dom What Comes Naturally - 1-2
167 Don't Fence Me In - 2
168 Don't Give Up Ship - 1
169 Down Among Sheltering Palms - 1
170 Don't Sit Under Apple Tree - 1-2v
170a Doodle De Doo - 1
171 Down by Old Mill Stream - 1-2°
171b Down by the (Rebus) Ill & Col -
172 Down by the Riverside - 2°
173 Down in Jungle Town - 1
173a Down in the Valley - 1
174 Down Where Wurtz Flows - 1
175 Doxology - 1
175a Do You Ever Think of Me - 1
176 Dream - 1
177 Drifting & Dreaming - 1
178 Drink To Me Only with Thine Eye
179 Duke U Fight Song - 1
160 Duke U. (Blue & White) - 2

181 Easter Parade - 2
182 East Side, West Side - 1-1°
183 El Rancho Grande - 2
184 Embraceable You - 1
185 Empty Saddles - 2
186 Enjoy Yourself - 2
187 Everybody's Doing It - 2
187a Everybody Loves My Baby - 1
188 Every Little Movement - 1
188a Everything is Peaches Down Ga
189 Everywhere You Go - 1
190 Exactly Like You - 2
191 Eyes of Texas - 1

192 Fair Harvard - 2
193 Falling in Love Again - 2
194 Falling in Love with Someone - 1
194b Falling in " (Ill & Col) - 4°
195 Farmer in the Dell - 2
195b Farmer in the Dell (Ill & Col) - 10°
196 Fare the Well, Annabelle - 2



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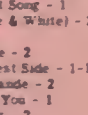

197 Feather in the Breeze - 2
198 Fight on Pennsylvania - 1
199 First Nowell - 1
200 Fit as a Fiddle - 2
201 Five Feet Two - 1
202 Flow Gently Sweet Afton - 1
202a For He's A Jolly Good Fellow - 1-1°
203 Follow the Swallow - 1
204 For Me & My Gal - 1
205 Forty Second Street - 2
206 Frankie & Johnny - 1 - 2v
206a Frere Jacques - 1
207 Frivolous Sal - 1
208 From the Vine - Grape - 2
209 Full Moon & Empty Arms - 1
210 Fun & Fancy Free - 2
211 Funiculi-Funicula - 1

212 Gal in Calico - 2
213 Galway Bay - 2
214 Gay Caballero - 2
215 Gee But It's Great etc. - 1-1°
215a Gimme A Little Kiss - 1
218 Gypsy Sweetheart - 1
217 Girl in Little Green Hat - 2
218 Girl of My Dreams - 1
219 Git on Board Little Chillun - 2
220 Give My Regards to H'way - 1
221 God Bless America - 1
222 Goin Home - 1
222 Golden Earrings - 2
224 Goin Fishin - 2
225 Good, Good Good - 2
228 Good Morning Mr Zip - 1
227 G-Bye Broadway H F. - 1
228 G-Bye Little Girl - 1
229 Goodnight Irene - 1-2v
230 Good Night Ladies - 1-1°
231 G-Nite, Lovely Little Lady - 2
232 Goodbye My Lady Love - 1
232 G-Nite My Love - 2
234 G-Nite Neighbor - 1
235 G-Nite Sweetheart - 1
238 Go Feather Your Nest - 2
237 Goody - Goody - 2
238 Go, U. Northwestern - 1
239 Grandfather's Clock - 2
240 Guilty - 2

241 Hail Hail - 1-1°
242 Hail Columbia - 1
243 Hair Gold, Eyes Blue - 1-2v
244 Hallelujah - 1
245 Hand Me - Walking Cane - 2
246 Happy Days Are Here Again - 2
247 Hark Herald Angels Sing - 1-4v

247a Harrigan - 1
248 Has Anybody Seen Kelly? - 1
249 Heaven Will Protect Working - 2
250 Heartaches - 2
250a Heart of My Heart - 1
251 He'd Have To Get Under - 2
251a Hello My Baby - 1
252 Here Comes Cookie - 2
253 Here Comes the Navy - 1
254 Here Comes the Showboat - 2
255 Here Comes the Sun - 2
256 Hi Diddle Diddle - 1
257 Hinky Dinky Parlee Vous - 1-1v
258 Home - 2
259 Home on the Range - 1
260 Home Sweet Home - 1-1°
261 Honey - 1
262 Honey Boy - 2
263 Hot Time Tonight - 1
264 How Are Things Gloca Morra - 2
265 How Deep is the Ocean - 1
268 How Dry I Am - 1
267 How Ya Gonna Keep 'em on Farm - 2

269 I Ain't Got Nobody - 1
270 I Can't Do That Sum - 1
271 I Can't Give You Anything but - 1
272 Ida - 1
273 Idaho - 1
274 I Didn't Sleep a Wink - 1
275 I'd Love Yo Live in Loveland - 1
276 I Don't Know Why - 1
277 I Don't See Me in Your Eyes - 1
276 I Don't Want Play Your Yard - 1
279 If I Had My Way - 1
280 If I Knew You Were Coming - 2
281 If I Was a Millionaire - 1
282 If You Knew Susie - 1
283 If You Were the Only Girl - 1
284 I Got Rythm - 1
285 I Had the Craziest Dream - 1
286 I Like Mountain Music - 2
286a I'll Always Be In Love with You - 1
287 I'll Be With You in Apple H Y - 1-1°
288 I'll Get By - 1
289 I'll See You in My Dreams - 1
289a I'll Take You Home Kathleen - 1
290 I Love a Parade - 1
291 I Love You - 2
292 I Love You Truly - 1
293 I Miss My Swiss - 1
294 I'm an Old Cowhand - 1-3v
295 I'm Beginning To See Light - 2
296 I'm A Dreamer - 1
297 I'm Dreaming of White Xmas - 1
298 I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles - 1

299 I'm in the Mood for Love - 2
299a I'm Just Wild About Mary - 1
300 I'm Looking Over 4 Leaf Clover - 1
301 I'm Marching Home to You - 2
302 I'm Nobody's Baby - 1
303 I'm Singing in the Rain - 1
304 I'm Sitting on Top of World - 1
305 I'm Sorry I Made You Cry - 1
306 In a Little Spanish Town - 1
307 Indiana - 1
308 Indian Love Call - 1
309 In My Merry Oldsmobile - 1
310 In the Evening by Moonlight - 1
311 In the Gloaming - 1
312 In the Shade Apple Tree - 1
312b In the " (Rebus) Ill & Col - 4°
312 In the Good Old Summertime - 1
313b In the " (Ill & Col) - 4°
314 Iowa - 1
314a I Only Want Buddy not Sweetheart - 1
315 Ireland Must Be Heaven - 1
316 Is It True About Dixie - 1
317 Isle of Capri - 2
316 Is you Is or Is you Ain't - 2
319 I Saw Stars - 2
220 I Still Get a Thrill - 1
321 I Surrender Dear - 2
322 It Ain't Gonna Rain no More - 2
323 It All Depends on You - 2
324 It Came Upon Midnight Clear - 1-3v
225 It Had to be You - 1
326 It Happened in Monterey - 2
327 It Isn't Fair - 2
328 It Might As Well Be Spring - 2
328a It's a Big Wonderful World - 1
329 It's Always Fair Weather - 1
330 It's A Good Day - 1
331 It's A Grand Old Flag - 1
321a It's A Grand Night for Singing - 1
332 It's A Most Unusual Day - 2
322 It's A Sin to Tell A Lie - 1
333a It's Been A Long Long Time - 1
333b It's Delightful TB Married - 1
334 It was So Beautiful - 2
335 I Understand - 2
326 I Used To Love You - 2
327 I've Been Working on RR - 1-1°
228 I've Got a Feeling I'm Falling - 2
339 I've Got My Love TKM Warm - 2
340 I've Got Sixpence - 2
341 I Want a Girl, etc , - 1-1°
242 I Was Seeing Nellie Home - 1
343 I Want to be Happy - 1
344 I Wish I Had Old Girl Bk Again - 2
345 I Wonder What's Become of Sally - 1
346 I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now - 1

345a Ja Da - 1
347 Jeannine - 2
247a Jeannie With Light Brown Hair -
348 Jingle Bells - 1-1°
349 Johnson Rag - 2
350 Joy to the World - 1
251 Juanita - 1
252 June in January - 2
352a June Night - 1
353 Just a Cottage Small - 1
354 Just a Love Nest - 1
355 Just a Memory - 1
255a Just Around the Corner - 1
256 Just a Song at Twilight - 1-1°
357 Just an Echo - 1
257a Just Because - 1
258 K-k-k-Katy - 1
259 Kammenoi Ostrow - 2
260 Keep Your Sunny Side Up - 1
361 Keep the Home Fires Burning - 1
361a Kentucky Babe - 1
362 Killarney - 1
363 King for a Day - 2
254 Kiss in the Dark - 1
265 Kiss Me Again - 2-2°

366 Lady Play Your Mandolin - 2
367 La Cucarracha - 1
268 Last Night I Was Dreaming - 1
369 Last Rose of Summer - 1
270 Last Roundup - 2
271 Laugh Clown Laugh - 2
372 Lawd You Made the Night - 2
273 Lazy Bones - 2
374 Let A Smile Be Umbrella - 1
275 Let Me Call You Sweetheart - 1-1°
276 Let's Fall in Love - 2
277 Let's Have Another Cup Coffee -
378 Let It Snow - 2
279 Let's Sing Like Birdies - 1
380 Let Rest World Go By - 1
280a Life Just a Bowl of Cherries - 1
381 Lights Out - 1
382 Lili Marlene - 1
383 Lily of the Valley - 1
384 Linda - 2
285 Linger a While - 1
386 Listen to Mocking Bird - 1 & 1v
387 Little Brown Jug - 1
388 Little Grey Home - West - 2
289 Little Liza Jane - 1-2v
390 Little Lost Child - 1
391 Little Red Schoolhouse - 1
392 Loch Lomand - 1

NATIONAL STUDIOS 42 W. 48th St., N. Y. 36, N. Y.

Number after Song — denotes number of slides to chorus

393. London Bridge - 1
394. Long Long Ago - 1
395. Look for Silver Lining - 1
396. Losl Chord - 1-3v
397. Louise - 1
398. Louisiana Hay Ride - 2
399. Love in Bloom - 2
400. Love is Sweetest Thing - 2
401. Loveliest Night of Year - 2
402. Lovely Lady - 1
403. Lover Come Back to Me - 2
404. Love Sends Gift Roses - 1
405. Love Somebody - 1-2v
406. Love Thy Neighbor - 2
407. Love Your Magic Spell - 2
406. Lullaby of Broadway - 2

409. Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me - 1
410. Madelon - 1
410a. Mmselle from Armentiers - 1
410b. Mairzy Doats - 1
411. Make Believe - 1
412. Mandy Lee - 1
413. Manhattan Serenade - 2
414. Man on Flying Trapeze - 1-1*
415. Mama Loves Papa - 2
416. Mammy - 2
417. Manana - 1-4v
416. Maple Leaf Forever - 1
419. Marcheta - 1
420. Marching Along Together - 1
421. Marching Thru Georgia - 1
422. Margie - 1
423. Marie - 1
424. Marine Hymn - 1
425. Marsellaise - 2
428. Mary Had Little Lamb - 1
427. Maryland My Maryland - 1
426. Mary Lou - 2
429. Mary's Grand Old Name - 1
429a. Massa's in Cold Cd Ground - 1
430. Maybe - 1
431. Mean to Me - 2
432. Me & My Shadow - 1
433. Meet Me in St. Louis - 1
434. Meet Me Tonite - Dreamland - 1
435. Melancholy Baby - 1

436. Memories - 1
437. Memory Lane - 2
436. Merry-Go-Round Broke Down - 2-1v
439. Merry Widow Waltz - 1
440. Mexicali Rose - 1
441. Michigan College Song - 1
442. Mighty Lak A Rose - 2
443 Million Dollar Baby - 2
444. Mimi - 2

445. Minnie the Moocher - 2-2v
446. Mississippi - 1
447. Mississippi Mud - 2
448. Missouri Waltz - 1
449. Molly O - 1
450. Moonlight & Roses - 1
451. Moonlight Bay - 1.
452. Moonlight on the Colorado - 2
453. Moonlight on Ganges - 1
454. Moon over Miami - 2
455. Mother - 1
458. Mother Machree - 1
457. Music Goes Round & Round - 2
458. Music, Music, Music - 2
459. My Blue Heaven - 1
460. My Bonnie - 1
481. My Buddy - 1
462. My Foolish Hearl - 2
463. My Gal Sal - 1-1*
464. My Heart Stood Still - 1
465. My Hero - 1-2*
465a. My Ideal - 1
466. My Little Buckeroo - 1-2v
466a. My Little Girl - 1
467. My Man - 2
466. My Mother was a Lady - 1
469. My Mother's Eyes - 2
470. My Old Kentucky Home - 1-1*
470a. My Sweetheart's Man in Moon - 2
471. My Time is Your Time - 1
472. My Wife's Gone to Country - 1
473. My Wild Irish Rose - 1
474. My Wonderful One - 1

475. Neapolitan Nights - 2
478. Night & Day - 2
476a. Nita Junita - 2
477. Notre Dame (Victory Song) - 1
476. Notre Dame (Fighting Song) - 2
479. No, No, 1,000 Times No - 18v
480. Now's Tims to Fall in Love - 2
461. New York University - 2

462. O Lillle Town Bethlehem - 1-3v
483. Of Thee I Sing Baby - 2
484. Oh By Gosh - 2
465. Oh Dem Golden Slipper - 1
466. Oh How I Miss You Tonight - 1
486a. Oh Johnny - 1
467. Oh My Paps - 1
486. Oh How I Hate to Gel Up - 2
468a. Ohio State University - 1
469. Oh Katharina - 1
490. Oh Mama - 3v & 6v
491. Oh Marie - 1
492. Oh Susana - 1-1*

493. Oh What a Pal Was Mary - 1
494. Oh You Beautiful Doll - 1
495. Old Black Joe - 1
496. Old Folks al Home - 1-1*
497. Old Gray Mare - 1-1*
498. Old King Cole - 2
499. Old Man River - 2
500. Old MacDonald Had a Farm - 1
501. Old New York University - 1
502. Old Oaken Buckel - 1
503. Old Rugged Cross - 1
504. On Brave Army Team - 1
505. Only Make Believe - 1
506. On a Sunday Afternoon - 1
507. One Alone - 1
506. One Night of Love - 2
509. Only a Rose - 1
510. On Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe - 2
511. On the Old Fall River Line - 1
512. On Our Way (Infantry Song) - 1
513. On the Road to Mandalay - 1
514. On Sunny Side Street - 2
514a. On Top of Old Smoky - 1-1v
515. Onward Christian Soldiers - 1
516 On Wisconsin - 1
517. On a Slow Boat to China - 2
518. O Sole Mio - 2
519 Over There - 2

520. Pack Up Your Troubles - 1
521. Pagan Love Song - 1
522. Paper Doll - 2
523. Paris in the Spring - 2
523a. Partners Again - 1
524. Peg Of My Heart - 1
524a. Pennies From Heaven - 1
525. Pistol Packin Mama - 1
525a. Play Fiddle Play - 1
526. Play Gypsy Play - 1
527. Please Go 'Way Let Me Sleep - 1
526 Polly Wolly Doodle - 1
529 Pony Boy - 1
530. Pop Eye the Sailor - 1
531. Pop Goes the Weasel - 1
532 Poor Butterfly - 2
533 Pretty Baby - 1
534 Pretty Mickey - 1
535. Prisoner's Song - 1
535a. Puppy Love - 2
536 Put on your Old Grey Bonnet - 1-1*-2*
537. Put Your Arms Around Me - 1

536 Ragtime Cowboy Joe - 2
539. Rambling Wreck (Georgia Tech) - 1

540. Ramona - 1
540a. Red River Valley - 2
541. Red Sails - 2
542. Red Wing - 2
543. Remember - 1
544. Remember Pearl Harbor - 1
544a. Reuben Reuben - 1
545. Rhyme Song - 2
545a. Ricochet Romance - 2
546. Rings on My Fingers - 1-2*
547. Rio Rita - 1
548. River of Golden Dreams - 1
549. River Stay 'Way From My Door - 2
550. Roamin in the Gloamin - 1
551. Roar Lioo Roar (Columbia) - 1
552. Rock-A-Bye Baby - 1
553. Rock of Ages - 1
554. Rosalie - 1
555. Rosary - 1
556. Rose Marie - 1
557. Rose of No Mao's Land - 1
556 Roses of Picardy - 1
559. Rose of Washington Square - 2
559a. Round Her Neck She Wore Yiw Rbn - 2
560. Row Row Row Your Boat - 1-1*
560a. Row Row Row - 1
561. Rudolph Red Nosed Reindeer - 2
562. Rufus Rastus Johnson Brown - 1
563. Rum & Coco Cola - 1-1v
564 Russian Lullaby - 1

564a. Sailing Sailing - 1
565. Santa Claus Coming To Town - 1
566. Saota Lucia - 1
567. Sarah - Shoe Shine Shop - 1-2v
567a Say Au Revoir Not Goodbye - 1
566. Say It Isn't So - 2
569 Say It With Music - 1
570 Schnit Zellbank - 1* (Round)
571. School Days - 1-1*
572. Secret Love - 1
573. Semper Paratus - 2 (Marines)
574 Seems Like Old Timea - 2
575 Sentimental Journey - 2
576. Shanty in Old Shanty Town - 1
577. She Didn't Say Yea - 2
576 She'll Be Comin Round M. 1-2-1*
579. She May Have Seen Betler Days - 1
560. She'a More lo be Pilled - 1
580a. She's Daughter Rosie O'Grady - 1
561 Shine - 1
562. Shine oo Harvesl Moon - 1
562a. Shoo Fly D.B. Me - 1-1v
583 Shorten' Bread - 1-1v
584 Show Me Way to Go Home - 1
584a Sibony - 1

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565. Side by Side - 2
586. Silent Night - 1-2v
567. Silver Threads Among Gold - 1
566. Sioux City Sue - 2
566a. Sipping Cider Thru Straw - 1
588b. Skip lo my Lou - 2
569. Sleep - 1
590. Sleepy Time Down South - 2
591. Sleepy Time Gal - 1
592. Smarly - Smarty - 1
593. Smile Darn Ya - 1
594. Smiles - 1-1*
595. Smiling Thru - 2
596. Smoke Gets in Your Eyes - 2
597. Solomon Levi - 2
598. Song of Songs - 1
599. So Long Mary - 1
600. Somebody Stole My Gal - 1
601. Some Day - 1
602. Some of These Days - 2
603. Some Sweet Day - 1
604. Sometimes I'm Happy - 1
605. Somewhere over the Rainbow - 1
606. Somewhere a Voice is Calling - 2
607. Song of Love - 1
606. Song of the Islands - 1
609. Song of Texas Rangers - 1
610. Song of the Vagabonds - 2
611. Sonny Boy - 2
612. Sound Off - 2-3v
613. South American Way - 2
614. South of the Border - 2-3v
615. Speak lo Me of Love - 1
616. Springlime in the Rockies - 1
617. 6tardusl - 2
618. Stars & 6lrips - 2
616a. Stars of a 6ummer Night - 1
619. Star Spangled Banner - 1-4*
620. Stay as Sweet as You Are - 2
620a. Steamboat Bill - 1
621. Stein Song - 1
622. St. Louis Blues - 1-2v
623. Stormy Weather - 2
624. Strangers in Paradise - 2
625. Stout Hearted Men - 2
626. Strike Up the Band - 1
627. Sunbonnet Sue - 1-1*
626. Sunshine of Your Smile - 1-2v
626a. Swanee - 1
629. 8weet Adeline - 1-1*
630. Sweel Genevieve - 1
630a. Sweetest 6tory Ever Told - 1
631. Sweetheart of All My Dreams - 2
632. Sweetheart (Maytime) - 1
633. Sweetheart Darlin - 2
634. Sweetheart Let's Grow Old T. - 2
635. 6weetheart of Sigma Chi - 1
636. Sweethearts Forever - 1
637. Sweel Leilani - 1
637a. Sweel & Lovely - 1
636. Sweet Rosie O'Grady - 1

639. Sweet Sue - 2
640. Sweet Violets - 1-1v
641. Swinging on a Star - 3-2v
642. Swing Low 6weet Chariot - 1
643. Syracuse University Song - 1

644. Take Me Out to Ball Game - 1
644a. Take My Lips - 2
645. Ta Ra Ra Boom De Ay - 1
646. Tavern in ths Town - 1
647. Tea for Two - 2
646. Tell Me Pretty Maiden - 2
646a. Tell Me Why Nights Are Lonesome - 1
649. Ten Little Fingers - 2
650. Tenting Tonight - 1
651. That Old Gang of Mine - 1
652. That's Amore - 2
653. That's an Irish Lullaby - 2
653a. That's How I Need You - 1
654. That's My Desire - 2
655. That's My Weakness Now - 2
656. That's Peggy O'Neil - 1
656a That's Where My Money Goes - 1
657. That Wonderful Mother Mine - 1
656. The Aba Daba Honeymoon - 2
658a. The Bear Went Over Mountain - 2
656b. The Blue Tail Fly - 2
658c. The Flower That Bloom Spring - 1
658d The More We Gel Together - 1
659. The Night Is Young - 2
660. The Night Was Made For Love - 2
660a. The Old Flag never thd Ground - 1
661 The One Roae Left in My Heart -2
662. There's a Girl in Heart Maryland - 1
663. There's a Long Long Trail - 1
664. There's an Old Spinning Wheel - 2
665. There's a Small Hotel - 2
666. There's Something About a Soldier - 2
667. The Sheik of Araby - 1
666. The Song is Ended - 2
669. The Sweetest Story Ever Told - 1
670. The Waltz You Saved for Me - 1
671. The Way You Look Tonight - 1
672. The World is Waiting Sunrise - 1
673. There's Yea in Your Eyea - 1
674. They Called it Ireland - 2
675. They Cut Down the Old Pine Tree - 2
676. They Didn't Believe Me - 2
677. They're Either Too Young or Old - 2
676. They Say Falling in Love is Won. - 1
679. Thine Alone - 2
660. Thinking of You - 2
661. This is the Army Mr. Jones - 2
662. This is My Lucky Day - 1
683. Three Blind Mice - 1-1*
664. Three Little Words - 2
665. Three O'Clock in Morning - 1
686. Throw Another Log on Fire - 1
667. Throw Him Down McClosky - 1
686. Tico Tico - 2
666a Tiger Rag - 1

669. Till the End of Time - 2
690. Till the Sand the Deserl - 1
691. Till We Meet Agaio - 1
692. Time on My Hands - 2
693 Tipperary - 1
693a Tip Toe to the Tulip - 1
693b. Tit Willow - 1
693c. Today is Monday - 1
694. To Each His Own - 2
695. Too Fal Polka - 2
696. Together - 1
697. Too-Reloo-ra - 1
697a. Tool Toot Tootsie - 1
698. Toyland - 1
699. Trail of Lonesome Pine - 1
699a Trail the Eagle (Boy Scouts) - 1
700. Tramp Tramp Tramp - 1
701. Trees - 1
702 Trolley Song
703. Turkey in ths Straw - 1
704. Two Cigarettes in the Dark - 2
705. Two Hearts in 3/4 Time - 1
706. Two Little Girls lo Blue - 1

707. Umbriago - 2
707a. Under the Bamboo Tree - 1
706. Utah (Man am I) - 2
709. Utah (Redskins Yell) - 1

710. Vagabond Lover - 2
711. Valencia - 2
712. Victory Polka - 2

713. Wabaah Blues - 1
714. Wabaah Moon - 1
715. Wagon Wheels - 2
716 Wah-hoo - 2
716a Wailing al the Church - 1
717. Wailing for Rob't E. Les - 1
716. Wail Till Sun Shines Nellie - 1-1*
719. Walkin My Baby Back Home - 2
720. Washington & Lee (Col. Song) - 2
721. Waa Thal the Human Thing To Do - 2
722. Way Down Yonder in New Orleans - 2
723 Wearin of the Green - 1-2v
724 We Won't Be Home Till Morning - 1
725 What Do You Do in Infantry - 1-4v
726 What's Matter with Father - 1
727. Whal'll I Do - 1
726 What is this Thing Called Love - 1
739 When day is Done - 2
729a. Wheo Frances Dances with Me - 1
730. When Good Fellows Get Together - 1
731 When Irish Eyes are Smiling - 1
732 When I Grow Too Old lo Dream - 1
732a. When its Springtime in Rockies - 1
733 When Johnny Comes Marching Home - 1
734 When I Loat You - 1
735. When My Baby Smiles at Me - 1
736. When Moon Comea Over Mountain - 1
737. When You Were Sweel 16 - 1
738 When You & I Were Young Maggie - 1

738a. When You're a Long Way from Home - 1
739 When You're Smiling - 1
740. When Your Hair Turned Silver - 1
740a When Your Old Wedding Ring W N - 1
741. When You Wish Upon a Star - 1
742. When You Wire a Tulip - 1
743 Where Do Ws Go from Here? - 1
744 Where Do You Worka John? - 2
745. Where Haa My Little Dog Gone? - 1
746 Where the Blue of ths Night - 1
747 Where the River Shannon Flows - 1
748. While Strolling Thru the Park - 1
749 Whippenpoof Song - 2
750. Whispering - 1
751 Whistle While You Work - 2
752 Who's Afraid Big Bad Wolf - 1
753 Who's Sorry Now - 1
754. Who Threw Overalls Mrs Murphy'a Ch. - 1
755. Why Do I Love You? - 1
756. Why Waa I Born?
757. Won't You Wait Till Cows Come Home - 2
756 Will You Love Me in December - 1
758 Winter - 2
760. Winter Wonderland - 2

761. Yals Song - 1
762. Yankee Doodle - 1
763 Yankee Doodle Dandy - 1
764 Yankes Rose - 1
765. Yea Sir That's My Baby - 1
766 Yea Ws Have No Bananas - 1
767. Yip I Addy - 1
768 You - 2
769 You Always Hurl One You Lovs - 1
770. You Ars Too Beaulilul - 2
771. You Are My Lucky Star - 1
772. You Are My Sunshine - 1-2v
773. You Have Taken My Heart - 2
774. You Made Me Love You - 2
775. You Must Have Been Beaulilul Baby - 2
775a You Tell Me Your Dream - 1
776. You're in the Army Now - 1
777. You're an Old Smoothie - 2
778. You're Cream in my Coffee - 2
779. You're Gonna Lose Your Gal - 1-2v
780. You're a Grand Old Flag - 1
781. You'rs Nobody's Sweetheart Now - 2
782. You're My Everything - 2
783. You'vs Got to be Football Hero - 2

784. Zip-A-Doo-Dah - 2
765. Zing Zing - Zoom Zoom - 2

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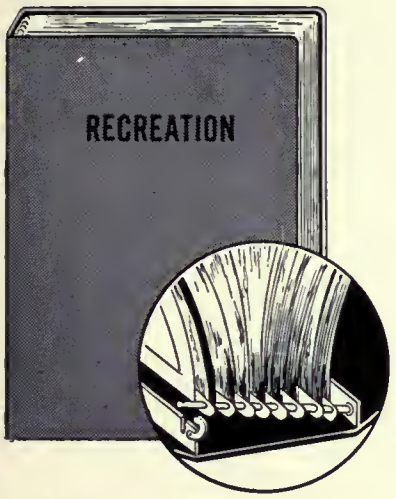

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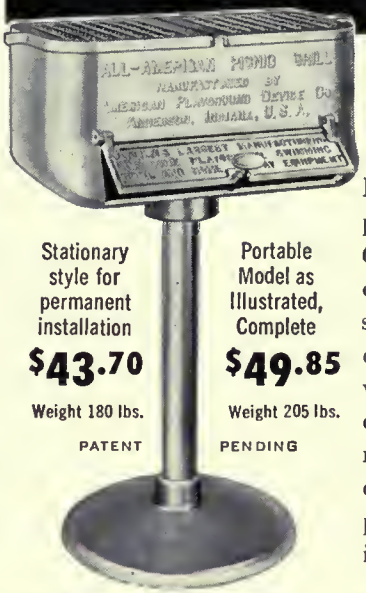

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New England	May 22-25	Manchester, Vermont	Equinox Hotel
Midwest	April 4-7	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Roosevelt Hotel
Great Lakes	April 14-17	Muskegon, Michigan	Occidental Hotel
Southern	April 4-6	Jacksonville, Florida	George Washington Hotel
Pacific Northwest	April 9-12	Tacoma, Washington	Winthrop Hotel
Southwest	April 4-7	Tulsa, Oklahoma	Hotel Tulsa
California and Pacific Southwest	Feb. 25-March 1	Los Angeles, Calif.	Statler Hotel

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RECREATION

SEPTEMBER 1960

Vol. LIII No. 7

in two parts

PART II

RECREATION

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Previous copies of A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION are now out of date because of Publishers' price changes and out-of-print titles. Selecting books only from this 1960-61 AGBOR will insure better service to you.

INTRODUCTION

THE National Recreation Association presents the fifth annual edition of A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION which has come to be known as AGBOR. The 96 publishers who have cooperated to make this publication possible are listed on page 25.

In addition to the majority of titles included in the 1959-60 edition, 202 titles have been added this year. These titles are preceded by the symbol • in the catalogue and in the index.

We invite you to visit our national headquarters where all listed titles are on display and can be purchased from our RECREATION BOOK CENTER. A duplicate display is on exhibit each year at the National Recreation Congress where orders are also taken. The enclosed order blank is for your convenience in ordering by mail.

We hope you will use this service to start a recreation library or to bring your library up to date. Further information on the many additional services of the National Recreation Association will be supplied upon request.

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
Executive Director

AMELIA HENLY
Director, Special Publications

FRANK J. ROWE
Manager, Recreation Book Center

PAMELA S. MILLER
Editor, AGBOR

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PLEASE USE NUMBERS
WHEN ORDERING

A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION

CTIVITIES FOR PECIAL GROUPS

CHURCH RECREATION

e also Drama, Parties & Entertainment, rogram Planning

357. ACTIVITIES IN CHILD EDUCATION: For The Church School Teacher. izabeth Miller Lobingier.
Emphasizes place of activity in curriculum. Helps teachers understand purpose and importance of creative teaching. Photographs of author's and children's work. Bibliography. 226 pp. **3.50**

52. BIBLE GAMES FOR YOUNG AND LD. Flora Gilliss.
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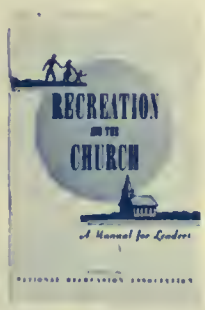
489. GOOD THINGS FOR CHURCH GROUPS. Beatrice Marie Casey.
A collection of monologues, readings, dialogues, comedies, skits and religious plays for use by church and affiliated groups. 366 pp. **3.95**



655. RECREATION AND THE CHURCH. National Recreation Assn.
Information on facilities, leadership, program organization and directions for many different activities. 80 pp. Paper **1.00**

• 759. RECREATION AND THE LOCAL CHURCH. Frances Clemens, Robert Tully, and Edward Crill, Eds.
Program suggestions for sports, picnics, banquets, outdoor education, nature studies, hobbies, crafts, playground fun, parties, rhythmic activities, plays, music, storytelling, games. Bibliography. Illustrated. 191 pp. **2.75**

1433. THE STORYTELLER IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. Jeanette Perkins Brown.
Definition of a story, its parts, how to choose it and tell it. Includes several stories for telling and a bibliography of books and pamphlets. Illustrations. 165 pp. **2.00**

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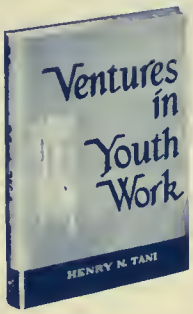

760. VENTURES IN YOUTH WORK. Henry N. Tani.
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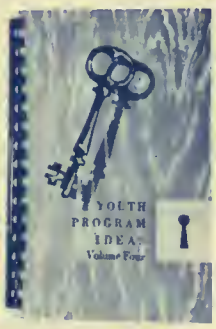
1448. VOLUME IV. Willard and Alice Roth, Eds. **2.50**



FAMILY RECREATION

See also Games & Puzzles, Parties & Entertainment

• 1704. THE FAMILY BOOK OF GAMES. Richard Kraus.
More than 300 games, stunts, tricks, and puzzles for home, scout, school, and church activities. Sections on party planning, game leadership, leadership of large groups. Illustrated. 192pp. **3.50**

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• 1705. FUN ON WHEELS. Dave Garroway.
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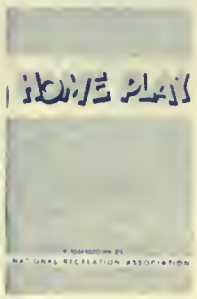

344. HOME PLAY. National Recreation Assn.
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• 1516. YOUR FAMILY GOES CAMPING. Doris T. Patterson.
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RECREATION FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

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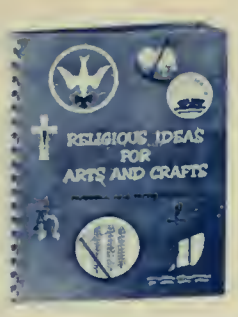

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ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATION

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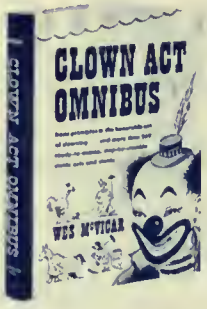

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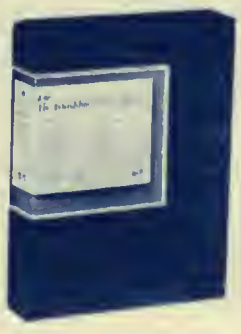

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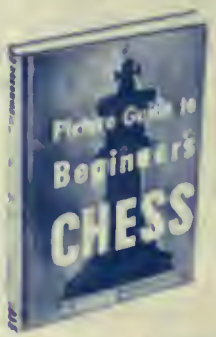

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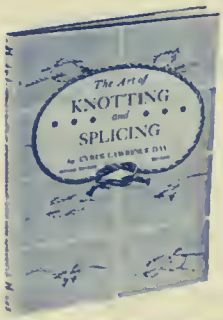

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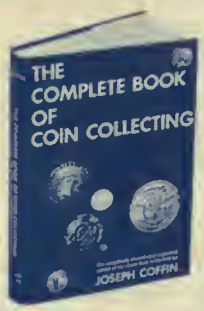

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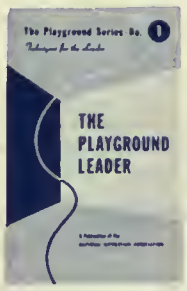

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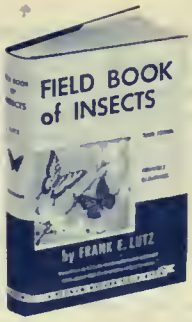

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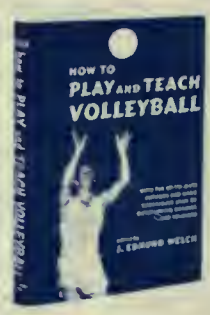

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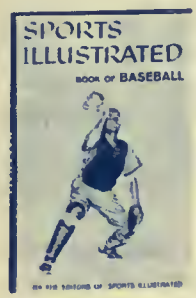

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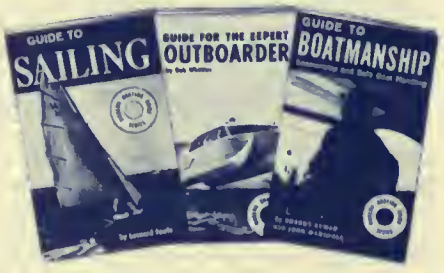

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